



Appendices to the Rules of Racing – Proposed Changes

Rules of Racing	Rules 1 to 87
Appendix R1 (new):	Bye-Laws to Rule 13 – Mens and Womens Events
Appendix R2 (new):	Bye-Laws to Rule 28 – Boats and Equipment
Appendix R3 (new):	Bye-Laws to Rule 30 – Weight of Boats
Appendix R4 (formerly 10):	Bye-Laws to Rules 31-33 – Regatta Courses
Appendix R5 (new):	Bye-Laws to Rules 35-37 – Regatta Roles
Appendix R6 (formerly 11):	Bye-Laws to Rule 38 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising and Identifications
Appendix R7 (formerly 12):	Bye-Laws to Rule 57 – FISA Progression System
Appendix R8 (new):	Bye-Law to Rule 62 – Time Trials
Appendix R9 (new):	Bye-Laws to Rule 81-84 – Duties of the Jury
Appendix R10 (formerly 14):	Bye-Laws to Rule 85 – Anti-Doping (Updated – Version 16 Sept 2020)
Appendix R11 (former 15):	Olympic Games Regulations and/or Departures from the Rules of Racing
Appendix R12 (former 16):	World Rowing Championships Regulations and/or Departures from the Rules of Racing
Appendix R13 (former 17):	World Rowing Cup Regulations and/or Departures from the Rules of Racing
Appendix R14 (formerly 18):	Para Rowing Competition Regulations and/or Departures from the Rules of Racing (Updated - Version 16 Sept 2020)
Appendix R15 (formerly 19):	Para Rowing Classification Regulations and/Departures from the Rules of Racing (Updated - Version 16 Sept 2020)
Appendix R16 (formerly 20):	World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations and/or Departures from the Rules of Racing (Updated - Version 16 Sept 2020)
Appendix R17 (formerly 21):	World Rowing Tour Regulations and/or Departures from the Rules of Racing (Updated - Version 16 Sept 2020)
Appendix R18 (formerly 22):	Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations and/or Departures from the Rules of Racing (Updated - Version 16 Sept 2020)
Appendix R19 (formerly 23):	Beach Sprint Rowing Regulations and/or Departures from the Rules of Racing (Updated - Version 16 Sept 2020)
Appendix R20 (formerly 24):	Indoor Rowing Competition Regulations and/or Departures from the Rules of Racing (Updated - Version 16 Sept 2020)

Proposed Changes to the FISA Rules of Racing for the 2020 Extraordinary Congress –Version 040920

2018 version	2020 changes for 2020 Extraordinary Congress	Comments
PART I – SCOPE	PART I – SCOPE	
Rule 1 – Rowing, Boats, Regattas	Rule 1 – Rowing, Boats, Regattas	
Rowing is the propulsion of a displacement boat, with or without coxswain, by the muscular force of one or more rowers, using oars as simple levers of the second order and sitting with their backs to the direction of movement of the boat. Rowing on a machine or in a tank which simulates the action of rowing in a boat is also considered as rowing. In a rowing boat, all load bearing parts including the axes of moving parts, must be firmly fixed to the body of the boat, but the rower's seat may move along the axis of the boat. A rowing regatta is a sporting competition consisting of one or more events divided, if necessary, into a number of races, in one or more classes of boats for rowers divided, as a general rule, into different categories of gender, age or weight.	Rowing is the propulsion of a ~~displacement~~ boat, with or without coxswain, by the muscular force of one or more rowers, using oars as simple levers of the second order and sitting with their backs to the direction of movement of the boat. Rowing on a machine or in a tank which simulates the action of rowing in a boat is also considered as rowing. ~~In a rowing boat, all load bearing parts including the axes of moving parts, must be firmly fixed to the body of the boat, but the rower's seat may move along the axis of the boat.~~ A rowing regatta is a sporting competition consisting of one or more events divided, if necessary, into a number of races, in one or more classes of boats for rowers divided, as a general rule, into different categories of gender, age or weight.	This Rule defines what rowing is and the scope of FISA. Therefore, the limitations on boats and oars were moved to Rule 34.
Rule 2 – Application	Rule 2 – Application	
These Rules of Racing and relevant Bye-Laws shall apply to: 1. World Rowing Championship regattas; 2. World Rowing Cup regattas; 3. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas within the limits of the authority of FISA and the relevant qualification regattas; 4. World Rowing Coastal Championships; 5. World Rowing Masters regattas; 6. Continental and Regional Championship regattas; 7. Regattas held as part of Continental, Regional or other multi-sport Games within the limits of the authority of FISA; 8. Where appropriate, International Indoor rowing competitions; 9. All International Regattas and Matches. In addition, these Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws shall be supplemented by Event Regulations.	These Rules of Racing and relevant Bye-Laws <u>and Regulations</u> shall apply to: 1) ~~1)~~ World Rowing Championships <u>s-regattas</u>; 2) ~~2)~~ World Rowing Cup <u>s-regattas</u>; 3) ~~3)~~ Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic <u>Gamesregattas</u> within the limits of the authority of FISA and the relevant qualification regattas; ~~4. World Rowing Coastal Championships;~~ 4) ~~5)~~ World Rowing Masters regattas; 5) ~~6)~~ Continental and Regional Championship regattas; 6) ~~7)~~ Regattas held as part of Continental, Regional or other multi-sport Games within the limits of the authority of FISA; ~~8. Where appropriate, International Indoor rowing competitions;~~ ~~7) 9)~~ All International Regattas and Matches <u>and International Indoor Rowing competitions</u>.	Changes for terminology consistency

Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Regatta complies with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, subject to any exceptions under the provisions of Rule 3. Any member federation, club or individual that participates in any capacity in a rowing competition governed by the Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations is deemed to accept without exception or reservation the application of these Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, particularly those relating to the authority and jurisdiction of FISA and of the court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.	In addition, these Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws shall be supplemented by Event Regulations. Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Regatta or International Match complies with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, subject to any exceptions under the provisions of Rule 3Rules 6 and 7. Any member federation, club or individual that participates in any capacity in a rowing competition governed by the Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations is deemed to accept without exception or reservation the application of these Statutes, Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, particularly those relating to the authority and jurisdiction of FISA and of the ~~e~~Court of Arbitration for Sport in Lausanne, Switzerland.	Indoor rowing competitions to have same status as International Regattas. Include International Match Update Rule numbers Capitalisation
Rule 3 – Exceptions	Rule 3 – Exceptions	
At International Regattas, the host member federation or the organising committee, acting in agreement with the member federation, may depart from these provisions, including applying its own national rules. In any such case, details of departures or exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations and clubs at the time of their invitation to take part in the regatta. The Executive Committee shall be notified immediately after the regatta and the reasons for such change shall be given.	~~At International Regattas (Rule 8) and International Matches (Rule 9), the host member federation or the organising committee acting in agreement with the member federation, may depart from these provisions, including applying its own national rules. In any such case, details of departures or exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations and clubs at the time of their invitation to take part in the regatta and shall be notified to competitors at the regatta. The Executive Committee shall be notified immediately after the regatta and the reasons for such change shall be given.~~	Moved to Rules 7 and 8.
Rule 4 – World Rowing Championships	Rule ~~34~~ – World Rowing Championships	
The following shall be deemed to be World Rowing Championships: 1. World Rowing Championships in Senior, Lightweight and Para Rowing categories;	1) ~~The following shall be deemed to be~~FISA conducts the following World Rowing Championships: Event Title	The detail of events included in the Senior and U23 Championships are defined in Rule 19.

2. World Rowing Under 23 Championships and Under 23 Lightweight categories; 3. World Rowing Junior Championships; 4. World Rowing Coastal Championships; 5. World Rowing Indoor Championships. These titles shall be used only for World Rowing Championships organised by FISA. World Rowing Championships shall be held in every year. However, in the year of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the Olympic and Paralympic events will not be on the programme of the World Championships. World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships and World Rowing Coastal Championships shall be held in every year.	<table><tr><td><u>World Rowing Championships</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>World Rowing Under 23 Championships</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>World Rowing Under 19 Junior Championships (This event will be referred to as the World Rowing Junior Championships until 31 December 2021, after which time it will be referred to as the World Rowing Under 19 Championships)</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>World Rowing Coastal Championships</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>World Rowing Indoor Championships</u></td></tr></table> ~~1. World Rowing Senior Championships in Senior, Lightweight and Para Rowing categories;~~ ~~2. World Rowing Under 23 Championships and Under 23 Lightweight categories;~~ ~~3. World Rowing Junior Championships;~~ ~~4. World Rowing Coastal Championships;~~ ~~5. World Rowing Indoor Championships.~~ 2) } These titles shall be used only for World Rowing Championships organised by FISA. 3) } World Rowing Championships shall be held in every year. However, in the year of the <u>Summer</u> Olympic and <u>Summer</u> Paralympic Games, the Olympic and Paralympic events will not be on the programme of the <u>equivalent</u> World <u>Rowing Senior</u> Championships. <u>World Rowing Junior Championships, World Rowing Under 23 Championships and World Rowing Coastal Championships shall be held in every year.</u>	<u>World Rowing Championships</u>	<u>World Rowing Under 23 Championships</u>	<u>World Rowing Under 19 Junior Championships (This event will be referred to as the World Rowing Junior Championships until 31 December 2021, after which time it will be referred to as the World Rowing Under 19 Championships)</u>	<u>World Rowing Coastal Championships</u>	<u>World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships</u>	<u>World Rowing Indoor Championships</u>	Changing Age Group from Junior to Under 19 to match Under 23 and to clearly state what the event it. More clearly lay out the list of World Championships. Clarification of Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games added. Clarification that it would only be in the relevant World Championships that the Olympic/Paralympic events would not be included. Deleted as are included as World Rowing Championships anyway.
<u>World Rowing Championships</u>								
<u>World Rowing Under 23 Championships</u>								
<u>World Rowing Under 19 Junior Championships (This event will be referred to as the World Rowing Junior Championships until 31 December 2021, after which time it will be referred to as the World Rowing Under 19 Championships)</u>								
<u>World Rowing Coastal Championships</u>								
<u>World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships</u>								
<u>World Rowing Indoor Championships</u>								
Rule 5 – Status of Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Regattas Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas shall have the same status and follow the same rules as World Rowing Championships. Within the limits of the	Rule <u>45</u> – Status of Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Regattas Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas shall have the same status and follow the same rules as World Rowing Championships. Within the limits of the							

authority of FISA the same Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall apply.	authority of FISA the same Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall apply.	
Rule 6 – Attribution of World Rowing Championships	Rule 56 – Attribution of World Rowing Championships	
The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, a second election shall then take place for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible (see Appendix 25). FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates. The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta for the year before an Olympic Games regatta to an Olympic host city as a test event for the Olympic regatta without a vote of Congress. Where no bid has been received or when no bid meets the minimum requirements by the deadline for consideration of Congress, the Council may identify a suitable candidate and may directly attribute the event provided the Council is satisfied that the bid meets the minimum standards for the regatta.	<u>FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championships to suitable candidates.</u> 1) <u>World Rowing Championships</u> a) The Council shall review all final bids, reject any that do not satisfy the minimum requirements and then select the most suitable candidate(s) and propose it (them) to the Congress for final approval. The Congress shall vote to accept the proposed candidate or, where more than one candidate is proposed by the Council, to elect one of those candidates by a majority of valid votes cast. In the event that Congress fails to so accept the Council's proposed candidate or one of the candidates proposed by the Council, <u>the Congress shall then vote in</u> a second election <u>shall then take place</u> for which all candidates for the relevant Championships that have satisfied the minimum requirements shall be eligible (see Appendix <u>R2125</u>). ~~FISA shall encourage a worldwide attribution of World Rowing Championship regattas to suitable candidates.~~ b) <u>Where no bid has been received or when no bid meets the minimum requirements by the deadline for consideration of Congress, the Council may identify a suitable candidate and may directly attribute the event provided the Council is satisfied that the bid meets the minimum standards for the regatta.</u> 2) <u>Other World Championships</u> a) <u>The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta in the age groups of Under 23, Under 19 Junior and in the categories of Coastal, Beach Sprints and Indoor. If the Council cannot decide</u>	Moved from later in the Rule. Simplifying wording Moved from 2c. Specification that all World Rowing Championship events other than the Senior

	<u>between two or more bids, the attribution for that particular event shall be decided by a vote of the Congress.</u> b) The Council may directly attribute a World ~~Rowing~~ Championship regatta for the year before an Olympic Games regatta to an Olympic host city as a test event for the Olympic regatta ~~without a vote of Congress.~~ ~~b. Where no bid has been received or when no bid meets the minimum requirements by the deadline for consideration of Congress, the Council may identify a suitable candidate and may directly attribute the event provided the Council is satisfied that the bid meets the minimum standards for the regatta.~~ ~~c. The Council may directly attribute a World Rowing Championship regatta in the categories of Under 23, Junior, Coastal, Beach Sprints and Indoor. If the Council cannot decide between two or more bids, the attribution for that particular event shall be decided by a vote of the Congress.~~	World Rowing Championships can be attributed by the Council, unless it cannot be split. Remove “without a vote of Congress, because such events do not need a Congress vote.
Rule 7 – Right to Participate	Rule 7 – Right to Participate	
World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations.	~~World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations.~~	Moved to Rule 11.
Rule 8 – World Rowing Cup – Definition	Rule 8 – World Rowing Cup – Definition	
The World Rowing Cup is a series of designated International Regattas, staged at intervals throughout the international regatta calendar. FISA has the sole right to designate regattas as World Rowing Cup regattas and to use the World Rowing Cup name and logo. The Council may prescribe regulations governing the World Rowing Cup.	~~The World Rowing Cup is a series of designated International Regattas, staged at intervals throughout the international regatta calendar. FISA has the sole right to designate regattas as World Rowing Cup regattas and to use the World Rowing Cup name and logo. The Council may prescribe regulations governing the World Rowing Cup.~~	Moved to be a Bye-Law to Rule 6
Rule 9 – International Regattas – Definition	Rule ~~69~~ – International Regattas	
	1) <u>Definition</u>	Combining of Rules 9 to 11 to one Rule
An International Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is open to rowers from all member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition	An International Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is open to rowers from all member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition	

to be held in its country which conforms to this definition. FISA will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Regatta and, if so, that regatta will be included in the FISA International Regatta Calendar under Rule 17.	to be held in its country which conforms to this definition. FISA will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Regatta and, if so, that regatta will be included in the FISA International Regatta Event Calendar under Rule ~~17~~ 10 .	Rename to International Event Calendar Update Rule number
Rule 10 – International Regattas – Control by FISA In principle, International Regattas shall be conducted according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations in accordance with Rule 3. International Regattas shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee.	2) ~~Rule 10~~ International Regattas – Control by FISA a) In principle, International Regattas shall be conducted according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations ~~in accordance with Rule 3~~ . b) Details of any exceptions to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the International Regatta. c) International Regattas shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee.	Moved from Rule 3
Rule 11 – Competition in International Regattas No rower shall enter International Regattas other than through his club and/or member federation (as specified by individual regatta requirements). Additionally a rower may only make a direct approach to FISA (e.g. on a question of appeal) through his member federation. A member federation may participate in events at all International Regattas as the national team without club designation. If rowers compete in an International Regatta under the name of their national team, they shall be citizens of the country of that member federation. In this last regard, the Executive Committee may make exceptions in exceptional cases. The Council may authorise competitions between members and non-members of FISA.	3) ~~Rule 11~~ Competition in International Regattas a) Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Regatta complies with the requirements of this Rule. b) No rower shall enter International Regattas other than through his club and/or member federation (as specified by individual regatta requirements). Additionally a rower may only make a direct approach to FISA (e.g. on a question of appeal) through his member federation. c) ~~A member federation may participate in events at all International Regattas as the national team without club designation. If rowers compete in an International Regatta under the name of their national team, they~~	Add provisions here to match Rule 9

	shall be citizens of the country of that member federation. In this last regard, the Executive Committee may make exceptions in exceptional cases. d) <u>No rower may compete for two different clubs or member federations at the same International Regatta.</u> e) The Council may authorise competitions between members and non-members of FISA.	Moved from Rule 53
	<u>Bye-Law to Rule 6 – World Rowing Cup – Definition</u>	
	<u>The World Rowing Cup is an annual series of designated International Regattas, staged at intervals throughout the international regatta calendar. The Council has the sole right to designate regattas as World Rowing Cup regattas, to use the World Rowing Cup name and logo, and to prescribe regulations governing the World Rowing Cup.</u>	Moved from Rule 8 Change to clarify who in FISA designates a regatta as a World Rowing Cup
Rule 12 – International Matches – Definition	Rule ~~12-7~~ – International Matches – Definition	Combining of Rules 12 and 13 to one Rule
	1) <u>Definition</u>	
An International Match is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is restricted only to rowers from certain member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition to be held in its country that conforms to this definition. FISA shall decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Match and, if so, that Match shall be included in the FISA International Regatta Calendar under Rule 17.	An International Match is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is restricted only to rowers from certain member federations. Each member federation is responsible for informing FISA of any competition to be held in its country that conforms to this definition. FISA ~~shall~~ will decide whether such competition is to be defined as an International Match and, if so, that Match shall be included in the FISA International ~~Regatta~~ Event Calendar under Rule ~~107~~.	Rename to Event Calendar Update Rule number
Rule 13 – International Matches – Control by FISA	2) ~~Rule 13~~ – International Matches – Control by FISA	
In principle, International Matches shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. International Matches shall take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee.	a) In principle, International Matches shall be ~~rowed~~ <u>conducted</u> according to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, but the Executive Committee may approve exceptions to these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations ~~in accordance with Rule 3~~. International Matches shall	Change for consistency Rule 3 deleted.

Details of any exceptions to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the International Match. Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Match complies with the requirements of this Rule. The Council may authorise Matches between members and non-members of FISA.	take place under the authority of FISA, which may give directions to the organising committee. b) Details of any exceptions to the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws or Event Regulations shall be provided to competing member federations at the time of their invitation to take part in the International Match. ~~9.2.3 Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Match complies with the requirements of this Rule.~~ ~~9.2.4 The Council may authorise Matches between members and non-members of FISA.~~	Moved to 9.3 (created for consistency with International Regattas.
	3) <u>Competition in International Matches</u>	
	a) <u>Each member federation is responsible for ensuring that the organisation of any competition within its country defined by FISA as an International Match complies with the requirements of this Rule.</u> b) <u>The Council may authorise Matches between members and non-members of FISA.</u>	
	<u>Rule 8 - National Regattas</u>	
	<u>A National Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is intended in general for rowers from one member federation only. The fact that rowers from other member federations may enter such regattas does not necessarily render them International Regattas.</u> <u>National Regattas shall be governed by the Rules of Racing of the member federation of the organising body.</u>	Moved from Rule 15 as a more logical position
Rule 14 – Technical Delegates	<u>Rule 14 – Technical Delegates</u>	
The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint up to two Technical Delegates for World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas as well as selected International Regattas and International Matches to ensure that the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event	~~The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint up to two Technical Delegates for World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas as well as selected International Regattas and International Matches to ensure that the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations~~	Moved to new Appendix R5

Regulations are complied with, and that the regattas are satisfactorily operated in terms of safety and competition.	~~are complied with, and that the regattas are satisfactorily operated in terms of safety and competition.~~	
Bye-Laws to Rule 14 – Duties of the Technical Delegates	~~Bye-Laws to Rule 14 – Duties of the Technical Delegates~~	
1. Appointment – The appointment of the Technical Delegate(s) shall be notified by the Executive Director to the organising committee of the Regatta. The organising committee shall notify the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer of the appointment of the Technical Delegate(s).	~~1. Appointment – The appointment of the Technical Delegate(s) shall be notified by the Executive Director to the organising committee of the Regatta. The organising committee shall notify the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer of the appointment of the Technical Delegate(s).~~	
2. Arrangements – The organising committee shall be requested to arrange free accommodation, meals and local transport for the Technical Delegate(s) during the duration of stay.	~~2. Arrangements – The organising committee shall be requested to arrange free accommodation, meals and local transport for the Technical Delegate(s) during the duration of stay.~~	
3. Duration of Stay – The Technical Delegate(s) should arrive at the regatta site at least one day before the Team Managers' Meeting at which the draw shall be carried out, and should stay for the whole time of the regatta. They should make themselves known to the Chair of the organising committee, the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer.	~~3. Duration of Stay – The Technical Delegate(s) should arrive at the regatta site at least one day before the Team Managers' Meeting at which the draw shall be carried out, and should stay for the whole time of the regatta. They should make themselves known to the Chair of the organising committee, the President of the Jury, the Safety Adviser and the Medical Officer.~~	
4. Inspection – On arrival the Technical Delegate(s) should inspect the regatta course with a representative of the organising committee taking particular note of safety aspects, including warm-up and cool-down areas, traffic rules in racing and training, and areas where crews will be marshalled. They will also inspect the boating area, to ensure that the arrangements for boating and disembarking are satisfactory and that the traffic rules are adequately displayed. They will also ensure that the minimum requirements for an International Regatta required by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are in place (e.g. distance markers, photo finish, weighing arrangements, medical facilities, rescue services, etc.).	~~4. Inspection – On arrival the Technical Delegate(s) should inspect the regatta course with a representative of the organising committee taking particular note of safety aspects, including warm-up and cool-down areas, traffic rules in racing and training, and areas where crews will be marshalled. They will also inspect the boating area, to ensure that the arrangements for boating and disembarking are satisfactory and that the traffic rules are adequately displayed. They will also ensure that the minimum requirements for an International Regatta required by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are in place (e.g. distance markers, photo finish, weighing arrangements, medical facilities, rescue services, etc.).~~	
5. Draw – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend the Team Managers' Meeting and observe the draw. In a regatta where	~~5. Draw – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend the Team Managers' Meeting and observe the draw. In a regatta where~~	

the Executive Committee has decided that seeding is to be applied, they shall ensure that the Seeding Panel's advice as regards seeding is put into effect, and that the rowers are made aware that seeding is being practised.	~~the Executive Committee has decided that seeding is to be applied, they shall ensure that the Seeding Panel's advice as regards seeding is put into effect, and that the rowers are made aware that seeding is being practised.~~	
6. Jury Meeting – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend at least the first meeting of the Jury. They should notify the Jury of any problems which they foresee, either from a safety or competitive point of view. However, the Technical Delegate(s) should leave the Jury to carry out its role as set out in Rules 95 to 98 of the Rules of Racing.	~~6. Jury Meeting – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend at least the first meeting of the Jury. They should notify the Jury of any problems which they foresee, either from a safety or competitive point of view. However, the Technical Delegate(s) should leave the Jury to carry out its role as set out in Rules 95 to 98 of the Rules of Racing.~~	
7. Advice – During the regatta, the organising committee and/or the Jury shall consult the Technical Delegate(s) on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The Technical Delegate(s) shall advise the organising committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	~~7. Advice – During the regatta, the organising committee and/or the Jury shall consult the Technical Delegate(s) on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The Technical Delegate(s) shall advise the organising committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.~~	
8. Safety Responsibility – The Technical Delegate(s) shall satisfy themselves that the organising committee which has legal responsibility for matters of safety has made proper provisions for safety. Nothing in the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegate(s).	~~8. Safety Responsibility – The Technical Delegate(s) shall satisfy themselves that the organising committee which has legal responsibility for matters of safety has made proper provisions for safety. Nothing in the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegate(s).~~	
9. Technical Delegate's Report – Within seven days of the end of the regatta, the Technical Delegate(s) shall send a report to the Executive Committee of FISA, which shall then forward it to the organising committee of the Regatta. The report shall be in a format prescribed by the Executive Committee.	~~9. Technical Delegate's Report – Within seven days of the end of the regatta, the Technical Delegate(s) shall send a report to the Executive Committee of FISA, which shall then forward it to the organising committee of the Regatta. The report shall be in a format prescribed by the Executive Committee.~~	
Rule 15 – National Regattas	~~Rule 15 – National Regattas~~	
A National Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is intended in general for rowers from one member federation only. The fact that rowers from other member federations may enter	~~A National Regatta is a rowing competition, over any distance whether started abreast or against the clock, which is intended in general for rowers from one member federation only. The fact that rowers from other member federations may enter such~~	Moved to Rule 10

such regattas does not necessarily render them International Regattas. National Regattas shall be governed by the Rules of Racing of the member federation of the organising body.	~~regattas does not necessarily render them International Regattas. National Regattas shall be governed by the Rules of Racing of the member federation of the organising body.~~	
Rule 16 – Approval of International Regattas and Matches	Rule ~~9~~16 – Approval of International Regattas and Matches	
All member federations shall, not later than 30 September in each year, send to the FISA headquarters a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries during the following year that conform with the definitions of an International Regatta in Rule 9 or of an International Match in Rule 12. They shall submit to FISA for approval: 1. The dates on which these Regattas and Matches are to be held; 2. Details of the courses (stretches of water and technical installations) proposed; 3. The type of Regatta proposed; 4. The categories of rowers and classes of boats proposed; 5. Any envisaged exception to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	All member federations shall, not later than 3 ~~10~~ ~~October~~ September in each year, send to the FISA headquarters a list of all competitions proposed to be held in their countries during the following year that conform with the definitions of an International Regatta in Rule ~~6~~ 9 or of an International Match in Rule ~~7~~ 12. They shall submit to FISA for approval: 1) The dates on which these Regattas and Matches are to be held; 2) Details of the courses (stretches of water and technical installations) proposed; 3) The type of Regatta proposed; 4) The categories of rowers and classes of boats proposed; 5) Any envisaged exception to the FISA Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	Update date of submission to current practices. Update Rule numbering
Rule 17 – FISA International Regatta Calendar	Rule ~~10~~7 – FISA International ~~Event~~Regatta Calendar	
All International Regattas and International Matches approved by FISA under Rule 9 or 12 shall be entered in the FISA International Regatta Calendar. However, FISA may, at its discretion, also include the dates of other competitions in the Calendar for the convenience of the member federations, but the fact that such competitions are not held under the authority of FISA shall be identified in the Calendar. FISA shall publish on its website not later than 31 October in each year, the list of all International Regattas and International Matches approved to be held in the following year.	All International Regattas and International Matches approved by FISA under Rule ~~9 or 12~~ 9 shall be entered in the FISA International ~~Event~~ Regatta Calendar. However, FISA may, at its discretion, also include the dates of other competitions in the Calendar for the convenience of the member federations, but the fact that such competitions are not held under the authority of FISA shall be identified in the Calendar. ~~FISA shall publish on its website not later than 31 October in each year, the list of all International Regattas and International Matches approved to be held in the following year.~~	Updated Rule numbering. Change from Regatta to Event for consistency. Remove to reflect current practises.
PART II – ROWERS AND COXSWAINS	PART II – ROWERS AND COXSWAINS	
SECTION 1 – General	SECTION 1 – General	

Rule 18 – Right to Participate World Rowing Championships for Lightweight, Para Rowing, Under 23 and Junior rowers as well as lightweight events included in the World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic Games and events in the Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category. The other events at the World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cup and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas are open only to those rowers whose member federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system approved in accordance with Appendix 15, Regulation 6 of the World Rowing Championship Event Regulations.	Rule ~~1~~8 – Right to Participate 1) <u>World Rowing Championships are open to all member federations.</u> 2) <u>Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas are open only to those rowers whose member federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system.</u> <u>~~approved in accordance with the Event Regulations, Appendix 15, Regulation 6 of the World Rowing Championship Event Regulations.~~</u> ~~World Rowing Championships for Lightweight, Para Rowing, Under 23 and Junior rowers as well as lightweight and para events included in the World Rowing Cup regattas, lightweight events in the Olympic Games and events in the Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category.~~ ~~The other events at the World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cup and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas are open only to those rowers whose member federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the relevant qualification system approved in accordance with Appendix 15, Regulation 6 of the World Rowing Championship Event Regulations.~~	Line moved from Rule 7. Moved from point 4 Removed as qualification systems are owned by the IOC/IPC. Moved to Rule 13
Rule 19 – Eligibility and Nationality World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Continental Championship and International regattas shall be open to all rowers who are authorised to compete by their member federation and who are eligible under the relevant rules.	Rule ~~1~~9 – Eligibility and Nationality 1) World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, <u>Continental Championship</u> and International regattas shall be open to all rowers who are authorised to compete by their member federation and who are eligible under the relevant rules. <u>Events for Lightweight, Para, Under 23 and Under 19Junior rowers are open only to rowers complying with the requirements of the relevant category.</u> <u>The other events at the World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cup and Olympic regattas are open to all rowers without restriction of age or weight.</u>	Remove Continental Championships as not relevant for these Rules. Accommodates exceptions for events such as the World Coastal Championship and Masters events at the

	<u>Exceptions to this Rule are set out in the Event Regulations.</u>	WRICH which are club based and eligibility is defined by the regulations.
1. Subject to the provisions of this Rule, to represent a country in a World Rowing Championship regatta, a rower shall be a national of that country. He must be able to prove this by showing an official document (passport or identity card).	2) Subject to the provisions of this Rule, to represent a country in a World Rowing Championship regatta, a rower shall be a national of that country. He must be able to prove this by showing an official document (passport or identity card).	
2. To represent a country at a continental or final qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic or Youth Olympic Games, a rower shall prove that he is eligible under the eligibility rules of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) or the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) respectively. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.	~~2)~~ <u>3)</u> To represent a country at a continental or final qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic or Youth Olympic Games, a rower shall prove that he is eligible under the eligibility rules of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) or the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) respectively. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions.	
3. Dual nationality – A rower who is a national of two or more countries at the same time may represent either one of them, as the rower may elect. However, after having represented one country in a World Championship, Olympic or Paralympic Games regatta, or Continental or Regional Games or Championship regatta, the rower may not represent another country unless the rower meets the conditions set out in the paragraphs below that apply to persons who have changed nationality or acquired a new nationality.	~~4)~~ <u>or Change of n</u> Nationality – A rower who is a national of two or more countries <u>or who changes nationality or acquires an additional nationality, at the same time</u> may represent either <u>one of them</u> country, as the <u>athleterower</u> may elect. However, after having represented one country in a World Championship, Olympic or Paralympic Games regatta, or Continental or Regional Games or Championship regatta, the rower may not represent another country unless <u>he has held the passport of that country for a minimum of twenty four months prior to the date at which he competes for that country, and he only competes for one country in any one calendar year.</u> <u>For multi-sport Games regattas, the rules of the Games authority shall apply in this regard.</u> ~~the rower meets the conditions set out in the paragraphs below that apply to persons who have changed nationality or acquired a new nationality.~~	Combined points 3 & 4
4. Change of nationality – A rower who has represented one country in a World Championship, Olympic or Paralympic	~~4. Change of nationality – A rower who has represented one country in a World Championship, Olympic or Paralympic~~	

Games regatta, or Continental or Regional Games or Championship regatta, and who has changed nationality or acquired a new nationality, may participate in a World Championship, Continental or Regional Championship regatta representing the new country provided that he has held the passport concerned for at least two years prior to the date at which he competes under the new nationality and does not compete for more than one country in any one year. For multi-sport Games regattas, the rules of the Games authority shall apply in this regard.	~~Games regatta, or Continental or Regional Games or Championship regatta, and who has changed nationality or acquired a new nationality, may participate in a World Championship, Continental or Regional Championship regatta representing the new country provided that he has held the passport concerned for at least two years prior to the date at which he competes under the new nationality and does not compete for more than one country in any one year. For multi-sport Games regattas, the rules of the Games authority shall apply in this regard.~~	
5. Junior Rowers – A Junior may compete for his country of residence. A rower who has competed for one country as a Junior may, only in the year after which he is last eligible to compete as a Junior, choose to compete for a different country subject to having the nationality of the country for which he will compete. Such choice may only be made once under this rule and must be notified to FISA before the rower competes under the new nationality, together with proof of such nationality.	5) <u>Under 19 Junior</u> Rowers – <u>An Under 19 Junior rower</u> may compete for his country of residence. A rower who has competed for one country as a ~~Junior~~ <u>Under 19</u> may, only in the year after which he is last eligible to compete as an <u>Under 19 Junior</u> , choose to compete for a different country subject to having the nationality of the country for which he will compete. Such choice may only be made once under this rule and ~~must be notified to FISA~~ <u>must be notified</u> before the rower competes under the new nationality, together with proof of such nationality.	Rearranging wording for clarity
In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions, and in doing so may consult the member federations concerned.	6) In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions, and in doing so may consult the member federations concerned.	
Rule 20 – Men’s and Women’s Events	Rule ~~13~~20 – Men’s and Women’s Events	
Subject to Rule 27, only men may compete in men’s events and only women may compete in women’s events. In mixed events men and women may compete in a crew in such proportion as shall be stipulated in these Rules and Regulations or otherwise by the organising committee.	~~women may compete in women’s events. In mixed events men and women may compete in a crew in such proportion as shall be stipulated in these Rules and Regulations or otherwise by the organising committee.~~ <u>1) Subject to Rule 21 (coxswains), only men may compete in men’s events and only women may compete in women’s events.</u> <u>2) A Mixed crew is a crew which contains both men and women rowers. in such proportion as shall be stipulated</u>	Changes to clarify FISA’s position on gender.

	<u>either in these Rules and Regulations or otherwise by the relevant organising committee, as the case may require.</u> <u>3) In order to meet the requirements of this Rule and of FISA's commitment to the fundamental principles of fairness and equality of opportunity it is necessary to provide certainty on gender categorisation to maintain the integrity of FISA's competitions.</u> <u>4) To be eligible to compete either as a man or as a woman, a rower must meet the criteria and comply with the requirements appearing in the Bye-Law to this Rule (Appendix R1)</u> <u>5) Any issue as to the eligibility of a rower to compete as a man or as a woman shall be determined by the Executive Committee in accordance with the Bye-Law to this Rule (Appendix R1).</u>	
Bye-Law to Rule 20 – Determination of Eligibility	~~Bye-Law to Rule 20 – Determination of Eligibility~~	
<i>In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of this Rule, including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the FISA Executive Committee will refer to IOC guidelines.</i>	~~<i>In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of this Rule, including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the FISA Executive Committee will refer to IOC guidelines.</i>~~	Bye-Law for Rule 13 moved to New Appendix R1
Rule 21 – Health	~~Rule 1421 – Health Safety and Health of Rowers~~	Include Safety to the Rule
Each member federation shall ensure that their rowers have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event. Member federations are responsible for ensuring that all rowers comply with Rule 99 and its Bye-Laws.	<u>1) The safety and health of all the participants in the sport of rowing is a matter of the paramount concern.</u> <u>2) Rowers entering international events shall ensure that:</u> <u>a) they have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event; and</u> <u>b) they have the basic swimming ability as defined in the Bye-Laws to this Rule.</u>	Moved from Rule 99. Addition of cross-reference to Rule 51. Reordered provisions of the Rule. Added swimming requirement.

	3) <u>In addition to the safety provisions in Rule 51, Each member federation shall ensure that that their rowers:</u> a) <u>the rowers entered to represent their member federation meet the requirements stated in points 2) a) and b) of this Rule;</u> b) <u>have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event. their rowers are able to develop as athletes and compete free from unhealthy influences such as discrimination of any form, harassment and abuse so that the athletes are able to operate in a safe and secure environment.</u> ~~Member federations are responsible for ensuring that all rowers comply with Rule 99 and its Bye-Laws.~~ 4) <u>The organising committee shall comply with all safety and health requirements of FISA and other authorities and shall ensure that the facilities at the regatta are of a sufficient standard to provide a safe, hygienic and healthy environment for rowers and other regatta participants</u> 4)5) <u>Member federations and organising committees shall respond fully and promptly to any inquiry by FISA as to any issue relating to the health and safety requirements as provided by these Rules and Bye-Laws</u>	Addition of wording around discrimination etc. Addition of wording to require a safe, hygienic and healthy event environment and facility.
	<u>Bye-Laws to Rule 14 – Safety and Health of Rowers</u>	Moved from Bye-Law to Rule 99
	1) <u>Swimming Ability</u> <u>All rowers competing in World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games shall be able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes. It is the responsibility of the</u>	Addition of clarification of the swimming requirements.

	<u>member federation to ensure and certify that rowers can meet these minimum standards and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by FISA. At the World Rowing Masters Regattas it is the responsibility of the individual masters rower (Rule 20).</u>	
	~~4)2)~~ <u>Pre-competition Health Screening</u>	
	a) <u>All rowers competing in the World Rowing Senior, Under 23, ~~Under 19~~Junior and Beach Sprint Championship regattas must have completed a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, a physical examination and an ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been performed and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by FISA.</u>	Addition of Beach Sprint Championship to the list of events requiring pre-competition health screening as a Member Federation competition.
	b) <u>All rowers competing in the World Rowing Senior, Under 23, ~~Junior~~Under 19~~r~~ and Beach Sprint World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and undergo a medical examination each year, and, in addition, must undergo a resting ECG every three years up to the age of 23, and every five years after the age of 23.</u>	
	c) <u>For all other ~~World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup~~ regattas, and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening.</u>	Add World Cup and remove specific reference to others as covered under World Rowing Championships.
	~~—~~ <u>Member Federation Chief Medical Officer Each member federation competing in events under these Rules, Bye-Laws and Regulations must, before the first competitions of crew from their federation each year, provide the name and contact details of a Chief Medical Officer with whom FISA may communicate on medical</u>	Moved to point 5

	<u>issues of a confidential or other nature and shall notify FISA of any change thereof. When arriving at a regatta, the Team Manager should also register with the FISA regatta office the name of any Medical Officer attending the regatta with that team.</u>	
	3) <u>Intravenous re-hydration</u> <u>Any lightweight rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously after the weigh-in and before the start shall not subsequently compete on that day. of the respective race shall not be allowed to start.</u>	
	4) <u>Injections (No-Needle Policy)</u> <u>During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any injection to any site of a rower's body of any substance:</u>	
	a) <u>Must be medically justified;</u> <u>Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, prescription of medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;</u>	
	b) <u>Must respect the approved indication of the medication;</u>	
	c) <u>Must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorised by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor; and</u>	Remove reference to Regatta Doctor <u>and FISA Doctor.</u>
	d) <u>at regattas where a FISA Doctor is present, Mmust be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor, including rowers with a valid TUE. The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.</u>	Remove reference to Regatta Doctor, and confirm that this is only for regattas where there is a FISA Doctor present. Clarify to include rowers with a TUE to close potential loophole.
	<u>The disposal of used needles, syringes and other biomedical material which may affect the security and</u>	

	<u>safety of others, including blood sampling (e.g. lactates) and other diagnostic equipment shall conform to internationally recognised safety standards.</u>	
	<u>5) Member Federation Chief Medical Officer and Team Medical Officer</u> <u>a) Each member federation competing in events under these Rules, Bye-Laws and Regulations must, before the first competitions of crews from their federation each year, provide to FISA the name and contact details of its Chief Medical Officer with whom FISA may communicate on medical issues of a confidential or other nature and shall notify FISA of any change thereof.</u> <u>b) At the time that a team arrives at a regatta venue, the Team Manager shall register with FISA the name of its Team Medical Officer (if any) who is attending the regatta with that team.</u> <u>a)c) The Team Manager and Team Medical Officer are required to inform the organising committee Medical Officer about medical issues in their team which may be relevant to public health and safety of an event.</u>	Moved from point 3 Change to Chief Medical Officer and add in position of Team Medical Officer. Clarification that the contact details should be sent to FISA before the MF competes each year. Addition that the Team Manager should register the name of its Team Medical Officer. Requirement of teams to report to the OC any medical issues which may be relevant to public health and safety.
Rule 22 – Insurance	Rule 22-15 – Insurance	
Each member federation is responsible to ensure that each rower and team official has adequate medical and accident insurance as well as insurance covering liability, property and equipment.	<u>1) Each member federation ~~is responsible to~~ club participating at a FISA Event shall ensure ~~and be able to confirm~~ that it has adequate and appropriate insurance cover in place for each of its rowers and accompanying team officials (including delegates) for at least the duration of the event and the period of travel to and from.</u> <u>2) Only where a FISA event permits an individual rower to enter that event directly and not through a member federation or a club, and a rower makes such a direct entry,</u>	Update to latest Insurance requirements and professional recommendations

	that rower shall similarly ensure that he or she has adequate and appropriate insurance cover in place for the rower and any official such as a coach accompanying that rower. 3) For the purpose of this Rule, "adequate and appropriate insurance cover" shall include cover for: a) General (third party) liability – sufficient for the countries visited; has adequate b) Travel and medical expenses - sufficient for the country being visited and to include repatriation to the home country; and accident insurance c) as well as insurance covering liability, property – for boats, other rowing related equipment and personal effects of significant value not covered by the travel insurance, and equipment and be able to provide confirmation thereof. 4) Member federations or clubs, or rowers participating at a FISA event in the circumstances described in paragraph 2 of this Rule shall, upon being requested by FISA to do so, provide documentation to FISA that confirms that they hold the various insurance coverage required by this Rule.	
Rule 23 – Commitment	Rule ~~23-16~~ – Commitment	
Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Art. 58 of the Statutes. Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued.	Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas <u>and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games</u> if they have submitted a signed <u>FISA eCommitment fForm</u>, according to Art. 57 of the Statutes. Each team official must have submitted a signed <u>FISA eCommitment fForm</u> to FISA before accreditation may be issued. <u>Where FISA has also committed to follow the rules of other organisations as a condition of FISA's authority in conducting the above events, rowers may also be required by FISA to sign</u>	Capitalisation Including reference to commitment forms

	<u>additional commitments from such organisations as a condition to compete.</u>	required for other organisations
Rule 24 – Age Categories	Rule ~~24-17~~ – Age Categories	
The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA: 1. Juniors 2. Under 23 3. Seniors 4. Masters	The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA: 1) ~~Juniors~~ <u>Under 19</u> 2) Under 23 3) Seniors 4) Masters	
Rule 25 – Additional Categories	Rule ~~25-18~~ – Additional Categories	
In addition to the age categories, FISA recognises a lightweight category for Seniors and Under 23 as well as a Para Rowing category for seniors.	In addition to the age categories, FISA recognises a lightweight category for Seniors and Under 23 as well as a Para Rowing category for ~~seniors~~ <u>Seniors</u> .	Capitalisation
Rule 26 – Licences	Rule ~~26~~ – Licences	
The Council may decide on the introduction of licences for all categories of rowers. Where applicable, the Jury shall appoint a person to check the licences of all rowers at the beginning of every regatta not later than two hours before the first race of the rowers concerned.	~~The Council may decide on the introduction of licences for all categories of rowers. Where applicable, the Jury shall appoint a person to check the licences of all rowers at the beginning of every regatta not later than two hours before the first race of the rowers concerned.~~	Remove as no longer relevant
	<u>SECTION 2 – Age Groups</u>	
	<u>Rule 19 – ~~Under 19~~ Juniors, Under 23 and Senior</u>	
	1) ~~Junior~~ <u>Under 19</u> - A rower may compete in a ~~Junior~~ <u>Under 19</u> rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 18. 2) <u>Under 23</u> - A rower may compete in an <u>Under 23</u> rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 22. ~~4)3) Senior – Senior rowing events are open to rowers of all ages.~~	Moved from Rule 29 and 30 Proposal for Junior to become Under 19 for consistency Combining all age groups in to one Rule.
	<u>SECTION 3 – Masters</u>	
	<u>Rule 20 – Masters</u>	

	<u>A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he reaches the age of 27. A World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be conducted each year under the supervision of the Masters Commission. The World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be an International Regatta under these rules.</u>	Moved from Rule 32
	<u>Bye-Laws to Rule 20 – Masters</u>	
	<u>~~The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he reaches during the year of the event. Masters rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories:~~</u> <u>~~A. Minimum age: 27 years~~</u> <u>~~B. Average age: 36 years or more~~</u> <u>~~C. Average age: 43 years or more~~</u> <u>~~D. Average age: 50 years or more~~</u> <u>~~E. Average age: 55 years or more~~</u> <u>~~F. Average age: 60 years or more~~</u> <u>~~G. Average age: 65 years or more~~</u> <u>~~H. Average age: 70 years or more~~</u> <u>~~I. Average age: 75 years or more~~</u> <u>~~J. Average age: 80 years or more~~</u> <u>~~K. Average age: 83 years or more~~</u> <u>~~L. Average age: 86 years or more~~</u> <u>~~M. Average age: 89 years or more~~</u> <u>~~Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews.~~</u> <u>~~Each rower in a Masters Rowing event shall be responsible for his own health and fitness and swimming ability (Rule 14—Health and Safety), including being able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes.~~</u> <u>~~Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card).~~</u> <u>~~Refer to Appendix R16 – World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.~~</u>	Deleted as duplicated in the relevant Appendix – more appropriate to keep in that location.
	<u>SECTION 4 – Coxswains</u>	
Rule 27 – Coxswains	Rule ~~27~~<u>21</u> – Coxswains	

Coxswains are members of the crew. Except for Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas which shall be subject to the rules of the authority concerned, the gender of the coxswain shall be open so that a men's crew may be coxed by a woman and a women's crew by a man. Age categories shall apply to coxswains, except in Masters events. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions. The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is 55 kilogrammes ("kgs"). To make up this weight, a coxswain may carry a maximum of 15 kgs deadweight which shall be placed in the boat as close as possible to his person. No article of racing equipment shall be considered as part of this deadweight. At any time, before the race or until immediately after disembarkation, the Control Commission may require the weight of the deadweight to be checked. These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.	Coxswains are members of the crew. <u>Any reference to rowers in these Rules shall include coxswains unless otherwise stipulated.</u> Except for ~~Olympic, Youth Olympic, Paralympic~~<u>multi-sport Games</u> and relevant qualification regattas which shall be subject to the rules of the authority concerned, the gender of the coxswain shall be open so that a men's crew may be coxed by a woman and a women's crew by a man. Age categories shall apply to coxswains, except in Masters events. In exceptional cases, the Executive Committee may make exceptions. The minimum weight for a coxswain wearing the racing uniform is <u>55.0</u> kilogrammes ("kgs"). To make up this weight, a coxswain may carry a maximum of <u>15.0</u> kgs deadweight which shall be placed in the boat as close as possible to his person. No article of racing equipment shall be considered as part of this deadweight. ~~At any time, before the race or until immediately after disembarkation, the Control Commission, Starter and Umpire may require the weight of the deadweight to be checked.~~ These provisions shall also apply to coxswains in lightweight races.	Statement that rowers include coxswains. Remove specific reference to Olympics etc and change to multi-sport games. Update weights to include one decimal point. To be moved to the new Weighing of Coxswains Bye-Law.
Rule 28 – Weighing of Coxswains Coxswains shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race in each event in which they are competing on each day of the competition. The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kgs. The Control Commission may require on the occasion of the first weighing, or subsequently, the presentation of an official identity card with photograph.	<u>Bye-Law to Rule 213</u> – Weighing of Coxswains <i>Coxswains shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race in each event in which they are competing on each day of the competition.</i> <i>The weighing scales shall indicate the weight of the coxswain to 0.1 kgs.</i> <i>The Control Commission may require on the occasion of the first weighing, or subsequently, the presentation of an official identity card with photograph. <u>Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing.</u></i>	Reflects the use of photobooks and uses the same language as found in the Lightweight procedure of Rule 26

	<i>If coxswains are carrying deadweight, at any time before the race or until immediately after disembarkation the Control Commission may require the weight of the deadweight to be checked at any time before the race or until immediately after disembarkation. Additionally, the Starter and Umpire may check the presence of the deadweight.</i>	Moved from the Rule and added ability of Starter and Umpire to check the presence of the deadweight. Better order of wording.
SECTION 2 – Juniors	SECTION 2 – Juniors	
Rule 29 – Juniors	Rule 29 – Juniors	
A rower may compete in a Junior rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 18.	~~A rower may compete in a Junior rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 18.~~	Combining all age groups in to one Rule.
SECTION 3 – Seniors and Under 23	SECTION 3 – Seniors and Under 23	
Rule 30 – Seniors and Under 23	Rule 30 – Seniors and Under 23	
A rower may compete in an Under 23 rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 22. Senior rowing events are open to rowers of all ages.	~~A rower may compete in an Under 23 rowing event until 31 December of the year in which he reaches the age of 22. Senior rowing events are open to rowers of all ages.~~	
SECTION 4 – Lightweight	SECTION 54 – Lightweight	
Rule 31 – Lightweight	Rule 31 – Lightweight	
A rower may compete in lightweight rowing events if he meets the following criteria:	1) A rower may compete in lightweight rowing events if he meets the following criteria:	
1. A lightweight men's crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 70 kgs. No individual lightweight male rower may weigh more than 72.5 kgs.	a) ~~1. A crew competing in a~~ lightweight men's crew <u>event (excluding coxswain)</u> shall have an average weight <u>(excluding coxswain)</u> not exceeding 70.0 kgs., and ~~No~~ individual ~~lightweight male~~ rower may weigh more than 72.5 kgs.	Changes to allow for the new Rule 13. Update all weights to include one decimal place.
2. A lightweight male single sculler may not weigh more than 72.5 kgs.	b) ~~2. A rower competing in a~~ lightweight ~~male men's~~ single ~~sculls events~~ sculler may not weigh more than 72.5 kgs.	
3. A lightweight women's crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an average weight not exceeding 57 kgs. No individual lightweight female rower may weigh more than 59 kgs.	c) ~~3. A crew competing in a~~ lightweight women's crew <u>event shall have an average weight (excluding coxswain) not exceeding 57.0 kgs, and no individual rower may weigh more than 59.0 kgs.</u> ~~A lightweight women's crew (excluding coxswain) shall have an~~	Rearranging of wording

	average weight not exceeding 57 kgs. No individual lightweight female rower may weigh more than 59 kgs.	
4. A female lightweight single sculler may not weigh more than 59 kgs.	d) 4. A ~~rower competing in a female~~ lightweight ~~women's~~ single sculls ~~eventer~~ may not weigh more than 59.0 kgs. <i>*Please note the Council proposes that the 2020 FISA Extraordinary Congress delegates authority to the 2022 FISA Ordinary Congress to consider possible changes to lightweight averaging for 2023 and onwards</i>	
	<u>Bye-Law to Rule 232 – Weighing of Lightweight Rowers</u>	Move from the Rule in to a new Bye-Law
Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race of each lightweight event in which they are competing, each day of the competition. Notwithstanding the foregoing, 1. If two rounds of the same event take place on the same day of competition and some rowers in the second round do not have to race in the first round of that day, then these rowers in the second round shall be weighed at the same time as the rowers in the first round. 2. On each occasion of weighing, each crew shall present itself together as a crew at the weighing centre and shall be weighed as a crew. The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kg. If the first race is subsequently postponed or cancelled, the lightweight rower is not required to be weighed again on the same day for that event. 3. The Control Commission shall require presentation of each rower's official identity card with photograph at the time of the first weighing of the rower or subsequently. Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing.	Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing <i>only at least</i> their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race of each lightweight event in which they are competing, each day of the competition. <i>The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kgs.</i> Notwithstanding the foregoing, 1) ~~4.~~ If two rounds of the same event take place on the same day of competition and some rowers in the second round do not have to race in the first round of that day, then these rowers in the second round shall be weighed at the same time as the rowers in the first round. 2) ~~2.~~ On each occasion of weighing, each crew shall present itself together as a crew at the weighing centre and shall be weighed as a crew. ~~The weighing scales should indicate the weight of the rower to 0.1 kgs.~~ If the first race is subsequently postponed or cancelled, the lightweight rower is not required to be weighed again on the same day for that event. 3) ~~3.~~ The Control Commission shall require presentation of each rower's official identity card with photograph at the time of the first weighing of the rower or subsequently.	Clarification of what lightweight athletes must wear at weigh in, i.e. as a minimum must wear actual racing uniform but may also wear additional clothing if they wish. Move to earlier in the Bye-Law Typo correction to kgs.

4. A rower or crew not meeting the required weight may be weighed again any number of times within the allowed time limit. However, if a rower or crew fails to meet the required weight or does not present itself by the expiry of the time permitted for weighing, the rower and the crew of that rower are no longer eligible and shall be excluded from the event. 5. A reserve for a lightweight crew may be weighed with the crew as if a member of that crew. The recorded weight then applies in the event of a substitution under Rule 59 or 60. 6. If a crew has officially weighed in without a reserve, a replacement rower under the provisions of Rule 59 or 60 may be weighed at any time before the next race of the crew. The individual weight and the crew average weight using the weight of the replacement rower and the recorded weights of the remaining crew members must comply with this rule.	<i>Where an official photograph of the crew has been checked for correctness against such identity card, this photograph may be used instead by the Control Commission at time of weighing.</i> 4) ~~4.~~ <i>A rower or crew not meeting the required weight may be weighed again any number of times within the allowed time limit. However, if a rower or crew fails to meet the required weight or does not present itself by the expiry of the time permitted for weighing, the rower and the crew of that rower are no longer eligible and shall be excluded from the event.</i> 5) ~~5.~~ <i>A reserve for a lightweight crew may be weighed with the crew as if a member of that crew. The recorded weight then applies in the event of a substitution under Rule ~~59-48~~ or ~~60~~49.</i> 6) ~~6.~~ <i>If a crew has officially weighed in without a reserve, a replacement rower under the provisions of Rule ~~59-48~~ or ~~60~~ 49 may be weighed at any time before the next race of the crew. <u>In such case,</u> the individual weight and the crew average weight using the weight of the replacement rower and the recorded weights of the remaining crew members must comply with this ~~r~~Rule.</i>	Updating Rule numbers.
SECTION 5 – Masters	SECTION 5 – Masters	
Rule 32 – Masters	Rule 32 – Masters	
A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he reaches the age of 27. A World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be conducted each year under the supervision of the Masters Commission. The World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be an International Regatta under these rules.	~~A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he reaches the age of 27. A World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be conducted each year under the supervision of the Masters Commission. The World Rowing Masters Regatta shall be an International Regatta under these rules.~~	Moved to new Rule 21
Bye-Laws to Rule 32 – Masters	Bye-Laws to Rule 32 – Masters	
<i>The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he reaches during the year of the event. Masters rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories:</i> A. Minimum age: 27 years	~~The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he reaches during the year of the event. Masters rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories:~~ ~~A. Minimum age: 27 years~~	

B. Average age: 36 years or more C. Average age: 43 years or more D. Average age: 50 years or more E. Average age: 55 years or more F. Average age: 60 years or more G. Average age: 65 years or more H. Average age: 70 years or more I. Average age: 75 years or more J. Average age: 80 years or more K. Average age: 83 years or more L. Average age: 86 years or more M. Average age: 89 years or more Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews. Each rower in a Masters Rowing event shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. (Refer to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers). Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card). Refer to Appendix 20 – World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.	~~B. Average age: 36 years or more C. Average age: 43 years or more D. Average age: 50 years or more E. Average age: 55 years or more F. Average age: 60 years or more G. Average age: 65 years or more H. Average age: 70 years or more I. Average age: 75 years or more J. Average age: 80 years or more K. Average age: 83 years or more L. Average age: 86 years or more M. Average age: 89 years or more~~ ~~Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews. Each rower in a Masters Rowing event shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. (Refer to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers).~~ ~~Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card). Refer to Appendix 20 – World Rowing Masters Regatta Regulations.~~	
Rule 33 – Mixed Masters Events	Rule 33 – Mixed Masters Events	
Mixed crew events may be held for Masters crews in which half of the crew excluding the coxswain, shall be women and half shall be men. The coxswain may be of either gender.	~~Mixed crew events may be held for Masters crews in which half of the crew excluding the coxswain, shall be women and half shall be men. The coxswain may be of either gender.~~	Moved to the Masters Regulations – Appendix x
SECTION 6 – Para Rowing	SECTION 6 – Para Rowing	
Rule 34 – Para Rowing	Rule ~~234~~34 – Para Rowing	
A rower may compete in a Para Rowing event if he has an Eligible Impairment and has been allocated an eligible sport class and sport class status under the Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix 19). The categories and boat classes are defined in the Para Rowing Competition Regulations (Appendix 18).	A rower may compete in a Para Rowing event if he has an Eligible Impairment and has been allocated an eligible ~~s~~Sport ~~e~~Class and ~~s~~Sport ~~e~~Class status under the Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix ~~R15~~49). <u>Rowers may compete in a more functional Sport Class than their assigned sSport eClass, but not a less functional Sport Class.</u> The categories and boat classes are defined in the Para Rowing Competition Regulations (Appendix ~~R14~~).	Capitalise Sport Class to match Appendices. Clarification as per Appendix R15 that para athletes can compete in a more functional sport

		class, but not less functional.																																																																																																																																																						
PART III –BOAT CLASSES	PART III – BOAT CLASSES																																																																																																																																																							
Rule 35 –Boat Classes	Rule ~~24~~35 – Boat Classes																																																																																																																																																							
The following boat classes are recognised by FISA: 1. Single sculls (1x) 2. Double sculls (2x) 3. Pair (2-) 4. Coxed Pair (2+) 5. Quadruple sculls (4x) 6. Four (4-) 7. Coxed Four (4+) 8. Eight (8+)	The following boat classes are recognised by FISA: 1) ~~1.~~ Single sculls (1x) 2) ~~2.~~ Double sculls (2x) 3) ~~3.~~ Pair (2-) 4) ~~4.~~ Coxed Pair (2+) ~~5)~~ ~~5.~~ Quadruple sculls (4x) ~~5)6)~~ ~~Coxed Quadruple sculls (4x+)~~ ~~6)7)~~ ~~6.~~ Four (4-) ~~7)8)~~ ~~7.~~ Coxed Four (4+) ~~8)9)~~ ~~8.~~ Eight (8+)	Addition to recognise the coastal C4x+																																																																																																																																																						
Rule 36 – World Championship Boat Classes	Rule ~~25~~ – World Championship ~~Boat Classes~~Event Programme																																																																																																																																																							
World Rowing Championships are held in the following events: <table><tr><td>Men (M)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td>8+</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Women (W)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td>8+</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Lightweight Men (LM)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Lightweight Women (LW)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Para Rowing (APR)</td><td>PR1 M1x</td><td>PR1 W1x</td><td>PR2 M1x</td><td>PR2 W1x</td><td>PR2 Mix2x</td><td>PR3 M2-</td><td>PR3 W2-</td><td>PR3 Mix2x</td><td>PR3 Mix4+</td></tr><tr><td>Under 23 Men (BM)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td>8+</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Under 23 Women (BW)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td>8+</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Under 23 Lightweight Men (BLM)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Under 23 Lightweight Women (BLW)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Men (M)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		Women (W)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		Lightweight Men (LM)	1x	2x	2-		4x					Lightweight Women (LW)	1x	2x	2-		4x					Para Rowing (APR)	PR1 M1x	PR1 W1x	PR2 M1x	PR2 W1x	PR2 Mix2x	PR3 M2-	PR3 W2-	PR3 Mix2x	PR3 Mix4+	Under 23 Men (BM)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		Under 23 Women (BW)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		Under 23 Lightweight Men (BLM)	1x	2x	2-		4x					Under 23 Lightweight Women (BLW)	1x	2x	2-		4x					<u>In principle, the events programme for World Rowing Championship regattas shall be the same for men and women.</u> World Rowing Championships are held in the following events: <table><tr><td>~~Senior~~ Men (M)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td>8+</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>~~Senior~~ Women (W)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td>8+</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>~~Senior~~ Lightweight Men (LM)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>~~Senior~~ Lightweight Women (LW)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>~~Senior~~ Para Rowing (APR)</td><td>PR1 M1x</td><td>PR1 W1x</td><td>PR2 M1x</td><td>PR2 W1x</td><td>PR2 Mix2x</td><td>PR3 M2-</td><td>PR3 W2-</td><td>PR3 Mix2x</td><td>PR3 Mix4+</td></tr><tr><td>Under 23 Men (BM)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td>4+</td><td>8+</td><td></td></tr></table>	~~Senior~~ Men (M)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		~~Senior~~ Women (W)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		~~Senior~~ Lightweight Men (LM)	1x	2x	2-		4x					~~Senior~~ Lightweight Women (LW)	1x	2x	2-		4x					~~Senior~~ Para Rowing (APR)	PR1 M1x	PR1 W1x	PR2 M1x	PR2 W1x	PR2 Mix2x	PR3 M2-	PR3 W2-	PR3 Mix2x	PR3 Mix4+	Under 23 Men (BM)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-	4+	8+		Addition of principle sentence about gender equality.
Men (M)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+																																																																																																																																																
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If, in any of the above events, excluding the events designated for the Olympic and Paralympic Games and all events for Olympic boat classes in Senior, Under 23 and Junior categories, there are less than seven starters in three consecutive World Rowing Championship regattas, then that event shall be automatically removed from the programme of subsequent World Rowing Championship regattas.	The Council will propose the most appropriate programme to the Extraordinary Congress convened in accordance with Article 32, to be valid for the next 4 years. The event programmes for the World Rowing Coastal Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships shall be found in their relevant Event Regulations (Appendices). *Please note the FISA Council proposes that the 2020 FISA Extra-Ordinary Congress delegates authority to the 2022 FISA Ordinary Congress to consider possible changes to the World Rowing Championship programmes for 2023 and onwards ~~If, in any of the above events, excluding the events designated for the Olympic and Paralympic Games and all events for Olympic boat classes in Senior, Under 23 and Junior categories, there are less than seven starters in three consecutive World Rowing Championship regattas, then that event shall be automatically removed from the programme of subsequent World Rowing Championship regattas.~~	Confirm that events for non-flatwater World Rowing Championships are in their Regulations. Removal of the ‘Natural Death’ rule and replace with the Council making a proposal each cycle. Proposal for the Congress delegate authority to the 2022 Congress to consider changes to the World Rowing Championships programme then.																																																																						
Rule 37 – Olympic Games Boat Classes	Rule ~~26~~37 – Olympic Games Boat ClassesEvent Programme																																																																							

The events programme for the Olympic regatta shall be determined by the IOC Executive Board after consultation with FISA in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The FISA Congress shall vote to select a recommended Olympic programme that the FISA Executive Committee shall submit to the IOC.	The events programme for the Olympic regatta shall be determined by the IOC Executive Board after consultation with FISA in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The FISA Congress shall ~~vote to~~ select a recommended Olympic programme that the FISA Executive Committee shall submit to the IOC.																																									
	<u>Bye-Laws to Rule 267 – Olympic Games Boat Classes</u> <i><u>The following events will be included on the rowing programme for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games:</u></i> <table><tr><td>Senior Men (M)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td>8+</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Senior Women (W)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td></td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td></td><td>8+</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Senior Lightweight Men (LM)</td><td></td><td>2x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Senior Lightweight Women (LW)</td><td></td><td>2x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <i><u>The events to be included on the rowing programme for the 2024 Paris Olympic Games shall be included here following the decision of the IOC in December 2020.</u></i>	Senior Men (M)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		Senior Women (W)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+		Senior Lightweight Men (LM)		2x								Senior Lightweight Women (LW)		2x								Included to confirm the list of events at the upcoming Olympic Games.
Senior Men (M)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+																																		
Senior Women (W)	1x	2x	2-		4x	4-		8+																																		
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Rule 38 – Boat Classes at Other Events	Rule ~~38-278~~ – Boat Classes at Other Events																																									
The events at Regional and Continental Championship regattas as well as multi-sport Games regattas shall be proposed to FISA by the regional or continental rowing confederation or multi-sport Games associations, as appropriate for FISA approval.	The events at Regional and Continental Championship regattas as well as multi-sport Games regattas shall be proposed to FISA by the regional or continental rowing confederation or multi-sport Games associations, as appropriate for FISA approval.																																									
PART IV – BOATS AND CONSTRUCTION	PART IV – BOATS AND CONSTRUCTION																																									
Rule 39 – Free Construction	Rule ~~39-289~~ – Free Construction																																									
The construction, design and dimensions of boats and oars shall, in principle, be unrestricted subject to the limits defined in Rule 1, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Rule 40. Nevertheless the Council of FISA may, in the racing Bye-Laws, impose appropriate requirements.	The construction, design and dimensions of boats and oars shall, in principle, be unrestricted <u>subject to the Bye-Laws to this Rule and to Rule 2935 and the Event Regulations.</u> ~~However, except for the rowers’ seats, all load bearing parts including the axes of moving parts must be firmly fixed to the body of the boat. subject to the limits defined in Rule 1, paragraphs 1 and 2, and Rule 40. Nevertheless the Council of FISA Council may, in the racing Bye-Laws, impose appropriate requirements.~~	Insert excerpt from Rule 1 and remove reference to Rule 1. Reduce confusion as to what are axis and simplify.																																								

		Remove sentence as FISA Council already has that authority.
Bye-Laws to Rule 39 – Boats and Equipment	Bye-Laws to Rule ~~298~~39 – Boats and Equipment	
Requirements for racing boats and equipment. Failure to comply with this Bye-Law shall result in a sanction up to disqualification.	~~The Bye-Laws to Rule 289 can be found in Appendix R2.~~ ~~Requirements for racing boats and equipment. Failure to comply with this Bye-Law shall result in a sanction up to disqualification.~~	Move Bye-Law in to it's own Appendix ~~Moved from 3.1 in this Bye-Law.~~
1. Boat Length	1) ~~1. Boat Length~~	
1.1 Maximum Length – All boats used in eights events at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, and Olympic qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championships and at all International Regattas shall be a minimum of two sections, with no section longer than 11.9 m.	a) ~~1.1 Maximum Length—All boats used in eights events at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, and Olympic qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championships and at all International Regattas shall be a minimum of two sections, with no section longer than 11.9 m.~~	
1.2 Minimum Length – The minimum overall length of a racing boat shall be 7.20 metres. This will be measured from the front of the bow ball to the furthest aft extent of the boat, which may include an extension beyond the hull. If an extension is used it shall be firmly affixed to the stern and terminate in a 4 cm ball as described in Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 2.4. If a boat cannot be correctly aligned because it is less than the minimum overall length, the Starter may exclude the crew from the race. This rule does not apply to boats used in Coastal Rowing events.	b) ~~1.2 Minimum Length—The minimum overall length of a racing boat shall be 7.20 metres. This will be measured from the front of the bow ball to the furthest aft extent of the boat, which may include an extension beyond the hull. If an extension is used it shall be firmly affixed to the stern and terminate in a 4 cm ball as described in Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 2.4. If a boat cannot be correctly aligned because it is less than the minimum overall length, the Starter may exclude the crew from the race. This rule does not apply to boats used in Coastal Rowing events.~~	To reflect the length of the FISA standard para 1x. Updating Rule numbers. Clarification that the minimum boat length does not include para rowing events.
2. Oars	2) ~~2. Oars~~	
During rowing, all parts of the oar shall be fixed in place and incapable of movement independent of the movement of the oar as a whole.	a) ~~During rowing, all parts of the oar shall be fixed in place and incapable of movement independent of the movement of the oar as a whole.~~	
3. Safety	~~3. Safety~~	

3.1 Safety requirements described here are minimum requirements. It is the responsibility of the member federation concerned and the rowers to ensure their safety with regards to their rowing equipment.	~~3.1 Safety requirements described here are minimum requirements. It is the responsibility of the member federation concerned and the rowers to ensure their safety with regards to their rowing equipment.~~	Moved to start of Bye-law
3.2 Oar Blade Thickness – Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls.	~~3.2 Oar Blade Thickness—Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls.~~	Moved to Oars-section
3.3 Coxswain's Seat – The opening of the coxswain's seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat for at least 50 cm. The inner surface of the enclosed part must be smooth and no structure of any sort may restrict the inner width of the coxswains section.	~~3.3 Coxswain's Seat—The opening of the coxswain's seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat for at least 50 cm. The inner surface of the enclosed part must be smooth and no structure of any sort may restrict the inner width of the coxswains section.~~	Moved to 1.4 of this Bye-Law
3.4 Flotation – All boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas and, from 1 January 2019, all international regattas and international matches shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. "A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat's production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline". It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement.	~~3.4 Flotation—All boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas and, from 1 January 2019, all international regattas and international matches shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. "A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat's production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline". It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement.~~	Moved to 1.5 and removed of date of coming in to practise.
3.5 Bow Balls – The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows and is bright white. If this is an external part it shall be firmly affixed to the bow of the boat such that it does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility.	~~3.5 Bow Balls—The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows and is bright white. If this is an external part it shall be firmly affixed to the bow of the boat such that it does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility.~~	Moved to 1.6
3.6 Quick release foot stretchers – In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allows the rowers to get clear of	~~3.6 Quick release foot stretchers—In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allows the rowers to get clear of~~	Moved to 1.7

the boat with no delay in an emergency. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that when the heel reaches the horizontal position the foot will be released from the shoe. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, all such materials must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will not remain in the boat, each shoe or device must be able to be released by the rower without using his hands or with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap or release device.	~~the boat with no delay in an emergency. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that when the heel reaches the horizontal position the foot will be released from the shoe. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, all such materials must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will not remain in the boat, each shoe or device must be able to be released by the rower without using his hands or with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap or release device.~~	
4. Identifications	3) ~~4. Identifications~~	
4.1 Production Plaque – All boats must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq. cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the boat builder, its mark or logo, the year the boat was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery and stating whether the boat meets the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing.	a) ~~4.1 Production Plaque—All boats must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq. cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the boat builder, its mark or logo, the year the boat was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery and stating whether the boat meets the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing.~~	
4.2 All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50 (name, symbol, etc.).	b) ~~4.2 All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50 (name, symbol, etc.).~~	Updating of Rule number and references to Rule 52.
5. Natural properties	4) ~~5. Natural properties~~	
5.1 No substances or structures (including riblets) capable of modifying the natural properties of water or of the boundary layer of the hull/water interface shall be used.	a) ~~5.1 No substances or structures (including riblets) capable of modifying the natural properties of water or of the boundary layer of the hull/water interface shall be used.~~	
6. Communication and Electronics	5) ~~6. Communication and Electronics~~	

6.1 Data Transmission – During racing (which shall mean at all times when racing “traffic rules” are in force), no communication with the crew is permitted from outside the boat using electric or electronic equipment. In addition, no data may be sent to, or received from the boat except as provided for in paragraph 6.3.	a) ~~6.1 Data Transmission—During racing (which shall mean at all times when racing “traffic rules” are in force), no communication with the crew is permitted from outside the boat using electric or electronic equipment. In addition, no data may be sent to, or received from the boat except as provided for in paragraph 5.3.~~	Updating Rule numbers
6.2 Allowable Data – During racing, the only information allowed to the crew in the boat shall be: 6.2.1 Time 6.2.2 Stroke rate 6.2.3 Boat Velocity / Acceleration 6.2.4 Heart rate This information shall be designated as “allowable data”. This data and any information derived directly from it, may be recorded during racing for later use. No other data or information may be measured, recorded or stored.	b) <del>6.2 Allowable Data—During racing, the only information allowed to the crew in the boat shall be: i) ~~6.2.1 Time~~ ii) ~~6.2.2 Stroke rate~~ iii) ~~6.2.3 Boat Velocity / Acceleration~~ iv) ~~6.2.4 Heart rate~~ This information shall be designated as “allowable data”. This data and any information derived directly from it, may be recorded during racing for later use. No other data or information may be measured, recorded or stored.</del>	Additional wording for clarification.
6.3 Regatta Information – FISA may install on each boat a device(s) for the purpose of transmitting real-time race and other information which shall be owned by FISA and may be used for any purpose including presentation and promotion of the event and the sport.	e)b) ~~6.3 Regatta Information—FISA may install on each boat a device(s) for the purpose of transmitting real-time race and other information which shall be owned by FISA and may be used for any purpose including presentation and promotion of the event and the sport.~~	
7. Promotional Equipment	6) ~~7. Promotional Equipment~~	
7.1 At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the Council may require crews to carry on their boats such equipment as it considers desirable for the better promotion of the sport of rowing (e.g. mini cameras, microphones, etc.) provided that such equipment is identical for all boats in a race.	a) ~~7.1 At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the Council may require crews to carry on their boats such equipment as it considers desirable for the better promotion of the sport of rowing (e.g. mini cameras, microphones, etc.) provided that such equipment is identical for all boats in a race.~~	
Rule 40 – Innovations in Equipment	Rule ~~29~~40 – Innovations in Equipment	

Innovations in equipment including, but not limited to, boats, oars, related equipment and clothing, must meet the following requirements before being used in the sport of rowing:	~~1) The fundamental principle with regard to rowing competition is that a race is a contest between athletes and not between manufacturing, technology or construction. To uphold that principle FISA utilizes the Innovation Rule to maintain control of the advances brought about by the evolution in materials and design in all areas of the sport. Technological advancements should not make existing recent equipment obsolete nor make the cost of the sport prohibitive.~~ 1) Innovations in equipment including, but not limited to, boats, oars, related equipment and clothing, must meet the following requirements before being used in ~~the sport of rowing~~ <u>International Regattas</u>:	Addressing speed— ~~not wanting to go faster purely due to technology.~~
1. Be commercially available to all rowers (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a rower);	a) ~~1.~~ Be commercially available to all rowers (patents may not exclude the use by a team or a rower);	
2. Not significantly add to the cost of the sport;	b) ~~2.~~ Not ~~significantly~~ add to the cost <u>or complexity</u> of the sport <u>without adding corresponding value</u> ~~based on the above principle~~ ;	Word changes for clarity
3. Not provide an advantage to some rowers over others or change the nature of the sport;	c) ~~3.~~ Not provide an advantage to some rowers over others or change the nature of the sport;	
4. Be safe and environmentally sound; and	d) ~~4.~~ Be safe and <u>consistent with the principles of sustainable development</u> ; ~~environmentally sound~~ ; and	Change to encompass all of sustainability rather than just environmental
5. Be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the principles, in particular those of fairness and equality, of the sport.	e) ~~5.~~ Be a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintain the principles, in particular those of fairness and equality, of the sport.	
An innovation must be submitted to the FISA Executive Committee for evaluation. If it is judged to meet the above conditions and is approved for use, it must be readily available for all rowers by 1 January in order to be authorised for use in International Regattas that year. Crews with unapproved innovations shall not be allowed to compete in events held under these Rules.	2) An innovation must be submitted to the FISA Executive Committee for evaluation. If it is judged to meet the above conditions and is approved for use, it must be readily available for all rowers by 1 January in order to be authorised for use in International Regattas that year. Crews ~~with unapproved innovations~~ shall not be allowed to compete <u>with unapproved innovations</u> in events held under these Rules.	Confirm that is the innovations that would be

The Executive Committee has the sole authority to decide all matters under this Rule including what constitutes an innovation, whether an innovation is significant, whether it is readily available, whether the costs are reasonable, whether it is safe and environmentally sound and whether it is a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintains the principles of the sport.	The Executive Committee has the sole authority to decide all matters under this Rule including what constitutes an innovation, whether an innovation is significant, whether it is readily available, whether the costs are reasonable, whether it is safe and ~~environmentally sound~~<u>consistent with the principles of sustainable development</u> and whether it is a positive development for the sport of rowing and maintains the principles of the sport.	unapproved under this Rule, not crews. Change to encompass all of sustainability rather than just environmental																																																						
Rule 41 – Weight of Boats All boats used at World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas and all other International Regattas shall be of defined minimum weights.	Rule ~~30~~41 – Weight of Boats All boats used at World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas and all other International Regattas shall be of defined minimum weights. <u>The minimum boat weights for boats used at coastal rowing and beach sprint rowing events are found in Appendix R1822 and Appendix R1923.</u>	Confirm where to find the boat weights for coastal events.																																																						
Bye-Laws to Rule 41 – Weight of Boats 1. Minimum boat weights are the following: <table border="1" data-bbox="129 863 943 1217"> <thead> <tr> <th>Designation</th><th>Boat type</th><th>Minimum Weight (kg)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1x</td><td>Single Sculls</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr> <td>2x</td><td>Double Sculls</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr> <td>2-</td><td>Pair</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr> <td>2+</td><td>Coxed Pair</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr> <td>4x</td><td>Quadruple Sculls</td><td>52</td></tr> <tr> <td>4-</td><td>Four</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr> <td>4+</td><td>Coxed Four</td><td>51</td></tr> <tr> <td>8+</td><td>Eight</td><td>96</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The minimum weight of the boat shall include the fittings essential to its use, in particular: riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions. It shall also include:	Designation	Boat type	Minimum Weight (kg)	1x	Single Sculls	14	2x	Double Sculls	27	2-	Pair	27	2+	Coxed Pair	32	4x	Quadruple Sculls	52	4-	Four	50	4+	Coxed Four	51	8+	Eight	96	Bye-Laws to Rule ~~30~~41 – Weight of Boats (Appendix R3) ~~1) 1. Minimum boat weights are the following:~~ <table border="1" data-bbox="981 863 1794 1217"> <thead> <tr> <th>~~Designation~~</th><th>~~Boat type~~</th><th>~~Minimum Weight (kg)~~</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>~~1x~~</td><td>~~Single Sculls~~</td><td>~~14~~</td></tr> <tr> <td>~~2x~~</td><td>~~Double Sculls~~</td><td>~~27~~</td></tr> <tr> <td>~~2-~~</td><td>~~Pair~~</td><td>~~27~~</td></tr> <tr> <td>~~2+~~</td><td>~~Coxed Pair~~</td><td>~~32~~</td></tr> <tr> <td>~~4x~~</td><td>~~Quadruple Sculls~~</td><td>~~52~~</td></tr> <tr> <td>~~4-~~</td><td>~~Four~~</td><td>~~50~~</td></tr> <tr> <td>~~4+~~</td><td>~~Coxed Four~~</td><td>~~51~~</td></tr> <tr> <td>~~8+~~</td><td>~~Eight~~</td><td>~~96~~</td></tr> </tbody> </table> ~~The minimum weight of the boat shall include the fittings essential to its use, in particular: riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions. It shall also include:~~	~~Designation~~	~~Boat type~~	~~Minimum Weight (kg)~~	~~1x~~	~~Single Sculls~~	~~14~~	~~2x~~	~~Double Sculls~~	~~27~~	~~2-~~	~~Pair~~	~~27~~	~~2+~~	~~Coxed Pair~~	~~32~~	~~4x~~	~~Quadruple Sculls~~	~~52~~	~~4-~~	~~Four~~	~~50~~	~~4+~~	~~Coxed Four~~	~~51~~	~~8+~~	~~Eight~~	~~96~~	Move to it's own Appendix
Designation	Boat type	Minimum Weight (kg)																																																						
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1.1 Loud speakers if they are firmly fastened to the boat and associated wiring for such speakers;	a) ~~1.1 Loud speakers if they are firmly fastened to the boat and associated wiring for such speakers;~~	
1.2 Any housings or fixings that are firmly fastened to the boat for the purpose of holding electronic or other equipment;	b) ~~1.2 Any housings or fixings that are firmly fastened to the boat for the purpose of holding electronic or other equipment;~~	
1.3 Cables and wires required to connect equipment to provide “Allowable Data” (see Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 5), and	c) ~~1.3 Cables and wires required to connect equipment to provide “Allowable Data” (see Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 5), and~~	Update of Rule numbers
1.4 Seat Pads that are attached to the seat.	d) ~~1.4 Seat Pads that are attached to the seat.~~	
The minimum boat weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number or any other item not essential to its use and not firmly fastened to the boat. Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the required minimum weight shall be firmly fastened to the boat or to the essential fittings described above.	~~The minimum boat weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number or any other item not essential to its use and not firmly fastened to the boat. Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the required minimum weight shall be firmly fastened to the boat or to the essential fittings described above.~~	
2. Responsibility – It is solely the responsibility of the crew that their boat meets the required minimum weight.	2) ~~2. Responsibility – It is solely the responsibility of the crew that their boat meets the required minimum weight.~~	
3. Weighing Scale – The weighing scales shall be provided by a FISA-approved manufacturer and shall indicate the weight of the boat to 0.1 kgs. The scales shall be connected to a printer so that a printed record of the boat weight is immediately available. At the beginning of each official training day and of each racing day, the scales shall be tested, using calibrated (gauged) weights, by a member of the FISA Equipment and Technology Commission and/or the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing.	~~3. Weighing Scale – The weighing scales shall be provided by a FISA-approved manufacturer and shall indicate the weight of the boat to 0.1 kgs. The scales shall be connected to a printer so that a printed record of the boat weight is immediately available. At the beginning of each official training day and of each racing day, the scales shall be tested, using calibrated (gauged) weights, by a member of the FISA Equipment and Technology Commission and/or the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing.~~	Move from point 4.
4. Test weighing of boats – The weighing scale(s) shall be available to the crews at least 24 hours before the first race of the regatta for test weighing of their boats. The scales shall be located on a horizontal base, inside a building or a tent to provide protection from the wind. The weighing area shall be easily accessible from the incoming pontoons and shall be exclusively reserved for the weighing of boats during the regatta.	3) ~~4. Test weighing of boats – The weighing scale(s) shall be available to the crews at least 24 hours before the first race of the regatta for test weighing of their boats. The scales shall be located on a horizontal base, inside a building or a tent to provide protection from the wind. The weighing area shall be easily accessible from the incoming pontoons and shall be exclusively reserved for the weighing of boats during the regatta.~~	Clarification that test weighing of scales is possible during racing, however boats selected for weighing take precedence.

		Moved to point 3.
5. Selection of Boats to be weighed – The President of the Jury or his delegate shall make a random draw before the start of each racing session to select the boats which are to be weighed. He shall also have the right to include additional boats at any time before the finish of the race of the boat concerned if there is a suspicion that certain boats are underweight. He shall deliver copies of the draw to the responsible person at the Control Commission. The draw shall be kept confidential until the crew of each selected boat is notified of that selection.	4) ~~5. Selection of Boats to be weighed—The President of the Jury or his delegate shall make a random draw before the start of each racing session to select the boats which are to be weighed. He shall also have the right to include additional boats at any time before the finish of the race of the boat concerned if there is a suspicion that certain boats are underweight. He shall deliver copies of the draw to the responsible person at the Control Commission. The draw shall be kept confidential until the crew of each selected boat is notified of that selection.~~	
6. Notification to Crews – A member of the Control Commission shall notify the crews of the selected boats as they leave the water after their races and they, or people appointed for that purpose, shall accompany each boat to the weighing scales. A selected crew is required to take its boat directly to the weighing scales when it is notified that the boat has been selected for weighing. Failure to do so may lead to the crew being penalised as if the boat had been underweight. Once the crew has been notified that the boat has been selected for weighing, no extra weight of any description can be added to the boat until the boat has been weighed.	5) ~~6. Notification to Crews—A member of the Control Commission shall notify the crews of the selected boats as they leave the water after their races and they, or people appointed for that purpose, shall accompany each boat to the weighing scales. A selected crew is required to take its boat directly to the weighing scales when it is notified that the boat has been selected for weighing. Failure to do so may lead to the crew being penalised as if the boat had been underweight. Once the crew has been notified that the boat has been selected for weighing, no extra weight of any description can be added to the boat until the boat has been weighed.~~	
7. Additional Items to be removed – Equipment which is not to be included in the weight of the boat shall be removed from the boat before weighing. At the official weighing of the boat, the normal wetted surface of the boat is accepted. However, any standing water must be removed before the weighing, in particular any water between the shoulders and inside the bow and stern canvas. All other items (tools, clothes, sponges, bottles, etc.) must be taken out of the boat before the weighing.	6) ~~7. Additional Items to be removed—Equipment which is not to be included in the weight of the boat shall be removed from the boat before weighing. At the official weighing of the boat, the normal wetted surface of the boat is accepted. However, any standing water must be removed before the weighing, in particular any water between the shoulders and inside the bow and stern canvas. All other items (tools, clothes, sponges, bottles, etc.) must be taken out of the boat before the weighing.~~	
8. Official Weighing – The boat shall be officially weighed.	7) ~~8. Official Weighing—The boat shall be officially weighed.~~	
9. Failure to make the minimum weight – If a boat is below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission	8) ~~9. Failure to make the minimum weight—If a boat is below the minimum weight, the member of the Control~~	

responsible for boat weighing shall print out the record of weighing and proceed as follows:	~~Commission responsible for boat weighing shall print out the record of weighing and proceed as follows:~~	
9.1 Write the words "First Boat Weighing" on the printed record of weighing.	a) ~~9.1 Write the words "First Boat Weighing" on the printed record of weighing.~~	
9.2 Test the scales with the gauged weights, observed by the crew representative, print out the result of this test, and write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew and the event and the words "Test Weighing". Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this test.	b) ~~9.2 Test the scales with the gauged weights, observed by the crew representative, print out the result of this test, and write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew and the event and the words "Test Weighing". Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this test.~~	
9.3 Weigh the boat concerned for the second time. If, on the second weighing, the boat weight is not below the minimum, no further action is necessary. If, however, the boat is still below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission will write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing and the words "Second Boat Weighing". Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this weighing. No other or later weighing shall be considered as valid.	c) ~~9.3 Weigh the boat concerned for the second time. If, on the second weighing, the boat weight is not below the minimum, no further action is necessary. If, however, the boat is still below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission will write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing and the words "Second Boat Weighing". Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this weighing. No other or later weighing shall be considered as valid.~~	
9.4 Award the appropriate penalty to the crew.	d) ~~9.4 Award the appropriate penalty to the crew.~~	
9.5 Deliver the three printed records of weighing (First Boat Weighing, Test Weighing of the scales and Second Boat Weighing) to the President of the Jury.	e) ~~9.5 Deliver the three printed records of weighing (First Boat Weighing, Test Weighing of the scales and Second Boat Weighing) to the President of the Jury.~~	
10. Penalty for Underweight Boat – The penalty for having raced in an underweight boat shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If two or more boats in the same race are underweight, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their respective boat weights on the second weighing. If their boat weights on the second weighing are identical they shall be ranked by their order of finish in the race. If the crew races	9) ~~10. Penalty for Underweight Boat – The penalty for having raced in an underweight boat shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If two or more boats in the same race are underweight, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their respective boat weights on the second weighing. If their boat weights on the second weighing are identical they shall be ranked by their order of finish in the race. If~~	Inclusion of BUW-code that is shown on results sheets.

<i>again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.</i>	~~<i>the crew races again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.</i>~~	
PART V – COURSES	PART V – COURSES	
Rule 42 – Characteristics	Rule ~~31~~42 – Characteristics	
The standard international course for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games, Continental Championships and International Regattas shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews racing in separate, straight, parallel lanes over a distance of 2,000 metres. For World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, the standard international course shall be provided with technical installations and equipment to Category A level as defined in the Bye-Laws. In addition, it must also comply with all the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of “The FISA Manual for Rowing Events”. In order to be classified by FISA as a standard international course, full details of the course concerned must be submitted in writing to FISA by the applicants, and the course must be inspected at the cost of the member federation concerned and approved by an expert appointed by FISA. The Council may approve non-standard requirements for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Games and Continental Championship regattas where this is in the interests of the event and the sport of rowing.	1) The standard international course for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic Games, Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, Regional Games, Continental Championships and International Regattas shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews racing in separate, straight, parallel lanes <u>that are perpendicular to the Start and Finish lines</u>, over a distance of 2,000 metres. 2) For World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, the standard international course shall be provided with technical installations and equipment to Category A level as defined in the Bye-Laws. In addition, it must also comply with all the specifications and descriptions given in the latest <u>version</u> of ~~“The FISA Manual for Rowing Events”~~. 2)3) <u>Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championship and World Rowing Indoor Championships are defined in the relevant Event Regulations.</u> 3)4) In order to be classified by FISA as a standard international course, full details of the course concerned must be submitted in writing to FISA by the applicants, and the course must be inspected at the cost of the member federation concerned and approved by an expert appointed by FISA. 4)5) The Council may approve non-standard requirements for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Games and Continental	Wording change for clarity Change for consistency Addition to list the different types of World Championships and where the course characteristics for those events are described.

	Championship regattas where this is in the interests of the event and the sport of rowing.	
Rule 43 – Racing Distance	Rule ~~32~~43 – Racing Distance	
1. International Regattas – The standard international racing distance shall be 2,000 metres straight for men and women; in the categories Seniors and Under 23, lightweights and Juniors. For Masters (men, women and mixed crews) the racing distance shall be 1,000 metres straight.	1) ~~1~~ -International Regattas The standard international racing distance shall be 2,000 metres straight for men and women; in the categories Seniors, ~~and~~ Under 23, ~~lightweights and~~ <u>Under 19 Juniors and Para Rowing</u> . For Masters (men, women and mixed crews) the racing distance shall be 1,000 metres straight.	Cleaning up wording. Lightweights already included as per Rule 18.
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – The length of the standard World Championship course shall be 2,000 metres straight. The provisions of this Rule require the use of moveable starting installations in order that the bows of all boats of whatever class may be aligned on the same start line.	<u>2</u>) ~~2~~ -World Rowing Championship regattas The length of the standard World Championship course shall be 2,000 metres straight. The provisions of this Rule require the use of moveable starting installations in order that the bows of all boats of whatever class may be aligned on the same start line. <u>Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships, are defined in the relevant Event Regulations.</u>	Addition to list the different types of World Championships and where the racing distances for those events are described.
3. The length of the course and all intermediate distances shall be measured by an independent qualified surveyor and a certified plan shall be held by the organising committee. This plan shall be available for inspection by FISA at any time. For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, FISA may request a further survey be carried out to standards specified in the latest edition of the “FISA Manual for Rowing Events”.	~~2~~) <u>3</u>) ~~3~~ -The length of the course and all intermediate distances shall be measured by an independent qualified surveyor and a certified plan shall be held by the organising committee. This plan shall be available for inspection by FISA at any time. For ~~a~~ World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, FISA may request a further survey be carried out to standards specified in the latest <u>version</u> ~~edition~~ of the “FISA Manual ~~for Rowing Events~~ ”.	Change for consistency
4. The Council may grant exceptions to this rule where necessary for regattas in multi-sport competitions, Continental or other Championships where it is clearly demonstrated that a standard course is not reasonably achievable.	~~3~~) <u>4</u>) ~~4~~ -The Council may grant exceptions to this rule where necessary for regattas in multi-sport competitions, Continental or other Championships where it is clearly	

	demonstrated that a standard course is not reasonably achievable.	
5. A non-standard course may be shorter (for example, sprints) or longer (for example, long distances, head of the river, etc.) than the standard course. It is not necessary that a non-standard course be straight.	~~4)5)~~ ~~5.~~ A non-standard course may be shorter (for example, sprints) or longer (for example, long distances, head of the river, etc.) than the standard course. It is not necessary that a non-standard course be straight.	
Rule 44 – Number of Lanes	Rule ~~44~~33 – Number of Lanes	
1. International regattas – On standard international courses, races shall normally be held using up to six lanes.	1) ~~1.~~ International ~~R~~ egattas On standard international courses, races shall normally be held using up to six lanes.	Capitalisation
2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas – Races shall be held using up to six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes usable for racing.	2) ~~2.~~ World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas Races shall be held using up to six lanes but, in principle, the course shall have at least eight lanes usable for racing. Requirements for the World Rowing Coastal Championships, World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships and World Rowing Indoor Championships, are defined in the relevant Event Regulations.	Addition to list the different types of World Championships and where the racing distances for those events are described.
Bye-Laws to Rules 42 to 44 – Regatta Courses (Appendix 10)	Bye-Laws to Rules ~~31~~42 to ~~33~~44 – Regatta Courses (Appendix ~~R~~410)	
PART VI – ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS	PART VI – ORGANISATION OF REGATTAS	
SECTION 1 – General	SECTION 1 – General	
Rule 45 – Authority of FISA	Rule ~~34~~45 – Authority of FISA	
All International Regattas and International Indoor Rowing competitions are under the overriding authority of FISA and, subject thereto, of the member federation concerned. An organising committee shall be responsible for the organisation of regattas. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Championship regattas as well as regattas in connection with other multisport competitions shall	All International Regattas and International Indoor Rowing competitions are under the overriding authority of FISA and, subject thereto, of the member federation concerned. An organising committee shall be responsible for the organisation of regattas. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, Continental and Regional Championship regattas as well as regattas in connection with other multisport competitions shall	

take place under the authority of FISA, which will give directions to the organising committee. The Executive Committee shall nominate technical delegates for each regatta in accordance with Rule 14.	take place under the authority of FISA, which will give directions to the organising committee. The Executive Committee shall nominate ~~t~~ <u>T</u> echnical ~~d~~ <u>D</u> elegates for each regatta in accordance with ~~Rule 14~~ <u>Appendix R5</u> .	Capitalisation Updating of numbering
	SECTION 2 – Regatta Roles	
Rule 46– The Organising Committee	Rule ~~35~~<u>46</u>– The Organising Committee	
The relevant member federation shall ensure that an organising committee is formed for each International Regatta or International Match. The organising committee is responsible to ensure the proper preparation and operation of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The organising committee shall, in particular:	The relevant member federation shall ensure that an organising committee is formed for each International Regatta or International Match. The organising committee is responsible to ensure the proper preparation and operation of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. <u>The responsibilities and duties of the organising committee are set out in the Bye-law to this Rule at Appendix R5, Organisation of Regattas. The organising committee shall, in particular:</u>	
1. Fix the date and the programme of the regatta in agreement with the member federation concerned and, for World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, with the agreement of the FISA Council;	1) ~~1. Fix the date and the programme of the regatta in agreement with the member federation concerned and, for World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, with the agreement of the FISA Council;~~	Moved to new Appendix R5
2. Prepare and distribute the advance programme including the date and time of the Team Managers' Meeting and draw;	2) ~~2. Prepare and distribute the advance programme including the date and time of the Team Managers' Meeting and draw;~~	
3. Make available a stretch of water and technical equipment conforming to the present Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations;	3) ~~3. Make available a stretch of water and technical equipment conforming to the present Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations;~~	
4. Appoint a Jury (except in the case of those events stipulated in Rule 92 where the Jury is appointed by the FISA Umpiring Commission);	4) ~~4. Appoint a Jury (except in the case of those events stipulated in Rule 92 where the Jury is appointed by the FISA Umpiring Commission);~~	
5. Appoint a Safety Adviser;	5) ~~5. Appoint a Safety Adviser;~~	
6. Appoint a Medical officer;	6) ~~6. Appoint a Medical officer;~~	

7. Arrange adequate insurance for third party liability, loss or damage to property and equipment and any other insurance cover required by law;	7) ~~7. Arrange adequate insurance for third party liability, loss or damage to property and equipment and any other insurance cover required by law;~~	
8. Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.	8) ~~8. Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.~~	
Bye-Laws to Rule 46 – Duties of the Organising Committee	~~Bye-Laws to Rule 46 – Duties of the Organising Committee~~	Moved to new Appendix R5
1. Authority of FISA – All international rowing regattas are under the authority of FISA and of the member federation concerned.	1) ~~1. Authority of FISA – All international rowing regattas are under the authority of FISA and of the member federation concerned.~~	
2. Date and Programme – For International Regattas and International Matches, the organising committee fixes the date and programme of the regatta in agreement with the relevant member federation (or with FISA for a World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regatta and qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games). For its part, the member federation shall submit the proposed date to FISA for approval not later than 30 September of the year preceding the event.	2) ~~2. Date and Programme – For International Regattas and International Matches, the organising committee fixes the date and programme of the regatta in agreement with the relevant member federation (or with FISA for a World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regatta and qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games). For its part, the member federation shall submit the proposed date to FISA for approval not later than 30 September of the year preceding the event.~~	Change to current practise.
3. Course, Installations, Advance Programme – The organising committee is responsible for the course and all necessary installations and equipment, both on land and on the water. It is also responsible for the organisation of the regatta. It shall draw up an advance programme which shall also describe the type of course installations and send it to all those concerned.	3) ~~3. Course, Installations, Advance Programme – The organising committee is responsible for the course and all necessary installations and equipment, both on land and on the water. It is also responsible for the organisation of the regatta. It shall draw up an advance programme which shall also describe the type of course installations and send it to all those concerned.~~	
4. Safety Adviser – The organising committee shall appoint a person as the regatta Safety Adviser with specific responsibilities for ensuring that all the appropriate safety measures, including traffic rules, have been considered and then implemented for the safe running of the regatta. Nevertheless, the legal responsibility for safety matters rests with the organising committee as a whole, and nothing in the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Adviser personally.	4) ~~4. Safety Adviser – The organising committee shall appoint a person as the regatta Safety Adviser with specific responsibilities for ensuring that all the appropriate safety measures, including traffic rules, have been considered and then implemented for the safe running of the regatta. Nevertheless, the legal responsibility for safety matters rests with the organising committee as a whole, and nothing in the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws shall be~~	

	~~taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Adviser personally.~~	
5. Medical Officer – The organising committee shall appoint a medical doctor as the regatta Medical Officer with specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate overall medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. First aid facilities and a rescue service on the water must always be available. This responsibility shall include: • Provision of the required level of medical services and first aid facilities for all competitors, officials, spectators and other persons attending the event. • Close cooperation with the rescue services on the water and provision of related emergency services support. The Medical Officer shall work closely with and report to the FISA regatta doctor on arrangements and set up of the medical support and facilities and cooperation with rescue services. First aid, rescue and emergency services must be available during all venue opening times.	~~5) 5. Medical Officer—The organising committee shall appoint a medical doctor as the regatta Medical Officer with specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate overall medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. First aid facilities and a rescue service on the water must always be available. This responsibility shall include:~~ ~~a) • Provision of the required level of medical services and first aid facilities for all competitors, officials, spectators and other persons attending the event.~~ ~~b) • Close cooperation with the rescue services on the water and provision of related emergency services support.~~ ~~The Medical Officer shall work closely with and report to the FISA regatta doctor on arrangements and set up of the medical support and facilities and cooperation with rescue services.~~ ~~First aid, rescue and emergency services must be available during all venue opening times.~~	Duplicated and more specific in the last sentence. Reference to FISA Manual for level of provision of medical services.
6. Radio and Telephone Communications – It is essential that there should be direct telephone and/or radio communication between the President of the Jury, the finish, the start and the Control Commission in order to enable the members of the Jury to carry out their duties properly. It is also essential that radio communication is provided between the rescue service on the water and the medical staff on duty at the course to deal with any emergency.	~~6) 6. Radio and Telephone Communications—It is essential that there should be direct telephone and/or radio communication between the President of the Jury, the finish, the start and the Control Commission in order to enable the members of the Jury to carry out their duties properly. It is also essential that radio communication is provided between the rescue service on the water and the medical staff on duty at the course to deal with any emergency.~~	Update to require the OC to provide communications as required in the FISA Manual.
7. The organising committee shall publish an Environmental Management plan at least two years before the event.	~~7) 7. The organising committee shall publish an Environmental Management plan at least two years before the event.~~	Updated to more specific details on what is required.
Rule 47 – Team Manager	Rule 3647 – Team Manager	
At international regattas each member federation or club shall appoint an individual (the “Team Manager”) who will be	1) At International Regattas each member federation or club shall appoint an individual (the “Team Manager”) who will	

responsible for official communication between rowers and coaches and the organising committee during a regatta. The Team Manager is responsible for his team and he or his delegate must identify himself to the organising committee and agree arrangements for subsequent communications, including attendance at all Team Managers' Meetings. At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, each participating member federation shall appoint a Team Manager. The Team Manager, or his delegate, shall attend each official Team Managers' Meeting and shall communicate to all rowers and coaches in their team all relevant information from the meeting or otherwise distributed to Team Managers, including that concerning racing and safety, and shall be responsible for all official communications with FISA during the regatta on matters concerning his team, including withdrawal of crews and substitution of rowers. Failure of a member federation to appoint a Team Manager or failure of a Team Manager to attend official meetings or communicate information may result in the member federation being penalised by the Executive Committee.	be responsible for official communication between rowers and coaches and the organising committee during a regatta. The Team Manager is responsible for his team and he or his delegate must identify himself to the organising committee and agree arrangements for subsequent communications, including attendance at all Team Managers' Meetings. 2) At World Rowing Championship ~~and World Rowing Cup regattas,~~ Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games ~~and relevant qualification regattas,~~ <u>and World Rowing Cup regattas,</u> each participating member federation shall appoint a Team Manager. The Team Manager, or his delegate, shall attend each official Team Managers' Meeting and shall communicate to all rowers and coaches in their team all relevant information from the meeting or otherwise distributed to Team Managers, including that concerning racing and safety, and shall be responsible for all official communications with FISA during the regatta on matters concerning his team, including withdrawal of crews and substitution of rowers. 3) Failure of a member federation <u>or club</u> to appoint a Team Manager or failure of a Team Manager to attend official meetings or communicate information may result in the member federation being ~~penalised~~ <u>sanctioned</u> by the Executive Committee.	Standardise order of wording Include club for International Regattas
	<u>Rule 37 – FISA – Roles at Regattas</u>	
	<u>FISA shall have certain responsibilities at regattas including duties carried out by specified officials. Racing will be conducted in accordance with these Rules by International Umpires, the Jury and the Board of the Jury.</u>	
	1) <u>The Executive Committee shall have specific responsibilities at regattas under the Statutes and Rules of Racing. In addition:</u>	
	a) <u>International Regattas and International Matches -</u>	

	<u>the Executive Committee may appoint a Technical Delegate to represent FISA at the regatta</u>	
	b) <u>World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – the Executive Committee shall appoint the following officials to represent FISA at the regattas:</u>	
	i) <u>Technical Delegate(s)</u>	
	ii) <u>President of the Jury</u>	
	iii) <u>FISA Doctor</u>	
	iv) <u>FISA Event Safeguarding Officer</u>	
	v) <u>Fairness Committee</u>	
	<u>The appointment, roles and responsibilities of these officials are set out in the Bye-law to this Rule at Appendix R5.</u>	
	2) <u>Conduct of Racing</u>	
	a) <u>The Jury - The Jury shall be responsible for conducting the racing and ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Event Regulations and shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires, supported where appropriate by national umpires.</u> <u>The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta.</u>	
	b) <u>Board of the Jury - The Board of the Jury shall consider and decide on any protests made according to Rule 76 and shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of the Jury designated by the President of the Jury on a daily basis prior to the start of racing.</u>	
	c) <u>International Umpires shall be responsible for conduct of racing as members of the Jury.</u>	
	<u>Bye-laws to Rules 35–37 – Regatta Roles can be found in Appendix R5</u>	
Rule 48 – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts	~~Rule 48 – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts~~	

Rowers may receive cash or other prizes for competition. They may also enter into sponsorship contracts provided these contracts are reviewed and approved by their member federation in advance, and that these contracts are in compliance with FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	~~Rowers may receive cash or other prizes for competition. They may also enter into sponsorship contracts provided these contracts are reviewed and approved by their member federation in advance, and that these contracts are in compliance with FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.~~	Moved to Rule 40
Rule 49 – FISA Merchandising Rights	~~Rule 49 – FISA Merchandising Rights~~	
At all regattas under its authority FISA retains all rights to:	~~At all regattas under its authority FISA retains all rights to:~~	Moved to Rule 41
1. Sell merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The organising committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to FISA.	~~1. Sell merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The organising committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to FISA.~~	
2. Use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA and other names, emblems and logos as registered by FISA.	~~2. Use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA and other names, emblems and logos as registered by FISA.~~	
FISA may share a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights with the organising committees of relevant regattas.	~~FISA may share a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights with the organising committees of relevant regattas.~~	
SECTION 2 – Advertising Provisions	SECTION <u>32</u> – ~~Advertising Commercial and Identification Provisions~~	Change to more accurately reflect Rule
Rule 50 – Identifications displayed on Equipment and Rowers – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship and Advertising	Rule ~~38~~<u>50</u> – ~~Identifications displayed on Equipment and Rowers~~ – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, ~~and Advertising, and Identifications~~	
	~~All Identifications displayed on clothing and equipment and in any other manner whatsoever at a regatta held under these Rules, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations (Appendix R644) shall be restricted and governed by these Rules. Any contravention shall be subject to penalty.~~	Whole Rule moved to Appendix R6 and short descriptive paragraph added to Rule
Advertising and Identifications	~~Advertising and Identifications~~	Moved to Appendix R6
1. “Advertising” shall mean all forms of advertising or identification including but not limited to any form of commercial identification.	~~1. “Advertising” shall mean all forms of advertising or identification including but not limited to any form of commercial identification.~~	
2. Advertising is prohibited except where specifically provided for by FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing or related Bye-Laws.	~~2. Advertising is prohibited except where specifically provided for by FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing or related Bye-Laws.~~	
3. Advertising must comply with the laws of the country or region in which the regatta is being staged, and if it is	~~3. Advertising must comply with the laws of the country or region in which the regatta is being staged, and if it is~~	

televised, the laws that apply to the national television authority.	~~televised, the laws that apply to the national television authority.~~	
4. Advertising of tobacco products and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol) is prohibited.	~~4. Advertising of tobacco products and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol) is prohibited.~~	
5. During events (regattas and championships) that are staged only for junior rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited.	~~5. During events (regattas and championships) that are staged only for junior rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited.~~	
6. During events at which junior rowers participate (includes all regattas and championships) the advertising of alcohol is prohibited while junior rowers are racing.	~~6. During events at which junior rowers participate (includes all regattas and championships) the advertising of alcohol is prohibited while junior rowers are racing.~~	
7. Advertising which is inappropriate or which is harmful to the image of rowing including tobacco and strong liquor or in contradiction with FISA Statutes or Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, in particular with Art. 3 of the Statutes, is prohibited.	~~7. Advertising which is inappropriate or which is harmful to the image of rowing including tobacco and strong liquor or in contradiction with FISA Statutes or Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, in particular with Art. 3 of the Statutes, is prohibited.~~	
8. Where an advertiser deals in a product that is prohibited by this clause but also deals in a non-prohibited product, that non-prohibited product may be advertised providing that it does not incidentally promote the prohibited product.	~~8. Where an advertiser deals in a product that is prohibited by this clause but also deals in a non-prohibited product, that non-prohibited product may be advertised providing that it does not incidentally promote the prohibited product.~~	
9. Advertising may not include anything which displays or leads to content which would not be permitted under these Rules (e.g. via website URL or address, etc.).	~~9. Advertising may not include anything which displays or leads to content which would not be permitted under these Rules (e.g. via website URL or address, etc.).~~	
The Council may issue Bye-Laws relating to advertising.	~~The Council may issue Bye-Laws relating to advertising.~~	
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 50 – FISA Advertising Rules (Appendix 11)</i>	<i>Bye-Laws to Rule ~~38~~50 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications FISA Advertising Rules (Appendix ~~R~~6)</i>	
Rule 51 – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours	Rule ~~39~~54 – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours	
1. Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing except as allowed under the Bye-Laws. If any members of the crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical except as allowed under the Bye-Laws.	1) ~~4.~~ Members of the same crew shall compete wearing identical clothing except as allowed under the Bye-Laws. If any members of the crew wear headwear, then the headwear worn by those crew members shall be identical except as allowed under the Bye-Laws.	
2. The colours and design of the blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical on both sides.	2) ~~2.~~ The colours and design of the blades of all oars and sculls shall be identical on both sides.	

3. Coxswains may race wearing additional clothing in the colours of their crew.	3) ~~3.~~ Coxswains may race wearing additional clothing in the colours of their crew.	
4. World Rowing Championship regattas	4) ~~4.~~ World Rowing Championship regattas	
4.1 Members of national crews shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered colours of their federation.	a) ~~4.1~~ Members of national crews shall wear the registered racing uniform of their member federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be in the registered colours of their federation.	
4.2 The design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with the FISA Executive Committee in accordance with Art. 14 of the Statutes. A request to change the registered design and colours of racing uniforms or blades must be received by the FISA Executive Committee at least three months before the first proposed use in competition.	b) ~~4.2~~ <u>At least three months before the first proposed use in competition,</u> ~~the design and colours of racing uniforms and blades shall be registered with the FISA Executive Committee in accordance with Art. 134 of the Statutes. A request to change the registered design and colours of racing uniforms or blades must be received by the FISA Executive Committee at least three months before the first proposed use in competition.~~	Clarify requirements to register uniform.
5. The Council may issue further regulations regarding rowers' clothing at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas in particular, including use of a t-shirt provided by FISA or other FISA sponsor identification as defined in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50.	c) ~~5.~~ The Council may issue further regulations regarding rowers' clothing at World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas in particular, including use of a t-shirt provided by FISA or other FISA sponsor identification as defined in the Bye-Laws to Rule ~~50~~ <u>35</u> .	Updating of Rule number
Bye-Law to Rule 51 – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours	Bye-Law to Rule ~~39~~<u>51</u> – Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours	
<i>At international regattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and identification or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and Identification of his own club.</i>	<i>At ~~i~~nternational ~~r~~egattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and ~~i~~dentifications or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and Identification of his own club.</i>	Capitalisation
	<u>Rule 4038 – Prizes and Sponsorship Contracts</u>	
	<u>Rowers may receive cash or other prizes for competition. They may also enter into sponsorship contracts provided these contracts are reviewed and approved by their member federation in advance, and that these contracts are in</u>	Moved from old Rule 48

	<u>compliance with FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.</u>	
	<u>Rule 4139 – FISA Merchandising Rights</u>	
	<u>At all regattas under its authority FISA retains all rights to:</u>	Moved from old Rule 49
	1) <u>Sell merchandise, souvenirs and other articles. The organising committee shall provide sites for this activity at no cost to FISA.</u>	
	2) <u>Use and licence the name and official emblem of FISA and World Rowing and other names, emblems and logos as registered by FISA.</u>	
	<u>FISA may share a proportion of the proceeds of the sale of these rights with the organising committees of relevant regattas.</u>	
SECTION 3 – Entries, Withdrawals and Crew Changes	SECTION <u>43</u> – Entries, Withdrawals and Crew Changes	
Rule 52 – Authorisation of the Member Federation	Rule <u>4252</u> – Authorisation of the Member Federation	
1. International Regattas – A crew may compete in an International Regatta in another country only if authorised in writing by its member federation. The latter shall be held responsible for the payment of the entry fees. This rule shall not apply to Masters regattas. If an organising committee allows a crew to enter its regatta without written authorisation from the relevant member federation then that federation cannot be held responsible for the crew and for its actions.	1) ~~4.~~ International Regattas A crew may compete in an International Regatta in another country only if authorised in writing by its member federation. The latter shall be held responsible for the payment of the entry fees. This rule shall not apply to Masters regattas. If an organising committee allows a crew to enter its regatta without written authorisation from the relevant member federation then that federation cannot be held responsible for the crew and for its actions.	
2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – Rowers shall compete under the name of their member federation which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.	2) ~~2.~~ World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games Rowers shall compete under the name of their member federation which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.	
3. Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas – Rowers shall compete under the name of their National Olympic or	3) ~~3.~~ Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas	

Paralympic Committee which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.	Rowers shall compete under the name of their National Olympic or Paralympic Committee which shall alone be entitled to enter and represent them.	
Rule 53 – Restrictions	Rule 53 – Restrictions	
1. International Regattas – No rower may compete for two different clubs or member federations at the same regatta.	~~1. International Regattas – No rower may compete for two different clubs or member federations at the same regatta.~~	Moved to Rule 6, International Regattas
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – No member federation may enter more than one crew in each event.	~~2. World Rowing Championship regattas – No member federation may enter more than one crew in each event.~~	
Rule 54 – Entries	Rule ~~43~~54 – Entries	
1. International Regattas – The entry of a crew for an International Regatta should be made on a FISA approved entry form. The entry shall be valid only if all details required by the entry form have been completed. Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain. The organising committee of an International Regatta must accept every valid entry made by the closing date.	1) International Regattas a) ~~The entry of a crew for an International Regatta shall be valid only if~~ will be valid if all details required by the entry form have been completed. b) Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain. a)c) ~~_____~~ The organising committee of an International Regatta must accept every valid entry made by the closing date ~~except where only one entry is received by the entry deadline in which case that event will be cancelled.~~	Change for current practises Clarifying that an event with only one entry shall be cancelled.
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations two months before the closing date for entries. Entries must be received at FISA headquarters before the specified deadline (usually between 9 and 14 days before the date of the first heat). These entries shall indicate the crews, the names and the birthdates of the rowers in the crews. Names shall be shown starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain.	2) ~~2.~~ World Rowing Championship regattas a) Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations <u>in principle</u> two months before the closing date for entries. b) Entries must be received at FISA headquarters before the specified deadline (usually between 9 and 14 days before the date of the first heat). c) These entries shall indicate the crews, <u>with</u> the names and the birthdates of the rowers in the crews. ~~Names shall be shown,~~ starting with the bow rower and finishing with the stroke rower, followed by the coxswain.	Confirmation that spares should be entered as part of the entries for a World Rowing Championship. Clarification that an event will not the run if only one

	d) <u>The entries shall also include the names and birthdates of any additional rowers who may be used as a replacement during the regatta.</u> e) <u>Minimum entries - Should only one crew be entered in an event at the entry deadline, the event will be cancelled.</u>	entry in the event is received. Further clarification on medals for events with small entries added to Appendix R12
Bye-Law to Rule 54 – Entries	~~Bye-Law to Rule 54 – Entries~~	
<i>The entry forms shall be used for International Regattas (Appendix 26).</i>	~~<i>The entry forms shall be used for International Regattas (Appendix 26).</i>~~	Removed as outdated
Rule 55 – List of Entries	Rule ~~44~~55 – List of Entries	
1. International Regattas – Not later than two days after the closing of the entries, the organising committee shall send to all participating clubs and member federations a list of the entries, a provisional timetable of the heats, the time(s) and venue(s) of the Team Managers’ Meeting and draw, and details of the traffic rules.	1) ~~1.~~ International Regattas Not later than two days after the closing of the entries, the organising committee shall send to all participating clubs and member federations a list of the entries, a provisional timetable of the heats, the time(s) and venue(s) of the Team Managers’ Meeting and draw, and details of the traffic rules.	
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – FISA shall make a list of the entries from member federations entered in each event available to all federations concerned within 48 hours of the entry deadline.	2) ~~2.~~ World Rowing Championship regattas FISA shall make a list of the entries from member federations entered in each event available to all federations concerned ~~within 48 hours of the entry deadline.~~	Removal of time frame that is not currently followed.
Rule 56 – False Declarations	Rule ~~45~~56 – False Declarations	
Any false declaration regarding the name, age, classification, club membership or eligibility of a rower shall result in the disqualification of every rower of the crew concerned from all races for which they are entered at the regatta in question. The Executive Committee may apply additional penalties.	Any false declaration regarding the name, age, classification, club membership or eligibility of a rower ~~shall~~ may result in the disqualification of every rower of the crew concerned from all races for which they are entered at the regatta in question. The Executive Committee may apply additional penalties.	To allow for accidental false declarations.
Rule 57 – Objections to an Entry	Rule ~~46~~57 – Objections to an Entry <u>Irregularities</u>	
1. International Regattas – Any objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the organising committee. After	1) ~~1.~~ International Regattas	

consultation with the affected parties, the organising committee shall decide on the objection and if found justified shall reject the entry concerned.	Any ~~person, club or member federation claiming that an entry is not valid~~ <u>objection to an entry</u> shall ~~be lodged~~ <u>an objection in writing</u> promptly with the organising committee <u>specifying the grounds upon which they consider that the entry is invalid</u> . After consultation with the affected parties, the organising committee shall decide on the ~~objection matter~~ and, if found justified, shall reject the entry concerned.	Change to remove reference to objection.
2. World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – Any objection to an entry shall be lodged promptly with the Executive Committee. After consultation with the affected parties, the Executive Committee shall decide on the objection and, if found justified, shall reject the entry concerned.	2) ~~2.~~ World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games Any ~~member federation objection claiming to that~~ an entry <u>is not valid</u> shall ~~be lodged~~ <u>lodge an objection in writing</u> promptly with the Executive Committee <u>specifying the grounds on which it considers that the entry is invalid</u> . After consultation with the affected parties, the Executive Committee shall decide on the ~~objection matter~~ and, if found justified, shall reject the entry concerned.	Change to remove reference to objection.
Rule 58 – Withdrawals	Rule ~~47~~58 – Withdrawals	
1. International Regattas – If a club or member federation withdraws from an event for which it has been entered, it shall give as much notice as possible, in writing, to the organising committee; at the latest, it shall give notice of the withdrawal at the Team Managers' Meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. In the case of a Regatta with two separate days of racing a withdrawal for the second day must be given, in writing, to the organising committee no later than one hour after the last race of the first day. In the event of a withdrawal the organising committee may conduct a new draw.	1) ~~4.~~ International Regattas a) If a club or member federation <u>wishes to</u> withdraws from an event ~~for which it has been~~ <u>that it has</u> entered, it shall give ~~as much~~ notice ~~as possible~~ , in writing, to the organising committee <u>as soon as possible and</u> ; at the latest, ~~it shall give notice of the withdrawal at~~ before the Team Managers' Meeting. ~~to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta.~~ b) In the case of a Regatta ~~comprising with two separate successive~~ days of racing <u>and where the events are held as two separate one-day regattas</u> , a withdrawal for the second ~~regatta~~ day must be given, in writing, to the organising committee no later than one hour after the last race of the first day.	Tidying up wording Not the correct location to specify the time of the Team Managers Meeting. Clarification for different regattas held over consecutive days.

	c) In the event of a withdrawal the organising committee may conduct a new draw.	
2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – If a member federation withdraws a crew or crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice in writing of the withdrawal to FISA, at the latest, three hours before the draw.	2) ~~2-~~ World Rowing Championship, <u>World Rowing Cup regattas</u> , Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas ~~and World Rowing Cup regattas~~ If a member federation withdraws a crew or crews from an event in which it has been entered, it shall give notice in writing of the withdrawal to FISA, at the latest, three hours before the <u>D</u> draw.	
A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.	3) A withdrawal once made is irrevocable.	
Bye-Law to Rule 58 – Withdrawals after the Withdrawal Deadline	Bye-Law to Rule ~~58~~ <u>47</u> – Withdrawals after the Withdrawal Deadline	
<i>World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – In cases of withdrawals received later than the deadline of three hours before the draw and until the end of the regatta, except when accompanied by a medical certificate, the member federation concerned will be fined EUR 500 or equivalent per withdrawal. At these events, changes and withdrawals will only be received at the FISA Regatta Office or another previously announced location. If a crew withdraws for valid medical or safety reasons, there shall be no financial penalty.</i>	<i>World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games <u>1) Notice of the withdrawal must be lodged with FISA at the FISA Regatta Office or another previously announced location.</u> <u>4)2) In cases of withdrawals received later than the deadline of three hours before the <u>D</u>draw ~~and until the end of the regatta, except when accompanied by a medical certificate,~~ the member federation concerned will be fined EUR 500 or equivalent per withdrawal. <u>However, there shall be no financial ~~sanction~~ penalty for the withdrawal of a crew that withdraws for medical or safety reasons acceptable to FISA.</u> ~~At these events, changes and withdrawals will only be received at the FISA Regatta Office or another previously announced location. If a crew withdraws for valid medical or safety reasons, there shall be no financial penalty.~~</u></i>	Changes for clarity and to leave to FISA to determine whether a fine is to be imposed.
Rule 59 – Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat	Rule ~~48~~ <u>59</u> – Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and ~~up to one hour~~ before the First Heat	

1. International regattas:	1) ~~4.~~ International regattas:	
1.1 Crews – Clubs or member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are members of the same club (or, in the case of composite crews, of one of the clubs concerned); in the case of national team crews, the substitute shall be of the same member federation. The changes shall be communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	a) ~~1.1~~ Crews – Clubs or member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in ~~any~~all crews entered by them, provided: i) that the ~~substitutes-replacement rowers~~ are members of the same ~~club (or club, or,~~ in the case of composite crews, of one of the clubs concerned.); ii) in the case of national team crews, the ~~substitute replacement rower~~ shall be of the same member federation. iii) ~~The changes shall be communicated~~Any substitution is to be notified in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	
1.2 Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, after the entry deadline and on production of a medical certificate, be replaced up to one hour before his first heat provided that the substitute is a member of the same club, and in the case of national teams of the same member federation and that the change is communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	b) Single scullers – A single sculler who ~~has~~ is entered <u>shall not be replaced except in the case of illness or injury in accordance with the Bye-law 1(b) to this Rule, and falls ill or is injured may, after the entry deadline and on production of a medical certificate, be replaced up to one hour before his first heat provided that the substitute is a member of the same club, and in the case of national teams of the same member federation and that the change is communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the event.</u>	Changed to reference the procedure for medical substitutions found in the Bye-Law.
2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:	2) ~~2.~~ World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:	
2.1 Crews – Member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the substitutes are eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these rules, and that the changes are communicated in writing to FISA at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	a) ~~2.1~~ Crews – Member federations may substitute up to one half the number of rowers (as well as the coxswain, if applicable) in all crews entered by them, provided that the ~~substitutes-replacement rowers~~ are eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these ~~r~~ Rules, and that the changes are communicated in	Change from one hour before a heat to three hours to make a crew change.

	writing to FISA at least ~~one~~ <u>three</u> hours before the first heat of the event.	
2.2 Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, on production of a medical certificate, be replaced up to one hour before his heat provided that the substitute sculler is eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these rules and that the change is communicated in writing to FISA at least one hour before the first heat of the event.	b) ~~2.2 Single scullers – A single sculler who is entered shall not be replaced except in the case of illness or injury in accordance with the Bye-law to this Rule, and falls ill or is injured may, on production of a medical certificate, be replaced up to one hour before his heat provided that the substitute sculler is eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these rules and that the change is communicated in writing to FISA at least one hour before the first heat of the event.~~	Changed to reference the procedure for medical substitutions found in the Bye-Law.
<i>Bye-Law to Rule 59 – Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat for Medical Reasons</i>	<i>Bye-Law to Rule ~~48~~59 – Changes after the Entry Deadline and before the First Heat for Medical Reasons</i>	
	<u>1) International Regattas:</u> <u>a) Crews: In addition to the provisions of paragraph 1(a) of this Rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution of that rower may be made no later than one hour before the crew's first heat upon production of a medical certificate. The replaced rower may not compete again in the same crew even if he is returned to health. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that club or, in the case of national crews, that member federation in accordance with these Rules.</u> <u>b) Single scullers: A single sculler who is entered and falls ill or is injured may, after the entry deadline and on production of a medical certificate, be replaced no later than one hour before his first heat provided that the replacement rower is a member of the same club, and in the case of national teams of the same member federation.</u>	Addition of International Regattas to confirm that situation

	<u>c) Any replacement under this Bye-law must be communicated in writing to the organising committee at least one hour before the first heat of the crew or sculler concerned.</u> <u>a)d) The official start time, in principle, shall not be changed for such substitutions, however in exceptional cases the President of the Jury may make a decision to delay the start.</u>	
World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games – In addition to the provisions of paragraph 2.1 of this rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution may be made if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate who shall first examine the ill or injured rower. The replaced rower may compete again in the same crew at any point during the competition on production of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or delegate, who shall first make a further examination of the rower concerned. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with these rules.	2) World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games <u>a) Crews - In addition to the provisions of paragraph 2(a)-1 of this ~~r~~Rule, in the case of illness of, or injury to, a member of a crew before the first heat, a substitution of that rower may be made in principle no later than one hour before the official start time of the race if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by ~~the FISA Doctor a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate~~ who shall first examine the ill or injured rower. The replaced rower may compete again in the same crew at any point during the competition ~~on production of a further medical certificate if he has returned to health confirmed by a further medical certificate,~~ and with the approval of the ~~same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or delegate~~ <u>FISA Doctor</u>, who shall first make a further examination of the rower concerned. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with these ~~r~~Rules.</u> <u>b) Single scullers: In the case of illness of, or injury to, a single sculler before the first heat, a substitution of that sculler may be made in principle no later than one hour</u>	Change to provide greater clarity around time procedures and processes. The FISA Doctor (and designee) defined in Rule 49.

	<u>before the official start time of his heat if a medical certificate is provided and if the change is approved by the FISA Doctor who shall first examine the ill or injured sculler. The replacement sculler must be eligible to represent that federation in accordance with these Rules. A single sculler replaced under this Bye-law may not compete again in that event even if returned to health.</u> <u>c) Any replacement under this Bye-law must be communicated in writing to FISA at least one hour before the scheduled time of the first heat of the crew or sculler concerned.</u> <u>a)d) _____ The official start time, in principle, shall not be changed for such substitutions, however in exceptional cases the President of the Jury may make a decision to delay the start.</u>	Clarification around the start time of the affected race.
Rule 60 – Changes after the First Heat	Rule ~~49~~60 – Changes after the First Heat	
1. International regattas:	1) ~~1.~~ International regattas:	
1.1 Crews – No substitution of rowers may be made in a crew which has already raced in their heat of the event, except in the case of illness or injury, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change shall be notified in writing to the organising committee. Any necessary decision shall be taken by the organising committee. A rower who has been replaced may no longer compete at the regatta, even if the rower is restored to health. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this rule. Any replacement rower must be a member of the same club, and in the case of national team, of the same member federation.	<u>a) ~~1.1~~ Crews</u> <u>i) —</u> No substitution of rowers may be made in a crew which has already raced in their heat of the event, except in the case of illness or injury, in which case a medical certificate shall be ~~required~~ <u>provided</u> and the crew change ~~shall be notified in writing to approved by~~ the organising committee. <u>ii) ~~Any necessary decision shall be taken by the organising committee.~~</u> A rower who has been replaced may no longer compete at the regatta, even if the rower is restored to health. <u>iii) Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, (if applicable), may be changed in accordance with this ~~r~~Rule.</u>	Consistency of terminology

	~~iv)~~ Any replacement rower must be a member of the same club, and in the case of national team, of the same member federation.	
1.2 Single scullers – No substitute is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of his event.	b) ~~1.2~~ Single scullers – No substitute ~~one~~ is permitted for a single sculler who has already raced in the heat of his event.	
2. World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:	2) ~~2.~~ World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games:	
2.1 Crews – No substitution of rowers shall be made in a crew which has already raced in the heat of its event except in the case of illness or injury to a member of the crew, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change request shall be submitted in writing to FISA. The change may only be made if it is approved by a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate, who shall first examine the ill or injured rower. The rower may compete again in the same crew if he has returned to health at any point during the competition upon notification to FISA in writing and upon presentation of a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or his delegate. Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain, if applicable, may be changed in accordance with this rule. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	<u>a) ~~2.1~~ Crews</u> <u>i)</u> —No substitution of rowers shall be made in a crew which has already raced in the heat of its event except in the case of illness or injury to a member of the crew, in which case a medical certificate shall be required and the crew change request shall be submitted in writing to FISA. <u>ii)</u> The change may only be made if it is approved by ~~a member of the Sports Medicine Commission of FISA or his delegate~~ <u>the FISA Doctor</u>, who ~~shall first examine the ill or injured rower; has first had or has waived an opportunity to examine the ill or injured rower.~~ <u>iii)</u> The rower may compete again in the same crew if he has returned to health at any point during the competition upon notification to FISA in writing ~~and upon presentation of~~ <u>with</u> a further medical certificate, and with the approval of the ~~same member of the Sports Medicine Commission or his delegate~~ <u>FISA Doctor who shall have had further opportunity to examine the rower.</u> <u>iv)</u> Up to half of the rowers in a crew plus the coxswain (~~if applicable~~), may be changed in accordance with this ~~Rule~~.	FISA Doctor Defined in Appendix R5

	~~i)v)~~ Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent that member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	
2.2 Single scullers – No substitution of a single sculler may be made once he has competed in his heat.	a) ~~2.2~~ Single scullers – No substitution of a single sculler may be made once he has competed in his heat.	
2.3 Consequential Substitutions – Where a rower is ill or injured and a substitution is made for that rower using a rower from a second boat (with no doubling up), the rower from the second boat may in turn be substituted in that boat by another rower, even though the rower from the second boat is not ill or injured. This consequential substitution may only occur if the line of substitutions is clearly resulting from the illness or injury of a rower in the first boat in accordance with Bye-Laws to Rule 59 or Rule 60. If the ill or injured rower recovers and is substituted back into the boat, the rower substituted for the ill or injured rower and any other rower substituted as a consequence of the initial substitution, must then at the same time, and effective immediately, be substituted back into their original boat for the next round of their event. Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent the member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws. Where a consequential substitution is made and there is no substitute for the second rower, then the crew of that second rower may be withdrawn as a consequential medical withdrawal under Rule 58.	3) ~~2.3~~ Consequential Substitutions a) ~~—Where a rower is ill or injured and a substitution is made for that rower using a rower from a second boat (with no doubling up), the rower from the second boat may in turn be substituted in that boat by another rower, even though the rower from the second boat is not ill or injured.~~ b) This consequential substitution may only occur if the line of substitutions is clearly resulting from the illness or injury of ~~the~~a rower in the first boat in accordance with Bye-Laws to Rule ~~59~~<u>45</u> or Rule ~~46~~<u>0</u>. c) If the ill or injured rower recovers and is substituted back into the boat, the rower substituted for the ill or injured rower and any other rower substituted as a consequence of the initial substitution, must then at the same time, and effective immediately, be substituted back into their original boat for the next round of their event. d) ~~Where a consequential substitution is made and there is no substitute available replacement for the second rower, then the crew of that second rower may be withdrawn as a consequential medical withdrawal under Rule 44.~~ ~~a)e)~~ Any replacement rower must be eligible to represent the member federation in accordance with the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws. ~~Where a consequential substitution is made and there is no substitute for the second rower, then the crew of that second rower may be withdrawn as a consequential medical withdrawal under Rule 58.~~	Superfluous wording Updating of Rule numbers Changing of the order of points.

SECTION 4 – Safety and Fairness	SECTION 54 – Safety and Fairness	
Rule 61 – Guiding Principles – Safety and Fairness	Rule 5064 – Guiding Principles – Safety and Fairness	
The principles guiding the organising committee and the regatta officials in charge of the regatta shall be: 1. Safety of all rowers; 2. Fairness for all rowers. Each individual rower and team official shall act at all times in accordance with these principles.	1) The <u>primary</u> principles guiding the organising committee and the regatta officials in charge of the regatta shall be: a) ~~1.~~ Safety of all rowers; b) ~~2.~~ Fairness for all rowers. 2) Each individual rower and team official shall act at all times in accordance with these principles.	
Rule 62 – Safety – General Principles	Rule 5162 – Safety – General Principles	
An organising committee must check all safety aspects of its regatta and impose any further safety measures as appropriate. The Council may remove a regatta from the FISA International Regatta Calendar if it is not satisfied that the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws regarding safety have been observed. During the official opening hours of the course, a medical and rescue service shall be ready to act both on the land and on the water. The organising committee shall announce the official opening day of the course for training (a minimum of one day before the start of an International Regatta and four days before the start of a World Rowing Championship regatta), and shall also announce the opening time and the closing time of the course on each day of training and of racing. All rowers and team officials shall at all times act and compete in accordance with the rules in force relating to the safe use and condition of their boats, oars, sculls and other items of equipment. In addition it is the responsibility of rowers, team officials and their club or member federation to ensure that all their equipment is in a suitable condition for the water conditions prevailing during the event. They shall comply with the instructions of the Jury and of the organising committee on any matter relating to safety. At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth	1) An organising committee <u>is responsible for must-check providing</u> all safety <u>aspects-of-measures at</u> its regatta <u>and impose any further safety measures as appropriate.</u> The Council may remove a regatta from the FISA International Regatta Calendar if it is not satisfied that the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws regarding safety have been observed. ~~During the official opening hours of the course, a medical and rescue service shall be ready to act both on the land and on the water.~~ ~~The organising committee shall announce the official opening day of the course for training (a minimum of one day before the start of an International Regatta and four days before the start of a World Rowing Championship regatta), and shall also announce the opening time and the closing time of the course on each day of training and of racing.~~ 2) ~~All r~~Rowers and team officials shall at all times act and compete in accordance with the rules in force relating to the safe use and <u>safe</u> condition of their boats, oars, sculls and other items of equipment. 3) ~~In addition~~ it is the responsibility of rowers, team officials and their club or member federation to ensure that all their equipment is in a <u>safe and</u> suitable condition <u>for the water conditions prevailing during the event. and that the rowers meet the requirements of Rule 14 regarding swimming ability and state of health and fitness.</u>	Moved to own rule, new Rule 52

Olympic Games, reasonable care will be taken to provide safe conditions. However, the ultimate responsibility for competing lies with the member federation for whom the rower is competing and with the individual rower. In this respect FISA accepts no legal liability.	<u>4) Rowers and team officials</u> They shall comply with the instructions of the Jury and of the organising committee on any matter relating to safety. <u>5) Any member of the Jury may prohibit any crew from going on the water if he considers that crew constitutes a danger to themselves or other crews on the water. In the event of a dispute, the President of the Jury shall determine the issue.</u> <u>6) At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, While the organising committee of a regatta shall take all reasonable steps care will be taken to provide safe rowing conditions and appropriate safety measures. However, the ultimate responsibility for competing safely lies first and foremost with the member federation for whom the rower is competing and with each individual rower and his team officials. In this respect FISA accepts no legal liability.</u> <u>2)7) The responsibility for all aspects of safety at World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cup regattas, qualification regattas for Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, and International Regattas and International Matches lies with the organising committee, as well as the competing clubs, member federations and rowers as provided for by these Rules. In this aspect FISA accepts no legal liability.</u>	Specifying the authority of the Jury to restrict crews from accessing the water under safety concerns. Additional point added to include international regattas in the Rule. Add International Matches
	<u>Rule 52 – Safety – Training at Regattas</u> <u>1) Training shall take place only during the official training hours as notified by the organising committee.</u> <u>2) During the official training hours, a medical and rescue service shall operate on the land and on the water.</u> <u>3) The organising committee shall give advance notice of the official opening day of the course for training</u> <u>a) The official opening day for an International regatta shall be a minimum of one day before the start of the regatta;</u>	Specify that training takes place only during the official training hours. Clarification of the official opening day of the course for other types of World Rowing Championship.

	b) <u>The official opening day for an Under 23 or ~~Junior~~ Under 19 Championship shall be a minimum of three days before the start of the regatta; and</u> c) <u>The official opening day for a senior World Rowing Championship shall be a minimum of four days before the start of the regatta.</u> 4) <u>The organising committee shall also give as much notice of the official training hours for each day as is reasonably possible subject to review for safety or operational requirements.</u> 5) <u>Notification of the official training hours shall specify the opening time and the closing time of the course for each day of training. All crews must be off the water by that closing time</u> 4)6) <u>Crews may be penalised for failing to follow these requirements.</u>	Added section to indicate crews may be penalized.
Rule 63 – Traffic Rules on the Course	Rule ~~53~~63 – Traffic Rules on the Course	
The organising committee must publish, and display clearly in the embarkation or boathouse area, the traffic rules to be followed to control the movement of the boats on the water. These rules must cover: 1. Traffic rules for training; and 2. Traffic rules for racing. It is the responsibility of every rower, team official and team manager to read, to understand and to obey all the traffic rules. In addition the rowers, while warming up or cooling down shall: 3. Not cross the finish line (in any direction) while boats from another race are in the process of finishing; 4. Stop when races approach their position; and 5. Not follow a race over all or part of the course, even outside the buoyed area, when not taking part in a race.	1) The organising committee must publish, and display clearly in the embarkation or boathouse area, the traffic rules to be followed to control the movement of the boats on the water. These rules must cover: a) ~~1.~~ Traffic rules for training; and b) ~~2.~~ Traffic rules for racing. 2) <u>It is the responsibility of every Team Manager to ensure that all of his team members understand the traffic rules.</u> 3) <u>It is the responsibility of every rower, ~~team official and team manager to read, to understand and to obey~~ comply with all the these traffic rules.</u> 4) <u>In addition the rowers, while it is a requirement of these Rules that a crew warming up for a race or cooling down after a race shall:</u> e) a) <u>Must stop when a race approaches its position;</u> d) b) <u>3. Must Not cross the finish line (in any direction) while boats from another race are in the process of finishing; and</u>	Change to be clearer Changes to make clearer the responsibilities of crews.

	4. ~~Stop when races approach their position; and~~ c) ~~5. Must Not~~ follow a race over all or part of the course, even outside the buoyed area, when not taking part in a race. 2)5) ~~A Crew may be penalised for failing to follow these requirements.~~	Clarification that crews can be penalised.
Bye-Laws to Rule 63 – Traffic Rules on the Course	Bye-Laws to Rule ~~53~~63 – Traffic Rules on the Course	
A copy of the traffic rules must be sent to every member federation entered together with the list of entries. The traffic rules must also be published in the official programme and on large signs clearly displayed in the boating area. These signs shall be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water. The traffic rules for training shall identify at least one clear lane of water as a neutral lane between crews travelling in opposite directions on the water. If it is not possible to provide the neutral lane, then the crews travelling in opposite directions must be separated by a “swimming line”, or equivalent, as a continuous, physical barrier on the water surface. In principle there shall be no training during racing at International Regattas. The traffic rules for racing shall also cover the warm-up area and the cool-down area. They shall also take into consideration the safe movement of any boat taking part in the victory ceremony.	1) A copy of the traffic rules must be ~~sent~~ <u>provided</u> to every ~~club or member federation entered, together with the list of entries. The traffic rules must also be published in the official programme~~ <u>Team Managers Manual</u> and <u>clearly displayed</u> on large signs ~~clearly displayed~~ in the boating area. These signs shall be located beside the pontoons where the crews go out on to the water. 2) The traffic rules for training <u>and racing</u> shall identify at least one clear lane of water as a neutral lane between crews travelling in opposite directions on the water. If it is not possible to provide the neutral lane, then the crews travelling in opposite directions must be separated by a “swimming line”, or equivalent, as a continuous, physical barrier on the water surface. 3) <u>In principle there shall be no training during racing at International Regattas.</u> 3)4) <u>The traffic rules for racing shall ~~also~~ cover the warm-up area and the cool-down area. They shall also take into consideration the safe movement of any boat taking part in the victory ceremony.</u>	Update to current practises and rearrange wording for clarification
Rule 64 – Other Boats on the Water	Rule ~~54~~64 – Other Boats on the Water	
During the official hours of training and racing no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or in the training areas unless it has the approval of the President of the Jury. The President of the Jury shall determine the position and the movement of all approved vessels, i.e. Umpires’ launches, rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc.	1) <u>Racing</u> a) During the official hours of ~~training and racing~~ <u>(when the traffic rules for racing apply)</u>, no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or in the training areas unless it has the approval of the President of the Jury.	Re-worded that it is the President of the Jury that is approving other boats on the water during racing, and the

The organising committee is responsible for ensuring that no unauthorised rowers or crews shall be permitted on the water at any time during the course opening times, from the first day the course opens until the end of the regatta without the specific approval of the President of the Jury.	b) The President of the Jury shall ~~determine~~<u>approve</u> the position and the movement of all approved vessels, i.e. Umpires' ~~boats~~<u>launches</u>, rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc. <u>during the official hours of racing.</u> 2) <u>Training</u> a) <u>During the official hours of training (when the traffic rules for training apply), no boat (moving or fixed) shall be allowed on the regatta course or in the training areas without the approval of the Competition Manager.</u> a)b) <u>The Competition Manager shall approve the position and the movement of all approved vessels such as rescue boats, television boats, work boats, etc. during the official hours of training.</u> 2)3) <u>The ~~organising committee~~Competition Manager is responsible for ensuring that no unauthorised ~~rowers or~~ crews ~~or boats~~ shall be permitted on the water of the regatta course at any time during the course opening times, from the first day the course opens until the end of the regatta ~~without the specific approval of the President of the Jury.~~</u>	Competition Manager during training.
Rule 65 – Damage to Equipment Should a crew suffer damage to its equipment, the Board of the Jury shall, upon request from any of the crews involved, decide who is at fault.	Rule ~~55~~65 – Damage to Equipment Should a crew suffer damage to its equipment, the Board of the Jury shall, upon request from any of the crews involved, decide who is at fault.	
Rule 66 – Fairness – General Principles All rowers shall compete fairly, showing respect for their opponents and for the race officials. In particular, they shall be at the start on time and follow instructions of the officials at all times, on the water and off. The race officials shall ensure that the Rules of Racing are applied fairly, and in an atmosphere of respect, to all rowers.	Rule ~~56~~66 – Fairness – General Principles 1) All rowers ~~shall compete~~<u>competing at a regatta shall at all times:</u> a) <u>compete</u> fairly; b) ~~showing respect~~<u>be respectful</u> ~~offer both~~ their opponents and the regatta officials; ~~and for the race officials.~~ a)c) <u>Comply with the Rules of Racing;</u> ~~in particular, they shall~~<u>to</u> be at the start on time and follow <u>the</u> instructions of the officials ~~at all times, both~~ on the water and off. 2) <u>Team officials shall, at all times:</u>	Inclusion of respect for the Rules of Racing.

	a) <u>Be familiar with the Rules of Racing as may be relevant to their individual team duties;</u> b) <u>Be respectful of the other teams, and regatta officials, and offer the need for fair competition.</u> 2)3) <u>The raceRegatta</u> officials shall ensure that the Rules of Racing are applied fairly, and in an atmosphere of respect, to all rowers <u>and team officials.</u>	
SECTION 5 – The Draw and Progressing to the Finals	SECTION <u>65</u> – The Draw and Progressing to the Finals	
Rule 67 – FISA Progression System	Rule <u>57</u>~~67~~ – FISA Progression System	
Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the number of lanes used for racing, a progression system shall be used to determine the finalists.	1) Should the number of crews taking part in an event exceed that of the number of lanes used for racing, a progression system shall be used to determine the finalists.	
1. International Regattas – Each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event.	2) <u>4.</u> International Regattas Each round of an event shall finish at least two hours before the following round of the same event.	
2. World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas – If earlier rounds of racing are required before the Final, they shall, in principle, be organised in such a way that a rower shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same event, or, if this is not possible, that all rowers in the same round shall have had the same number of races on that day in that event.	3) <u>2.</u> World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas a) If earlier rounds of racing are required before the Final, they shall, in principle, be organised in such a way that a rower shall not be required to race more than once a day in the same event, or, if this is not possible <u>and with the exception of re-rows</u> , ~~that~~ all rowers in the same round <u>of that event</u> shall have had the same number of races on that day ~~in that event.~~	Include reference to re-rows.
The progression systems to be used at World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas shall be prescribed in the Bye-Laws and shall be the FISA Progression System. Modified progression systems may be approved by the Executive Committee for the World Rowing Cup and other events.	b) The progression systems to be used <u>at World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games and relevant qualification regattas shall be prescribed in the Bye-Laws and</u> shall be the FISA Progression System. Modified progression systems may be approved by the Executive Committee ~~for the World Rowing Cup and other events.~~	Already used these words in the Rule

Bye-Laws to Rule 67 – FISA Progression System to Determine Finalists (Appendix 12)	Bye-Laws to Rule ~~57~~ 67 – FISA Progression System to Determine Finalists (Appendix ~~R7~~ 12)	
	<u>Rule 58 – Seeding</u> <u>1) The purpose of seeding is to avoid many of the faster boats in an event being drawn into the same heat. The seeding order shall only affect the allocation of crews to the heats and is for no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.</u> <u>2) The Executive Committee shall determine and publish in advance the criteria for seeding crews and it shall appoint a Seeding Panel for a regatta at which seeding is to apply.</u> <u>3) Where a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, the Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded.</u> <u>4) The Seeding Panel will seed crews applying the criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews per heat with the highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc.</u> ~~The purpose of seeding is to avoid many of the faster boats in an event being drawn into the same heat. The seeding order shall only affect the allocation of crews to the heats and is for no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.~~ ~~The Executive Committee shall determine and publish in advance the criteria for seeding crews and shall appoint a Seeding Panel for a particular regatta.~~ ~~Where a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, the Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded.~~ ~~The Seeding Panel will seed crews applying the criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews per heat with the~~	Moved from Bye-Law to old Rule 68 to be its own Rule. Amendment of the order of points.

	~~highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc.~~ 5) There shall be a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine the heat for each pair of seeded crews so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1. The lanes of each of the seeded crews in their heat shall also be determined by random draw.	
Rule 68 – The Draw	Rule ~~59~~68 – The Draw	
International Regattas – The draw for the heats shall take place at a Team Managers’ meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. The draw shall be random unless the Executive Committee decides in the case of a major event that there should be seeded crews in each heat. At an International Regattas, if an event has only a final these Rules do not require a preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final and, therefore, the draw for lanes may also take place at the main draw. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – The draw for the first round of heats shall take place at the Team Managers’ Meeting on the day before the first heat, or earlier, if appropriate. The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel for each regatta to determine seeded crews. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, if an event has less than seven entries at the time of the draw, there shall be a mandatory preliminary race for all crews to determine the lanes for the final in that event. If a crew withdraws after the draw, but before the start of the first heat in their event and if the number of crews remaining in the event implies another variant of the heats and repêchages, or if the withdrawal results in an avoidable imbalance between the number of crews in each heat, the President of the Jury	~~a) International Regattas – The draw for the heats shall take place at a Team Managers’ meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta. The draw shall be random unless the Executive Committee decides in the case of a major event that there should be seeded crews in each heat.~~ ~~At an International Regattas, if an event has only a final these Rules do not require a preliminary race to determine the lanes for the final and, therefore, the draw for lanes may also take place at the main draw.~~ ~~b) At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – The draw for the first round of heats shall take place at the Team Managers’ Meeting on the day before the first heat, or earlier, if appropriate. The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel for each regatta to determine seeded crews.~~ ~~For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, if an event has less than seven entries at the time of the draw, there shall be a mandatory preliminary race for all crews to determine the lanes for the final in that event.~~ <u>1) The Draw for the heats shall take place at the Team Managers’ meeting.</u>	

shall supervise a new draw and, if necessary, postpone the race times to allow the redraw to be implemented.	<u>2) If the number of entries in an event would result in an unequal number of crews in each heat, then the heats with the greater number of crews are drawn before the heats with the lesser number of crews.</u> <u>3) If the entries for an event are less than or equal to the number required for a final:</u> <u>a) at International and World Rowing Cup regattas, a Preliminary Race to determine lanes for the final is not required and the Draw for lanes for that final should take place at the main Draw;</u> <u>b) at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, there shall be a mandatory preliminary race for all crews to determine the lanes for the final and the draw for the Preliminary Race shall take place at the main Draw. The results of the Preliminary Race shall determine the lanes for the final.</u> <u>3)4) If a crew withdraws after the eDraw, but before the start of the first heat in their event and if the number of crews remaining in the event implies another variant of the progression system, heats and repêchages, or if the withdrawal results in an avoidable imbalance between the number of crews in each heat, the President of the Jury shall supervise a new eDraw and, if necessary, postpone the race times to allow the redraw to be implemented.</u>	Moved from Bye-Law to former Rule 68, as it is specifically referring to the Draw. Rearranging of wording for greater clarity.
Bye-Laws to Rule 68 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)	~~Bye-Laws to Rule 60~~68 – Determining the Lanes (Normal Conditions)	Turning in to its own Rule.
<i>A random draw, supervised by the Jury, shall be held to determine the heat and lane to which each crew will be assigned in the first round of the progression system, subject to the provision for seeded crews. If the number of entries in an event would result in an unequal number of crews in each</i>	<u>2)</u> A random draw, supervised by the <u>President of the</u> Jury, shall be held to determine the heat and lane to which each crew will be assigned in the first round of the progression system, subject to the provision for seeded crews <u>(Rule 58)</u>. ~~If the number of entries in an event would result in an unequal number of crews in each heat, then the heats with~~	Moved to new Rule 59

heat, then the heats with the greater number of crews are drawn before the heats with the lesser number of crews. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (eg., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the Executive Committee or its appointed delegate may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.	~~the greater number of crews are drawn before the heats with the lesser number of crews.~~ ~~At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (eg., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the Executive Committee or its appointed delegate may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.~~	Executive Committee can already have an appointed delegate as per Statutes
1. Seeding – Where a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, the Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded. The Seeding Panel will seed crews applying the criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews per heat with the highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc. There shall be a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine the heat for each pair of seeded crews so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1. The lanes of each of the seeded crews in their heat shall also be determined by random draw. The seeding order shall only affect the placing of crews in the heats and is for no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.	~~1. Seeding—Where a Seeding Panel has been appointed by the Executive Committee under this Rule for a particular regatta, the Seeding Panel shall determine which crews in which events should be seeded.~~ ~~The Seeding Panel will seed crews applying the criteria determined by the Executive Committee and published in advance, in principle seeding two crews per heat with the highest seeded crew being paired with the lowest seeded crew, the next highest with the next lowest, etc.~~ ~~There shall be a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine the heat for each pair of seeded crews so that the highest seeded crew is not always in heat 1. The lanes of each of the seeded crews in their heat shall also be determined by random draw.~~ ~~The seeding order shall only affect the placing of crews in the heats and is for no other purpose. It shall not be taken into account for any of the later rounds of competition.~~	Moved to its own Rule 58
2. Assignment of lanes in later rounds – For all rounds after the heats, the principle is to put the crews with the best placings in their previous round in the middle lanes. The crews with the next lower placings in their previous round are put in the next outer lanes, etc. If the crews have the same placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their lanes in the next round.	3) ~~2.~~ Assignment of lanes in later rounds – For all rounds after the heats, the principle is to put the crews with the best placings in their previous round in the middle lanes. The crews with the next lower placings in their previous round are put in the next outer lanes, etc. If the crews have the same placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their lanes in the next round.	

3. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (e.g., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the Executive Committee or its appointed delegate may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.	4) ~~3.~~ At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, if a crew withdraws after the heats and this results in an avoidable imbalance in the next round of racing (e.g., Semi-finals CD with 5 and 3 crews), the ~~Executive Committee or its appointed delegate~~ may President of the Jury may decide to alter the progression system to balance the number of crews in each race.	Change from the Executive Committee to the President of the Jury to reflect current practice
Rule 69 – Withdrawals, Exclusions and Disqualifications after the Draw	Rule ~~61~~69 – Withdrawals, Exclusions and Disqualifications after the Draw	
If a crew withdraws or is excluded or disqualified after the draw then the following procedures shall operate:	If a crew withdraws or is excluded or disqualified after the draw then the following procedures shall operate:	
1. If the withdrawal, exclusion or disqualification takes place before the start of the first heat, the start of the first repêchage, the start of the first quarter-final or the start of the first semi-final of the event, the President of the Jury may take the appropriate steps to modify the draw or make a new draw. The result of the race will show the crew as DNS (did not start), EXC (excluded) or DSQ (disqualified). A crew withdrawing before its heat or which is excluded or disqualified at any point in the event shall not be ranked in that event. A crew withdrawing after its heat but before the start of its repêchage or its quarter-final or its semi-final will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event, and if there is more than one, then equally in last place.	1) ~~4.~~ If the withdrawal, exclusion or disqualification takes place before the start of the first heat, the start of the first repêchage, the start of the first quarter-final or the start of the first semi-final of the event, the President of the Jury may take the appropriate steps to modify the ~~d~~Draw or make a new ~~d~~Draw. In addition: a) The result of the race will show the crew as DNS (did not start), EXC (excluded) or DSQ (disqualified). b) A crew withdrawing before its heat or which is excluded or disqualified at any point in the event shall not be ranked in that event. a)c) A crew withdrawing after its heat but before the start of its repêchage or its quarter-final or its semi-final will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event, and if there is more than one, then equally in last place.	
2. If a crew stops rowing during a heat, a repêchage, a quarter-final, or a semi-final and does not finish the race then the result of the race will show the crew as DNF. The number of crews stipulated in the progression system will go forward to the next round. The crew that does not finish the race will not be placed in that race and will not race again in the event, and will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event. In the case of a	2) ~~2.~~ If a crew stops rowing during a heat, a repêchage, a quarter-final, or a semi-final and does not finish the race: a) ~~then it~~ The result of the race will show the crew as DNF. b) The number of crews stipulated in the progression system will go forward to the next round.	

problem which prevents the crew from finishing a race, the President of the Jury or, at a World Rowing Championship regatta, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas or World Rowing Cup regatta, the Executive Committee, may decide to place that crew last in that race.	c) The crew that does not finish the race will not be placed in that race and will not race again in the event and will be placed last in the overall ranking of that event. b)d) <u>Notwithstanding the above, where in the case of a problem which has prevented the crew from finishing a race, the President of the Jury or, at a World Rowing Championship regatta, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas or World Rowing Cup regatta, the Executive Committee, may decide to place that crew last in that race.</u>	
3. If a crew is excluded or disqualified after the start of the first heat of the event, then the result of the race will show the crew as EXC or as DSQ. The number of crews stipulated in the draw will go forward to the next round. The crew that has been excluded or disqualified will not race again in the event and will not be ranked in the event or events.	3) ~~3.~~ If a crew is excluded or disqualified after the start of the first heat of the event; a) ~~then the~~ The result of the race will show the crew as EXC or as DSQ. b) The number of crews stipulated in the ~~d~~Draw will go forward to the next round. c) The crew that has been excluded or disqualified will not race again in the event and will not be ranked in the event ~~or events~~.	
4. In any final, if a crew withdraws before the start of the race or if a crew stops rowing during the race and does not finish the race, then the result of the race will show the crew as DNS or DNF. The crew that withdraws or stops during the race will be placed last in that final.	4) ~~4.~~ In any final, if a crew withdraws before the start of the race or if a crew stops rowing during the race and does not finish the race; a) ~~then the~~ The result of the race will show the crew as DNS or DNF. d)b) The crew that withdraws or stops during the race will be placed last in that final.	
Rule 70 – Time Trials	Rule ~~62~~70 – Time Trials	
In cases of limited time availability or in adverse conditions, the President of the Jury at International Regattas, or the Executive Committee at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, may decide to hold time-trials instead of or in combination with heats, repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals as provided below.	1) <u>A Time Trial is a race in which crews are started one after the other, whether in one or more lanes, and where the result is determined by the time taken by each crew to complete the course.</u> 4)2) In cases of limited time availability or in adverse <u>or unequal</u> conditions, the President of the Jury at International Regattas, or the Executive Committee <u>or its delegate</u> at World Rowing Championship, Olympic,	Adding descriptor of a time trial. Changes for clarity

	Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, may decide to hold time-trials instead of or in combination with heats, repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals and finals ~~as provided below~~ . The format and description of time trials is set out in the Bye-Law to this Rule.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 70 – Time Trials	Bye-Laws to Rule ~~62~~70 – Time Trials	
<i>Depending on the weather conditions and the circumstances under which a decision is taken to hold time trials, the time trials may be conducted (1) as individual heats in accordance with the draw or progression system, or (2) may be conducted as one time trial in which all crews in that round shall compete against each other.</i> <i>Crews in each time trial compete in the same lane, and shall be started at approximately 30-second intervals. Where the Fairness Committee at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, or otherwise the President of the Jury, decides that conditions are equal in two lanes, then racing shall take place using those two lanes with crews starting alternately in adjacent lanes.</i> <i>Time trials shall be started from the normal fixed start positions. If conditions so require, they will start with a “flying start” in which case crews are timed from the 100 m mark and race 1,900 m.</i> <i>If a crew is caught by any crew that starts behind them then they must move out of the lane to allow the overtaking crew to pass safely. Once the crew has overtaken them then they must move back into the original lane. Where two lanes are being used for the Time Trial the crew moving out of their lane must ensure they cause no interference to crews racing in the other lane.</i>	The Bye-Laws to Rule 62 (Time Trials) can be found in Appendix R8. ~~<i>Depending on the weather conditions and the circumstances under which a decision is taken to hold time trials, the time trials may be conducted (1) as individual heats in accordance with the draw or progression system, or (2) may be conducted as one time trial in which all crews in that round shall compete against each other.</i>~~ ~~<i>Crews in each time trial compete in the same lane, and shall be started at approximately 30-second intervals. Where the Fairness Committee at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, or otherwise the President of the Jury, decides that conditions are equal in two lanes, then racing shall take place using those two lanes with crews starting alternately in adjacent lanes.</i>~~ ~~<i>Time trials shall be started from the normal fixed start positions. If conditions so require, they will start with a “flying start” in which case crews are timed from the 100 m mark and race 1,900 m.</i>~~ ~~<i>If a crew is caught by any crew that starts behind them then they must move out of the lane to allow the overtaking crew to pass safely. Once the crew has overtaken them then they must move back into the original lane. Where two lanes are being used for the Time Trial the crew moving out of their lane must ensure they cause no interference to crews racing in the other lane.</i>~~	Description of Time Trials to be moved to its own new Appendix R8.
1. Time trials conducted as individual heats	~~1. Time trials conducted as individual heats~~	

If the Time Trial System is used for the heats then in each separate heat the highest seeded crew starts first and the second highest seeded crew shall start second. The remaining crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as given from the official draw. If the Time Trial System is used for repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals or finals then in each separate race the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two crews have the same placing, (e.g. both were heat winners), then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order. Each separate race shall be started at not more than five-minute intervals.	~~If the Time Trial System is used for the heats then in each separate heat the highest seeded crew starts first and the second highest seeded crew shall start second. The remaining crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as given from the official draw. If the Time Trial System is used for repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals or finals then in each separate race the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two crews have the same placing, (e.g. both were heat winners), then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order. Each separate race shall be started at not more than five-minute intervals.~~	
2. Time trials conducted as one trial for all crews in an event If the time trial is for the heat, the highest seeded crew starts first, followed by the second highest seeded crew, etc., and after all the seeded crews then the remaining crews shall start in order of a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, made for this purpose. If the time trial is for a subsequent round (repêchage, quarter-final, semi- final, final) the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order.	~~2. Time trials conducted as one trial for all crews in an event If the time trial is for the heat, the highest seeded crew starts first, followed by the second highest seeded crew, etc., and after all the seeded crews then the remaining crews shall start in order of a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, made for this purpose. If the time trial is for a subsequent round (repêchage, quarter-final, semi- final, final) the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order.~~	
Rule 71 – Adverse Weather Conditions	Rule ~~63~~74 – Adverse Weather Conditions	
1. At International Regattas, when unfair or unrowable conditions prevail, after consultation with appropriate members of the Jury and the organising committee, the President of the Jury may decide to apply provisions as described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 71 (below).	1) ~~1.~~ At International Regattas, when unfair or unrowable conditions prevail <u>or are predicted, and</u> after consultation with appropriate members of the Jury and the organising committee, the President of the Jury may decide to apply provisions as described in the Bye-Laws to <u>this</u> Rule ~~71~~ (below).	
2. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate	2) ~~2.~~ For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, <u>when unfair or un-rowable conditions prevail or a predicted,</u> the <u>Fairness Committee</u> or Executive Committee <u>respectively shall appoint a</u>	

measures if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions. The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions of the Fairness Committee.	~~Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate measures if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions.~~ <u>may decide to apply provisions as described in the Bye-Laws to this Rule.</u> The President of the Jury shall implement the decisions ~~of the Fairness Committee.~~	
Bye-Laws to Rule 71 – Alternative Programmes in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions	Bye-Laws to Rule ~~63~~74 – Alternative Programmes in cases of Adverse Weather Conditions	
1. It is the duty of the Fairness Committee to determine if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions. It is then their responsibility to adopt the most appropriate alternative from those described below. In adopting these alternatives the Fairness Committee will always consider 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 before considering 1.4:	1) ~~1. It is the duty of the Fairness Committee to determine if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create~~ <u>When</u> unfair or unrowable conditions <u>prevail or are predicted, the Fairness Committee may apply the options as described below. It is then their responsibility to adopt the most appropriate alternative from those described below. In adopting these alternatives the Fairness Committee will always consider 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 before considering 1.4: First consideration must be to the most appropriate option from Options 1, 2 and 3 before considering Option 4.</u>	
1.1 To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions;	a) ~~Option 1 - 1.1~~ To use the lanes offering the most equal conditions;	
1.2 To recommend to the Executive Committee to change the time table of the regatta to avoid adverse weather conditions;	b) ~~1.2 Option 2 -~~ To recommend to the Executive Committee to change the time table of the regatta to avoid adverse weather conditions;	
1.3 To suspend racing when weather conditions are, or are about to become, unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing;	c) ~~Option 3 - 1.3~~ To suspend racing when weather conditions are, or are about to become, unfair or unrowable and recommend alternative times for racing;	
1.4 To re-allocate the lanes for each individual race, using the placings from the previous round to put the crews with similar placings from the previous round into adjoining lanes and giving the crews having achieved better placings better lanes. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the immediately previous round (e.g. each were heat winners), then there shall be a new draw for the crews with the same	d) ~~Option 4~~ i) ~~To re-allocate~~ <u>prioritise</u> the lanes for each individual race, using the placings from the previous round to put the crews with similar placings from the previous round into adjoining lanes and giving the crews having achieved better placings better lanes.	Small wording changes for clarity.

placing, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their reallocated lanes. This alternative shall not be used for heats (or in finals of an event with less than seven crews where there has been no preliminary rounds or preliminary race).	~~ii)~~ Where two or more crews have the same placing in the immediately previous round (e.g. each were heat winners), then there shall be a new draw for the crews with the same placing, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their reallocated lanes. This alternative shall not be used for heats (or in finals of an event with less than seven crews where there has been no <del>preliminary rounds</del>~~mandatory or~~ preliminary race <u>to determine the lanes for the final</u>).	
In each scenario, information about the decisions must be communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.	~~In each scenario, information about the decisions must be communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.~~	
	2) <u>At International Regattas, if the President of the Jury has determined that none of these Options provide an appropriate solution, the President of the Jury shall decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in point 3) of this Bye-Law in order to continue the regatta.</u>	
2. After the Fairness Committee has adopted any of the alternatives at 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, or 1.4 above, or has determined that those alternatives are not appropriate solutions, it is the duty of the Executive Committee or its designated representative at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta:	3) <u>2. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, Afterif the Fairness Committee determined that none of these Options provide an appropriate solution, has adopted any of the alternatives at 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, or 1.4 above, or has determined that those alternatives are not appropriate solutions, it is the duty of the Executive Committee or its designated representative at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, to decide whether to implement one of the following solutions in order to continue the regatta. The Executive Committee will consult with the Fairness Committee before determining which solution to implement.:</u>	

2.1 To start racing earlier than previously scheduled after consultation with the Fairness Committee.	a) ~~2.1 Solution 1:~~ To start racing earlier than previously scheduled; ~~after consultation with the Fairness Committee.~~	
2.2 To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved, after consultation with the Fairness Committee.	b) ~~2.2 Solution 2:~~ To resume racing at a later time when conditions have improved; ~~after consultation with the Fairness Committee.~~	
2.3 To omit one or more rounds of the event (e.g. semi-finals) where adverse conditions have stopped racing for a significant period of time or where the weather forecast indicates that racing will not be possible on any of the remaining days. In such a case the composition of the next rounds will be determined on the basis of the results of those rounds that have been completed and may necessitate more than six crews in each race. Wherever possible the rankings of the crews in the previous rounds will be used as the basis for the composition of the next rounds.	c) ~~2.3 Solution 3:~~ To omit one or more rounds of the event (e.g. semi-finals) where adverse conditions have stopped racing for a significant period of time or where the weather forecast indicates that racing ~~may~~ <u>will</u> not be possible on ~~some~~ <u>any</u> of the remaining days. In such a case the composition of the next rounds will be determined on the basis of the results of those rounds that have been completed. ~~and That~~ may necessitate more than six crews in each race. Wherever possible the rankings of the crews in the previous rounds will be used as the basis for the composition of the next rounds.	Change for clarity
2.4 To implement the Time-Trial System for each individual race, e.g. if there were four heats from the official draw, then there shall be four separate time trial races.	d) ~~2.4 Solution 4:~~ To implement ~~the Time trials System~~ for each individual race, e.g. if there were four heats from the official draw, then there shall be four separate time trial races ~~in accordance with Appendix R8.~~	
2.5 To implement a time trial in which all the remaining crews in a round or rounds of an event compete together in one time trial.	e) ~~2.5 Solution 5:~~ To implement a time trial in which all the remaining crews <u>at each level</u> in a round or rounds of an event compete together in one time trial.	
2.6 To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000m where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.	f) ~~2.6 Solution 6:~~ To reduce the length of the race to no less than 1,000_m where conditions are so adverse that no other alternative is possible.	
In each scenario, adequate time must be given to the teams to prepare and information communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.	4) <u>When a decision is made to adopt any one of these Options or to implement any one of these Solutions, that decision shall be announced to the crews and notified to the Team Managers at the earliest opportunity as the case may require. In each scenario, In particular,</u> adequate time must be given to ~~crews~~ <u>the teams</u> to prepare <u>for their race with knowledge of the change to the racing procedure by</u>	

	<u>the adoption of one of the Options or the implementation of one of the Solutions. and information communicated to the Team Managers promptly at a Team Managers' Meeting or through other appropriate communication means.</u>	
3. Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system.	5) ~~3.~~ Results from the previous rounds of racing may be used other than in accordance with the normal progression system <u>to ensure fairness of competition.</u>	
	Rule 64 – Re-Rows	New Rule
	<u>1) A Re-Row is a second running of a race involving some or all crews of that race.</u> <u>2) The Umpire shall decide whether there is to be a Re-row of a race.</u> <u>4)3) The Re-row shall be over the full distance of the original race.</u>	
	<u>Bye-Laws to Rule 64 – Re-Rows</u>	
	<u>1) The Umpire may require a race to be re-rowed in accordance with this Rule if the Umpire considers that a Re-row is necessary to ensure the fairness of the competition and, in particular but not exhaustively, in any one of the following circumstances:</u> <u>a. A race which has been started but is interrupted by weather conditions or other external influences and is stopped by the Umpire before the race is finished;</u> <u>b. There is interference between crews during a race and the Umpire determines that in order to restore the chances of a crew the race should be re-rowed with all or some of the crews;</u> <u>c. A dead-heat, where this is required by the Rules of Racing;</u> <u>a.d. Other special situations as decided by the Umpire to ensure the fairness of the competition.</u>	
	<u>2) The Umpire shall decide which ~~at~~ crews in the original race shall be required to re-row.</u>	Fixing an error

	<u>3) Where the original race has been completed, the Umpire may exempt one or more crews from the re-row and confirm the results of those crews in the original race;</u> <u>1)4) Before ordering the re-row, the Umpire may exclude one or more crews from the event in accordance with the Rules of Racing where that crew's (or crew's') actions have caused the re-row.</u>	Fixing an error
	<u>2)5) A re-row shall take place not less than two hours after the original race and on the same day. The Umpire may decide, in consultation with the President of the Jury, that this two-hour limit may be reduced.</u>	
	<u>6) For the purposes of this Rule, the decision of the Board of the Jury determining a protest from the decision of the Umpire to order a re-row shall be deemed the decision of the Umpire</u> <u>3)7) For the purposes of this Rule, the decision of the Executive Committee determining an appeal from the Board of the Jury on a decision to order a re-row shall be deemed the decision of the Umpire.</u>	
	<u>4)8) At International Regattas, the Umpire may decide whether the re-row shall take place over the full course distance or over a shorter distance depending on the circumstances, including the distance already rowed by the crews in the original race, the time remaining until the next round, the overall fairness to the crews and any other relevant matters.</u>	
SECTION 6 – Penalties	SECTION ~~76~~ – PenaltiesSanctions	
Rule 72 – Penalties	Rule ~~65~~72 – PenaltiesSanctions	
In any case of breach of the rules, the Jury shall impose appropriate penalties. The penalties available to the Jury are:	1) In any case of breach of the rules, <u>a member of the Jury may</u> ~~shall~~ impose appropriate <u>penalties</u> ~~sanctions~~ . The <u>penalties-sanctions</u> ~~available to the Jury~~ are:	Change penalties to sanctions.
1. Reprimand;	a) <u>1- Reprimand, which is a formal admonishment that the conduct of the rower or crew is in breach of the Rules and that this breach may be taken into account when considering an appropriate sanction for any further</u>	Addition of the definition of a reprimand

	<u>breach during that regatta. This will be an appropriate sanction where the breach does not warrant a high level of sanction.;</u>	
2. Yellow Card which shall constitute a formal warning. A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event;	<u>b) 2- Yellow Card – which is a formal warning for a breach of the Rules:</u> <u>i) which shall constitute a formal warning. A Yellow Card shall apply to the next race in which that crew competes in that regatta. It shall lapse only when the race is concluded and shall therefore still apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row of that race.</u> <u>i)ii) A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event.;</u>	Clarification over when a Yellow card stops applying.
3. Relegation where specifically provided in these rules;	<u>b)c) 3- Relegation (REL) – which places a crew in the last position in a race</u> where specifically provided in these rules;	Define relegation and include codes which would appear on Results sheets.
4. Red Card which excludes the crew (from all the rounds of the event in question);	<u>e)d) 4- Red Card or Exclusion (EXC) which excludes the crew (from all the rounds of the event in question).;</u> <u>This sanction is for a serious and/or repeated breach of the Rules justifying that the offending crew take no further part in the event.</u>	Removal of brackets
5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).	<u>e) 5- Disqualification (DSQ)-which disqualifies a rower or a crew (from all events in the regatta).</u> <u>i) This sanction is for the most serious breach of the Rules justifying removal from the regatta.</u> <u>ii) Where a rower is disqualified, that rower shall take no further part in the regatta.</u> <u>iii) Where a rower is disqualified at a time when Rules 45 and 46 only allow substitutions for medical reasons, then the rower may not be replaced and the crew of that rower shall be excluded from all rounds of the event in question.</u>	Clarification that a member is Disqualified from all events Clarifies Individual versus all members of the crew

	~~iv)~~ <u>Where a crew is disqualified, no member of that crew shall take any further part in any event at that the regatta</u>	Addition to be more clear and specific.
In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Jury may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition.	~~In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Jury may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition.~~ <u>2) Sanction on a Member Federation</u> <u>a) The President of the Jury may additionally provide a report to the Executive Committee on the breach of the Rules and the sanction imposed.</u> <u>b) The Executive Committee shall, upon receiving such a report from the President of the Jury and if it considers that the sanction imposed by the Jury was not sufficient to the breach:</u> <u>i) provide a copy of the report to the relevant member federation</u> <u>ii) give notice to that member federation that it intends to consider also imposing a sanction on that member federation with that notice to specify:</u> <u>(1) the nature of the breach to be considered,</u> <u>(2) the sanction or range of sanctions that will be considered;</u> <u>(3) if past conduct is to be taken into account, the notice shall specify that accordingly and detail the relevant past conduct; and</u> <u>(4) invite the member federation to provide written submissions on the issue by a stated date.</u> ~~d)c)~~ <u>The Executive Committee may, after considering the report and any submissions from the member federation, impose such sanction as it considers appropriate to reflect the serious nature of the breach and/or the past conduct of that crew or any</u>	Covered in the new Re-Row Rule. Addition of ability to sanction a Member Federation.

	<u>member of it or its team official as the circumstances may justify.</u>	
Bye-Laws to Rule 72 – Yellow and Red Cards	Bye-Laws to Rule ~~65~~72 – Yellow and Red Cards	
When a Yellow Card or Red Card is awarded to a crew, the penalised crew shall be informed immediately or as soon thereafter as possible. At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the penalty shall be confirmed in writing on the same day by delivery to the Team Manager at the team's regatta mail box. This written notification shall state: 1. The crew to which the penalty is awarded; 2. The penalty; 3. The nature of the infraction; 4. Time and location of the infraction; 5. Any other important facts; and 6. The name and function of the Jury member who awarded the penalty. In the case of a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the penalised crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the penalty shall in principle be announced verbally to the crew by the Jury member at the outgoing pontoon when the crew concerned boats for their race. It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure. If a penalty is applied by a member of the jury, it shall be shown on the race result in the following form: DSQ – Disqualification; EXC – Exclusion; REL – Relegation.	~~1)~~ When a Yellow Card or Red Card is awarded to a crew, the ~~sanctioned~~penalised crew shall be informed immediately or as soon thereafter as possible. ~~1)2)~~ At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup ~~regattas, if regattas, if the sanction~~ <u>penalty applies to a race on a subsequent racing session day</u>, the ~~penalty~~it shall be ~~confirmed~~notified in writing <u>to the Team Manager of that crew</u>, ~~on the same day by delivery to the Team Manager at the team's regatta mail box~~. This written notification shall state: ~~1-~~ The crew ~~on~~to which the ~~sanction~~penalty ~~is awarded~~has been imposed; ~~2-~~ The ~~sanction~~penalty; ~~3-~~ The nature of the ~~breach~~infraction; ~~4-~~ Time and location of the ~~infraction~~breach; ~~5-~~ Any other important facts; and ~~6-~~ The name and function of the Jury member who awarded the ~~sanction~~penalty. ~~2)3)~~ In the case of a Yellow Card applying to the next race of the ~~penalised-sanctioned~~ crew for which the crew is not yet on the water, the ~~sanction~~penalty shall ~~in principle~~where possible be announced verbally to the crew by the Jury member at the outgoing pontoon when the crew concerned boats for ~~its~~their race. ~~It will also be announced by the Starter as part of the start procedure.~~ <u>4) Where a crew already on the water is awarded a Yellow Card prior to arriving at the Start, the Starter shall</u>	

	<u>announce the penalty to the crew before the start of its race.</u> <u>5) A crew awarded a Red Card or otherwise excluded or disqualified shall will not participate in the race once notified of the sanction</u> <u>3)6) If a ~~sanction~~penalty which affects the result of a crew is applied by a member of the jJury, it shall be shown on the race result in the following form: DSQ – Disqualification; EXC – <u>Red Card or</u> Exclusion; REL – Relegation.</u>	
SECTION 7 – The Start	SECTION <u>8</u>7 – The Start	
Rule 73 – At the Start	Rule <u>66</u>73 – At the Start	
The first 100 metres of the regatta course constitutes the start zone. A crew may enter the start zone if permitted by the Starter, but shall not enter the racing lanes until all crews from the preceding race have left the start zone and the Starter has attributed a lane to the crew. Crews must be attached to their starting positions at least two minutes before the designated start time. The Starter may start the race without reference to absentees. A crew arriving late at its starting position may be awarded a Yellow Card by the Starter.	The first 100 metres of the regatta course constitutes the start zone. A crew may enter the start zone if permitted by the Starter, but shall not enter the racing lanes until all crews from the preceding race have left the start zone and the Starter has attributed a lane to the crew. Crews must be attached to their starting positions at least two minutes before the designated start time. ~~The Starter may start the race without reference to absentees. A crew arriving late at its starting position may be awarded a Yellow Card by the Starter.~~	Moving last paragraph to Rule 64.
Rule 74 – The Starting Procedure	Rule <u>67</u>74 – The Starting Procedure	
The Starter shall inform the crews of their starting positions. He shall start the race when the crews are ready and when the Judge at the Start indicates that the crews are correctly aligned. The Judge at the Start alone shall decide if the boats are correctly aligned or if one or more crews have committed a false start. Should the Judge at the Start deem there to be a false start or the start to be otherwise faulty, the Starter shall stop the race and, if there was a false start, shall award a Yellow Card to the crew or crews which, in the opinion of the Judge at the Start,	<u>1) Methods of Starting - There shall be two methods of starting as described in the Bye-law to this Rule. The normal start procedure shall include a roll call of all crews before the start command is given. Alternatively, in case of adverse weather conditions or other valid reasons the Starter may decide to use the Quick Start procedure in which there is no roll call of individual crews.</u> <u>4)2) Starting Process -</u> The Starter shall inform the crews of their starting positions. He shall start the race ~~when the~~	Defining the ways that the Start can be held.

caused it. A crew causing two false starts or receiving two Yellow Cards which apply to the same race, for any infringement whatsoever, shall be awarded a Red Card and be excluded from the event.	~~crews are ready and~~ when the Judge at the Start indicates that the crews are correctly aligned. The Judge at the Start alone shall decide if the boats are correctly aligned or if one or more crews have committed a false start. a) Should the Judge at the Start deem there to be a false start or the start to be otherwise faulty, the Starter shall stop the race and, if there was a false start, shall award a Yellow Card to the crew or crews which, in the opinion of the Judge at the Start, caused it. A crew causing two false starts or receiving two Yellow Cards which apply to the same race, for any infringement whatsoever, shall be awarded a Red Card and be excluded from the event. 3) <u>In principle the Starter shall start the race at the scheduled race start time.</u> 2)4) <u>The Starter may start the race without reference to absentees. A crew arriving late at its starting position may be awarded a Yellow Card by the Starter.</u>	Additional paragraph moved from old Rule 73
Bye-Laws to Rule 74 – The Starting Procedure	Bye-Laws to Rule ~~67~~74 – The Starting Procedure	
1. Starting Procedure	1) ~~1.~~ Starting Procedure – <u>Normal Start</u>	
1.1 Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoons at least two minutes before the start time of their race. Two minutes before the designated start time, the Starter shall announce “Two minutes” and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter’s orders. The announcement of “Two minutes” shall also be an instruction to the crews that they must be ready to race within two minutes. After announcing “Two minutes” and if he is satisfied that all the crews are ready to race the Starter may, in adverse weather conditions or other special circumstances, proceed with the start without waiting for the designated start time.	a) ~~1.1~~ Crews must attach themselves to their start pontoons at least two minutes before the start time of their race. Two minutes before the designated start time, the Starter shall announce “Two minutes” and this shall signify to the crews that they are formally under Starter’s orders. The announcement of “Two minutes” shall also be an instruction to the crews that they must be ready to race within two minutes. After announcing “Two minutes” and if he is satisfied that all the crews are ready to race the Starter may, in adverse weather conditions or other special circumstances, proceed with the start without waiting for the ~~designated-scheduled~~ start time.	

1.2 Where an Alignment Control Mechanism is in use, the Starter, after all crews are attached to their start pontoon, shall alert crews by announcing "Raising Start System". He shall then activate the alignment mechanism to raise it to the surface.	b) ~~1.2~~ Where an Alignment Control Mechanism is in use, the Starter, after all crews are attached to their start pontoon, shall alert crews by announcing "Raising Start System". He shall then activate the alignment mechanism to raise it to the surface.	
1.3 Before giving the start command, the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and the crews are ready to race, the Starter shall make a roll call by announcing – in lane order – the names of each of the crews in the race. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call.	c) ~~1.3~~ Before giving the start command, the Starter shall ensure that the Umpire and the Judge at the Start are ready. When the boats are aligned and <u>he observes</u> the crews are ready to race, the Starter shall make a roll call by announcing – in lane order – the names of each of the crews in the race. Each crew is responsible for being both straight and ready to race at the end of the roll call.	
1.4 Once the roll call begins the Starter shall take no further notice of any crew which then indicates that it is not ready or that it is not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll call the Starter shall check that the crews are straight and the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: "Attention!"	d) ~~1.4~~ Once the roll call begins the Starter shall <u>proceed to finish the roll call</u> , ~~taking~~ no further notice of any crew which ~~then~~ indicates that it is not ready or ~~that it is~~ not straight. After the last crew has been named in the roll call the Starter shall check that the crews are straight and the Judge at the Start is indicating that the crews are still correctly aligned and shall then say: "Attention!"	
1.5 The Starter shall then EITHER raise the red flag, OR where the start is given using traffic lights, shall press a button (or switch) to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red.	e) ~~1.5~~ The Starter shall then EITHER raise the red flag, OR where the start is given using traffic lights, shall press a button (or switch) to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red.	
1.6 After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start signal by:	f) ~~1.6~~ After a clear pause the Starter shall give the start signal by:	
1.6.1 EITHER dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go!" 1.6.2 OR by pressing a button that shall, at the same instant: a. Change the red light to green; b. Make an audible signal through the loudspeakers; c. Start the timing system for the race; d. Freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner's hut (if freeze frame facility is provided); e. Release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if used).	i) ~~1.6.1~~ EITHER dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously saying: "Go!" ii) ~~1.6.2~~ OR by pressing a button that shall, at the same instant: (1) ~~a~~ Change the red light to green; (2) ~~b~~ Make an audible signal through the loudspeakers; (3) ~~c~~ Start the timing system for the race;	

	(4) ~~d.~~ Freeze the picture on the monitor in the Aligner's hut (if freeze frame facility is provided); (5) ~~e.~~ Release the Alignment Control Mechanism (if used).	
1.7 The pause between the raising of the red flag / the showing of the red light and the start signal shall be clear and shall be variable from race to race.	g) ~~1.7~~ The pause between the raising of the red flag / the showing of the red light and the start signal shall be clear and shall be variable from race to race.	
1.8 If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason then the Starter may begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.	h) ~~1.8~~ If the starting procedure is interrupted for any reason then the Starter may begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call.	
1.9 After a false start the Starter must begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call. The starter is not required to announce "Two minutes" again.	i) ~~1.9~~ After a false start the Starter must begin the procedure again, starting with the roll call. The starter is not required to announce "Two minutes" again.	
2. Quick Start Where the Starter considers, for adverse weather conditions or any other valid reason, that the normal start with the roll call should not be used, after saying "Two Minutes!" he shall inform the crews that he will use the "Quick Start". Once the normal start has been used, the Starter shall, in principle, not change to the quick start for the same race if the race has to be re-started. For the quick start, in place of the roll call, the Starter shall just say: "Quick Start". After a clear pause he shall then say "Attention". He shall then proceed with the remaining start procedure.	2) ~~2.~~ <u>Starting Procedure</u> – Quick Start Where the Starter considers, for adverse weather conditions or any other valid reason, that the normal start with the roll call should not be used, after saying "Two Minutes!" he shall inform the crews that he will use the "Quick Start". ~~Once the normal start has been used, the Starter shall, in principle, not change to the quick start for the same race if the race has to be re-started.~~ <u>For the quick start, After informing the crews that he will use the Quick Start in place of the roll call, the Starter shall just say: "Quick Start" "All Crews",. Aand</u> after a clear pause he shall then say "Attention". He shall then proceed with the remaining start procedure.	
Rule 75 – False Start	Rule ~~68~~75 – False Start	
A crew whose rowers begin rowing and whose boat crosses the start line after the Starter has raised his red flag, or the red light is shown and before the start command is given, has committed a false start and shall be awarded a Yellow Card. If more than one boat commits a false start, only the crew or crews that the Judge at the Start decides actually caused the false start shall be awarded a Yellow Card.	A crew whose rowers begin rowing and whose boat crosses the start line after the Starter has raised his red flag, or the red light is shown and before the start command is given, has committed a false start and shall be awarded a Yellow Card. If more than one boat commits a false start, only the crew or crews that the Judge at the Start decides actually caused the false start shall be awarded a Yellow Card.	

Bye-Laws to Rule 75 – Consequences of a False Start	Bye-Laws to Rule ~~68~~75 – Consequences of a False Start	
1. After the start command has been given, the Starter shall look towards the Judge at the Start to satisfy himself that it was a good start. Should the Judge at the Start indicate that this not be so, the Starter shall stop the race by ringing his bell and waving his red flag from side to side. If the traffic lights start system includes both visual and audible signals to indicate a false start then these shall be used (instead of the bell and the red flag) by flashing the red light and sounding the audible signal repeatedly. In this case, the Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race.	1) ~~1.~~ After the start command has been given, the Starter shall look towards the Judge at the Start to satisfy himself that it was a good start. Should the Judge at the Start indicate that this not be so, the Starter shall stop the race by ringing his bell and waving his red flag from side to side. If the traffic lights start system includes both visual and audible signals to indicate a false start then these shall be used (instead of the bell and the red flag) by flashing the red light and sounding the audible signal repeatedly. In this case, the Judge at the Start may directly activate the signal to stop the race.	
2. In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be penalised and the Starter shall award that crew or crews a Yellow Card when they have returned to their starting position by stating “(Name of Crew), False Start, Yellow Card!”.	2) ~~2.~~ In the case of a false start, the Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter of the name of the crew or crews to be penalised and the Starter shall award that crew or crews a Yellow Card when they have returned to their starting position by stating “(Name of Crew), False Start, Yellow Card!”.	
3. The Starter shall then instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a Red Card a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so penalised. The yellow or red marker must be clearly visible to the crew concerned.	3) ~~3.~~ The Starter shall then instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker, or in the case of a Red Card <u>or Exclusion</u> a red marker, adjacent to the starting position of the crew or crews so penalised. The yellow or red marker must be clearly visible to the crew concerned.	
4. A Yellow Card shall remain in effect until the race has been rowed and shall therefore apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row of that race.	~~4. A Yellow Card shall remain in effect until the race has been rowed and shall therefore apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row of that race.~~	
5. A crew which is awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event.	4) ~~5. A crew which is awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card or otherwise excluded and excluded from the event. It will not take part in the race and will return to the pontoonsleave the course and return to the boating area as instructeddirected by the sStarter.~~	Clarification of what a crew must do if they are awarded a Red Card at the Start
Rule 76 – Objections at the Start	Rule ~~69~~76 – Objections at the Start	
A crew awarded a Yellow Card or excluded or disqualified at the start may make an objection to the Umpire or the Starter at	A crew awarded a Yellow Card or excluded or disqualified at the start may make an objection to the Umpire or the Starter at	

the time. The Umpire or the Starter shall decide immediately on the objection and shall communicate the decision to the objecting crew, to the other crews in the race, and to the President of the Jury and other race officials.	the time. The Umpire or the Starter shall decide immediately on the objection and shall communicate the decision to the objecting crew, to the other crews in the race, and to the President of the Jury and other race officials.	
SECTION 8 – During the Race	SECTION 98 – During the Race	
Rule 77– Responsibility of the Rowers	Rule ~~70~~77 – Responsibility of the Rowers	
All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with these Rules. Crews are responsible for their own steering. Each crew shall have a lane reserved for its own use and shall remain completely (i.e., including its oars or sculls) within this lane throughout the race. If a crew leaves its lane then it does so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised without prior warning or other notification from the umpire.	All rowers shall compete in their races in accordance with these Rules. Crews are responsible for their own steering. Each crew shall have a lane reserved for its own use and shall remain completely (i.e., including its oars or sculls) within this lane throughout the race. If a crew leaves its lane then it does so at its own risk. If it impedes or interferes with any of its opponents or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised without prior warning or other notification from the umpire.	
Rule 78 – Interference	Rule ~~71~~78 – Interference	
A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent's lane and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact, its wash or other distraction, or in any other way. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is in its lane or if it is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire's opinion, affected the finishing position of that crew then it may be excluded by the Umpire. In the situation where a collision between boats or oars or sculls has occurred, the Umpire may exclude the crew causing the collision even if no prior warning has been given to that crew. In no case may the Umpire alter a placing.	A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent's lane and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact, its wash or other distraction, or in any other way. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is in its lane or if it is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire's opinion, affected the finishing position of that crew then it may be excluded by the Umpire. In the situation where a collision between boats or oars or sculls has occurred, the Umpire may exclude the crew causing the collision even if no prior warning has been given to that crew. In no case may the Umpire alter a placing.	
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 78 – Actions on Interference and Consequences thereof</i>	<i>Bye-Laws to Rule ~~71~~78 – Actions on Interference and Consequences thereof</i>	
<i>1. Alerting a crew – If a crew is about to cause interference to another crew, the Umpire shall, when possible, raise his white flag, call to the crew at fault, state the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by lowering his flag to</i>	<i>1) ~~4.~~ Alerting a crew – If a crew is about to cause interference to another crew, the Umpire shall, when possible, raise his white flag, call to the crew at fault, state the name of the crew and indicate the required change of direction by</i>	

<i>that side. In principle, the Umpire may not otherwise give steering indications to a crew unless there is an obstruction in its lane.</i>	<i>lowering his flag to that side. In principle, the Umpire may not otherwise give steering indications to a crew unless there is an obstruction in its lane.</i>	
<i>2. Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the rowers and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising his white flag to the vertical position, naming the crew and giving the command “Stop!”. A crew so instructed shall immediately stop their boat. The crew may begin rowing again to finish the race if permitted by the umpire.</i>	<i>2) ~~2.~~ Stopping a crew – To ensure the safety of the rowers and to prevent damage to boats and equipment, the Umpire may intervene by raising his white flag to the vertical position, naming the crew and giving the command “Stop!”. A crew so instructed shall immediately stop their boat. The crew may begin rowing again to finish the race if permitted by the umpire.</i>	
<i>3. Alerting the Umpire – If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection.</i>	<i>3) ~~3.~~ Alerting the Umpire – If, during a race, a crew considers that it is being interfered with by another crew and is suffering a disadvantage thereby, then a member of the crew should, if possible, draw the attention of the Umpire to the interference at the time the interference occurs to indicate that it intends to make an objection.</i>	
<i>4. Remedying a disadvantage – If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the priority is to restore its chances. The imposition of any penalties is a secondary consideration. Should a crew suffer a disadvantage, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. He may, for example, stop the race, impose the appropriate penalty and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, he may allow the race to continue and the Umpire will then announce his decision after the race is over. He may not only penalise the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.</i>	<i>4) ~~4.~~ Remedying a disadvantage – If a crew is placed at a disadvantage, the priority is to restore its chances. The imposition of any ~~penalties sanction~~ is a secondary consideration. Should a crew suffer a disadvantage, the Umpire must take the most appropriate course of action provided by the Rules. He may, for example, stop the race, impose the appropriate ~~penalty sanction~~ and order the race to be re-rowed. Depending on circumstances, he may allow the race to continue and the Umpire will then announce his decision after the race is over. He may not only penalise the crew at fault while the crew that has suffered interference does not have its chances restored to it.</i>	
<i>5. Nothing in this Rule or its Bye-Laws lessens the responsibility of each crew to remain in its designated lane throughout the race.</i>	<i>5) ~~5.~~ Nothing in this Rule or its Bye-Laws lessens the responsibility of each crew to remain in its designated lane throughout the race.</i>	
Rule 79 – Coaching during Racing	Rule ~~72~~79 – Coaching during Racing	
In addition to the provisions of Bye-Law to Rule 39, paragraph 5.1, it is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions to rowers or crews that are racing with any electric, electronic	In addition to the provisions of Bye-Law to Rule 28 (Appendix R2) ~~349, paragraph 5.1~~ , it is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions to rowers or crews that are racing with any	Updating Rule numbers.

or other technical device, either directly or indirectly from outside the boat.	electric, electronic or other technical device, either directly or indirectly from outside the boat.	
SECTION 9 – The Finish	SECTION 109 – The Finish	
Rule 80 – Finish of the Race	Rule ~~73~~80 – ~~Finish of the Race~~Conclusion of the Race	
A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has reached the finish line. The race shall be valid, i.e. in order, even if the crew is incomplete. Nevertheless, a crew of a coxed boat finishing the race without its coxswain shall be excluded.	1) A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has reached the finish line. The race shall be valid, i.e. in order, even if the crew is incomplete. Nevertheless, a crew of a coxed boat finishing the race without its coxswain shall be excluded. 4)2) <u>A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising a white flag or otherwise confirms the result.</u>	
Bye-Laws to Rule 80 – Finish of the Race	Bye-Laws to Rule ~~73~~80 – ~~Finish~~Conclusion of the Race	
1. Race concluded – A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising a white or a red flag.	~~1. Race concluded – A race is concluded when the Umpire so indicates by raising a white or a red flag.~~	Moved into the Rule
	1) <u>Race was in order – Even if he is satisfied that the race was in order, the Umpire must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules 71 or 75 before indicating to the Judge at the Finish, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area he shall make sure that the Judge at the Finish has acknowledged his signal with either a white flag or a white light.</u>	Moving order of paragraphs within the Bye-Law.
	2) <u>Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise his red flag. He shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of the Umpire's decision. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given the decision.</u>	
	3) <u>Objections - If a crew considers that ~~its~~the race was not in order a member of the crew must raise his arm to indicate that it is making an objection. In this case the Umpire shall not raise any flag at the end of the race but he shall consult with the objecting crew and consider their objection. The</u>	Portions of the Bye-Law to old Rule 82 moved to this Bye-Law.

	<u><i>Umpire may then decide upon one of a number of alternative actions:</i></u> <u><i>a) The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decided the race was in order.</i></u> <u><i>b) The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that he has decided that the race was not in order. In this case he must go to the Judges at the Finish in order to give them his decision and any necessary explanations. He shall then follow the procedure to handle objections (Rule 75).</i></u> <u><i>c) The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.</i></u> <u><i>The Umpire may decide to seek further information regarding the objection. In this case, he shall raise a red flag and then take any necessary further steps to resolve the issues relating to the objection, e.g. consult with other officials, consult with other persons, consult with the President of the Jury etc. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.</i></u>	Removing lines as duplicated in Rule 75.
<i>2. Official result – The official result of the race shall be determined by the Judge at the Finish and crews shall be ranked in order of the bows of their boats reaching the finish line. Where the Umpire considers that the race was not in order, the Judge at the Finish shall take into account the decision of the Umpire in determining the official result of the race.</i>	~~3)4)~~ <i>2. Official result – The official result of the race shall be determined by the Judge at the Finish and crews shall be ranked in order of the bows of their boats reaching the finish line. Where the Umpire considers that the race was not in order, the Judge at the Finish shall take into account the decision of the Umpire in determining the official result of the race.</i>	
<i>3. Photo-finish – In the case of a close finish the Judge at the Finish shall determine the order of finish by viewing the picture produced by the photo-finish system. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish. Systems using less</i>	~~4)5)~~ <i>3. Photo-finish – In the case of a close finish the Judge at the Finish shall determine the order of finish by viewing the picture produced by the photo-finish system. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the Finish.</i>	

than 100 frames per second are not suitable for determining the order of finish. Organisers must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose.	Systems using less than 100 frames per second are not suitable for determining the order of finish. <u>The organising committee</u> Organisers must provide equipment specially designed for the purpose.	Standard wording.
4. Timing – Intermediate times and finish times shall be recorded to 1/100th of a second. This may mean that where there is a difference between crews on the photo-finish system of less than 1/100th of a second, those crews may have the same recorded times but will have different rankings. The necessary equipment shall be operated by specialists who do not form part of the team of Judges at the finish.	~~5)6)~~ 4. Timing – Intermediate times and finish times shall be recorded to 1/100th of a second. This may mean that where there is a difference between crews on the photo-finish system of less than 1/100th of a second, those crews may have the same recorded times but will have different rankings. <u>The exception shall be for time trials (see Appendix R842) where the times of each crew determine their ranking and in such races, where crews finish less than 1/100 of a second apart, their times shall be recorded as shown on the photo-finish system if any.</u> The necessary equipment shall be operated by ~~specialists~~ technicians who do not form part of the team of Judges at the ~~f~~ Finish.	Inclusion that Time Trial Times will be taken and shown to the level indicated by a photo-finish system.
4.1 International Regattas – If the finish of the race for each crew can be clearly determined by the naked eye, times taken by hand-operated timing equipment may be used. In the case of a photo-finish the times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race.	a) ~~4.1~~ International Regattas – If the finish of the race for each crew can be clearly determined by the naked eye, times taken by hand-operated timing equipment may be used. In the case of a photo-finish the times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in ~~that~~ race.	
4.2 World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – All times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in the race.	b) ~~4.2~~ World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – All times shown on the result sheets and on the scoreboard shall be taken from the photo-finish for all the crews in ~~the race~~ all races.	
5. Race was in order – Even if he is satisfied that the race was in order, the Umpire must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules 76 or 82 before indicating to the Judge at the Finish, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area he shall make sure that the Judge at the Finish has acknowledged his signal with either a white flag or a white light.	~~5. Race was in order – Even if he is satisfied that the race was in order, the Umpire must check to be sure that no crew is making an objection under Rules 76 or 82 before indicating to the Judge at the Finish, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order. Before leaving the finish area he shall make sure that the Judge at the Finish has acknowledged his signal with either a white flag or a white light.~~	Moved to earlier in the <u>Bye-Law</u>

6. Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise his red flag. If an objection has been raised in accordance with Rule 76 or 82, he shall speak to the affected crew(s) in order to understand the reasons for the objection and may consult the Judges at the Finish to obtain the finishing order of the affected crews. He shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of the decision. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given the decision.	~~6. Race was not in order – If the Umpire considers that the race was not in order he shall raise his red flag. If an objection has been raised in accordance with Rule 76 or 82, he shall speak to the affected crew(s) in order to understand the reasons for the objection and may consult the Judges at the Finish to obtain the finishing order of the affected crews. He shall then inform the crews and the Judges at the Finish of the decision. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, must not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given the decision.~~	Moved to earlier in the <u>Bye-Law</u>
7. Exclusion by the Umpire – A crew excluded by the Umpire during the race or at the finish of a race shall be notified by the Umpire saying “(name of crew) – (reason for exclusion) – Red Card – Exclusion!”	~~6)7) 7. Exclusion by the Umpire – A crew excluded by the Umpire during the race or at the finish of a race shall be notified by the Umpire saying “(name of crew) – (reason for exclusion) – Red Card – Exclusion!”~~	
Rule 81 – Dead-Heats	Rule ~~74~~81 – Dead-Heats	
When the order of finish between two or more crews is too close for any difference to be determined, then the result shall be declared a dead heat between the crews involved.	When the order of finish between two or more crews is too close for any difference to be determined, then the result shall be declared a dead heat between the crews involved.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 81 – Dead-Heats	Bye-Laws to Rule ~~74~~81 – Dead-Heats	
<i>If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:</i>	<i>If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:</i>	
1. In a heat, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews progresses into the next round, then there must be a re-row over the full course between the crews involved. The re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury.	1) ~~1. In a heat, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews those e-crews cannot all progresses into the same level of at different level into the next round, then there must be a re-row in accordance with Rule 61 over the full course between the crews involved. The re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred.~~ If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the <u>same level of the</u> next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury.	Confirmation that all crews progress, just at different levels.

2. For regattas of the World Rowing Cup, the Executive Committee may determine that there is a logical way to avoid a re-row that preserves equality of chance, fairness and, in principle, does not require the use of more than six lanes.	~~2. For regattas of the World Rowing Cup, the Executive Committee may determine that there is a logical way to avoid a re-row that preserves equality of chance, fairness and, in principle, does not require the use of more than six lanes.~~	Moved to the World Cup regulations (Appendix R13).
3. In a repêchage, a quarter-final or a semi-final if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews progresses into the next round, it shall be the crew which had the highest ranking in the immediate preceding round. The immediate preceding round shall be the last previous round in which both/all of the dead-heat crews competed. If the crews had the same result in that round then the ranking in the next previous round shall be used for this purpose. If on this basis the results of the crews concerned are identical, then there must be a re-row over the full course between the crews involved. The re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred. Where such a dead-heat involves more than two crews and this number exceeds the number of crews advancing to the next round, the above procedure shall be used to determine which of the dead-heat crews shall so advance. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into the next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury.	2) ~~3.~~In a repêchage, a quarter-final or a semi-final if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if ~~thosethe crews only one of the crews cannot all progress~~ <u>esat different levels into the same level of into</u> the next round, ~~it shall be then~~ the crew which had the highest ranking in the immediate preceding round <u>shall be deemed to have the higher ranking of the dead-heat crews for progression to the next round</u>. The immediate preceding round shall be the last previous round in which both/all of the dead-heat crews competed. If the crews had the same result in that round then the ranking in the next previous round shall be used for this purpose. If on this basis the results of the crews concerned are identical, then there must be a re-row~~over the full course~~ between the crews involved <u>in the dead-heat</u>. ~~The re-row must take place on the same day as the dead-heat and not less than two hours after the race in which the dead-heat occurred.~~ Where such a dead-heat involves more than two crews and this number exceeds the number of crews advancing to the next round, the above procedure shall be used to determine which of th~~ose~~<u>see dead-heat</u> crews shall so advance. If all crews involved in the dead-heat progress anyway into <u>the same level of</u> the next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a draw supervised by a member of the Jury.	
4. In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.	3) ~~4.~~In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.	

	4) <u>Where a re-row is required as a result of a dead-heat under this Bye-law, that re-row shall be over the full course distance under the provisions of Rule 64.</u>	
SECTION 10 – Objections, Protests, Outcome of Protests, Appeals and Disputes	SECTION 110 – Objections, Protests, Outcome of Protests, Appeals and Disputes	
Rule 82 – Objections	Rule 7582 – Objections	
A crew claiming that its race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm. To be accepted, the objection must be made before the boat has left the immediate area of the finish line and before the crew disembarks. Such objection may only concern the conduct of the race. The Umpire of the race shall decide on the objection and communicate his decision to the crews in the race and to the other race officials. A crew excluded or otherwise penalised may make an objection to the Starter (if penalised at the start) or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 76.	<u>1) Objections to Sanctions</u> a) <u>A crew may only object to a sanction at the time it is awarded being imposed on it in accordance with the Bye-Law to this Rule by informing the member of the Jury, the Starter or the Umpire who notified the crew of the sanction that it objects to the sanction. ~~If the crew is on the water, the objection may be signalled by a member of the crew raising an arm to attract attention.~~</u> b) <u>The member of the Jury, the Starter or the Umpire to whom the objection is made shall decide on the objection without delay and shall communicate his decision to the crew, to the Starter and to the other race officials.</u> <u>2) Objection to the conduct of a race</u> a) <u>If a crew considers that its race was not in order and that its ranking in the race has accordingly been affected, a member of the crew may object to the Umpire before its boat has left the immediate area of the finish line and before the umpire raises the white flag, in order for the objection to be valid by a member of the crew raising an arm to alert the umpire that an objection may be made.</u> <u>— The Umpire shall not raise any flag until he has consulted with the objecting crew and considered and determined the objection in accordance with the Bye-Law to this Rule.</u>	Rule revised and reformatted to address objections to penalties awarded outside of racing.

	~~—The objection must be made by the crew before its boat has left the immediate area of the finish line and before the Umpire shows their white flag or it will not be considered.~~ ~~b) Such an objection may only concern the conduct of that crew's race.~~ ~~each of~~A crew claiming that its race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm. To be accepted, the objection must be made before the boat has left the immediate area of the finish line and before the crew disembarks. Such objection may only concern the conduct of the race. The Umpire of the race shall decide on the objection and communicate his decision to the crews in the race and to the other race officials. A crew excluded or otherwise penalised may make an objection to the Starter (if penalised at the start) or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 76.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 82 – Objections	Bye-Laws to Rule <u>7582</u> – Objections	
<i>If a crew considers that the race was not in order a member of the crew must raise his arm to indicate that it is making an objection. In this case the Umpire shall not raise any flag at the end of the race but he shall consult with the objecting crew and consider their objection. The Umpire may then decide upon one of a number of alternative actions:</i>	<u>1) Objections to Sanctions</u> <u>a) Where a sanction is imposed on a crew in each of the following circumstances the crew may raise an objection as follows:</u> ~~If a crew considers that the race was not in order a member of the crew must raise his arm to indicate that it is making an objection. In this case the Umpire shall not raise any flag at the end of the race but he shall consult with the objecting crew and consider their objection. The Umpire may then decide upon one of a number of alternative actions:~~	Bye-Law revised and reformatted to address objections to penalties awarded outside of racing.
<i>1. The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decided the race was in order.</i>	i) <u>1. At the Start - a crew awarded a sanction during warm-up or at the Start may object to the Starter, Umpire or any other member of the Jury at the Start</u>	

	<u>or at the time the sanction is awarded. The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that he has decided the race was in order.</u>	
2. The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that he has decided that the race was not in order. In this case he must go to the Judges at the Finish in order to give them his decision and any necessary explanations. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.	<u>ii) During a race – a crew sanctioned by the Umpire during a race may object to the Umpire at the time the sanction is awarded or immediately after the end of the finish of its race and before the crew leaves the immediate area of the finish line.</u> ~~2. The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that he has decided that the race was not in order. In this case he must go to the Judges at the Finish in order to give them his decision and any necessary explanations. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.~~	
	<u>iii) During cool-down or training or at any other time - A crew notified of a sanction awarded to that crew for an infringement of the Rules during cool down or training or at any time other than those above, may object to the member of the Jury who notifies the crew of the sanction-sanction is awarded. In such cases, in order to be valid the objection must be made before the crew embarks for the race to which the sanction applies.</u>	
3. The Umpire may decide to seek further information regarding the objection. In this case, he shall raise a red flag and then take any necessary further steps to resolve the issues relating to the objection, e.g. consult with other officials, consult with other persons, consult with the President of the Jury etc. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.	<u>2) Objection to the conduct of a race</u> <u>a) A crew that objects to the conduct of its race must make its objection object to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race. and before the crew leaves the immediate area of the finish line and before the umpire raises his white flag.</u> <u>i) The objection crew shall be signalled by a member of crew raising an arm to attract the Umpire's attention-indicate to the Umpire that it wishes to</u>	

make an objection by a member of the crew raising an arm.

ii) The ~~objecting~~ crew shall not leave the area of the finish line until the Umpire has heard its objection.

b) The Umpire will ~~then~~ determine the objection as follows:

i) The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that ~~he has decided~~ the race was in order;

ii) The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify ~~that he has decided~~ that the race was not in order.

(1) In this case he must go to the Judges at the Finish in order to give them his decision and any necessary explanation.

(2) The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision

iii) The Umpire may decide to seek further information regarding the objection.

(1) In this case, he shall raise a red flag and then take any necessary further steps to resolve the issues relating to the objection, e.g. consult with other officials, consult with other persons, consult with the President of the Jury etc.

(2) The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.

3. The Umpire may decide to seek further information regarding the objection. In this case, he shall raise a red flag and then take any necessary further steps to resolve the issues relating to the objection, e.g. consult with other officials, consult with other persons, consult with the President of the Jury etc. The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not

	~~announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.~~	
Rule 83 – Protests	Rule ~~76~~83 – Protests	
A crew or crews whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection, or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, not later than one hour after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed. The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. The decision and reasoning shall be given in writing. At a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event. If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.	<u>1) A protest to the Board of the Jury may only be made by:</u> <u>a) a crew whose objection has been rejected;</u> <u>b) a crew whose ranking in a race has been affected by the acceptance of an objection;</u> <u>c) a crew ruled DNS (did not start) or DNF (did not finish);</u> <u>d) a crew that has been excluded or disqualified; and</u> <u>e) a crew that disputes the published results.</u> <u>2) Such a protest must be in writing and lodged with the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the conclusion of the race by the publication of the official results.</u> <u>3) The protest must be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest is upheld.</u> <u>4) The Board of the Jury shall then decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. The decision and reasoning shall be given in writing.</u> <u>5) The Board of the Jury may:</u> <u>a) Reject the protest;</u> <u>b) Uphold the protest and provide such relief as may be necessary to restore each affected crew's chances in the race or to correct the published results. The relief</u>	

available to be provided by the Board of the Jury is as follows:

- i) Reprimand a crew;
- ii) Exclude a crew from the event;
- iii) Disqualify a crew
- iv) Relegate a crew to last place in the race where specifically provided for in these Rules;
- v) Order a re-row in accordance with Rule 64 between some of all of the crews in the race

6) At a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event.

a) If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly.

b) Where medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

7) Subject only to Rule 77, the decision of the Board of the Jury on such a protest shall be final and not subject to further appeal ~~shall lie from it.~~

~~7) A crew or crews whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection, or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, not later than one hour after the~~

	~~results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed. The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. The decision and reasoning shall be given in writing.~~ ~~At a World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event. If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.~~	
Rule 84 – The Outcome of the Protest	<u>Rule 7584 – The Outcome of the Protest</u>	
The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include:	~~The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include:~~	Deleted Rule as duplicated in other Rules.
1. Reprimand; 2. Yellow card (a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event); 3. Relegation, where specifically provided in these Rules; 4. Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question); or 5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).	~~1. Reprimand;~~ ~~2. Yellow card (a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event);~~ ~~3. Relegation, where specifically provided in these Rules;~~ ~~4. Red Card or <u>Exclusion</u> (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question); or~~ 1) ~~5. Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).~~	
After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore	~~After application of the appropriate <u>sanction</u> penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered a~~	

the chances of a crew that has suffered a disadvantage. This may require a re-row of a specified number of crews.	~~disadvantage. This may require a re-row of a specified number of crews.~~	
Rule 85 – Appeals	Rule ~~77~~85 – Appeals	
1. International Regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule 86) by a person affected can only be made to the Executive Committee within three days after such decision has been communicated by the Board of the Jury or by the organising committee to the person affected.	1) ~~1. International Regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule 86) by a person affected can only be made to the Executive Committee or other body as specified by the relevant Event Regulations within three days after such decision has been communicated by the Board of the Jury or by the organising committee to the person affected. Only appeals provided for by this Rule will be considered by the Executive Committee~~	
2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Executive Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned. If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.	2) ~~A decision of the Board of the Jury which confirms the decision of a member of the Jury shall be final and may not be appealed. 2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury affected. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Executive Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned. If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.~~	
3. At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal. Decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final.	3) ~~Subject to paragraph 2 above, an appeal to the Executive Committee against a decision of the Board of the Jury may be made only by: 3. At World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas as a general rule the victory~~	

	<u>ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal. Decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final.</u>	
	a) <u>a crew whose ranking in a race has been adversely affected by a decision of the Board of the Jury; or</u>	
	b) <u>————a crew whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury.</u>	
	4) <u>Appeal Time Limits and Requirements</u>	
	a) <u>International Regattas -Any such appeal must be lodged with the Executive Director within three days of the date that the decision to be appealed was notified to that crew, club or member federation;</u>	
	b) <u>World Rowing Championships, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Any such appeal must be lodged at the FISA Office of the regatta within one hour of the publication of the official results of the race following the decision of the Board of the Jury.</u>	
	c) <u>An appeal shall be by notice in writing specifying:</u> i) <u>The member federation and crew bringing the appeal;</u> ii) <u>The decision appealed against;</u> iii) <u>the grounds to be relied on for the appeal.</u>	
	d) <u>The appeal must be accompanied by a fee of EUR 200 or equivalent which fee shall be refunded if the appeal is allowed.</u>	
	e) <u>The Executive Committee shall consider the appeal and may:</u> i) <u>Reject the appeal;</u> ii) <u>Allow the appeal and provide such relief as was available to the Board of the Jury as it considers just and appropriate.</u> <u>If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event, the official result shall be changed accordingly.</u>	

	f) <u>At World Rowing Championships, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas.:</u> i) <u>Where the appeal relates to a preliminary round in an event, the Executive Committee will deliver its decision before the next round of that event</u> ii) <u>Where the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event:</u> <u>(1) the official result shall be changed accordingly;</u> <u>and</u> <u>(2) where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.</u> iii) <u>As a general rule, the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal.</u>	
	5) <u>Decisions of the Executive Committee under this rule are final</u>	
Rule 86 – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not Covered	Rule ~~78~~86 – Disputes, Appeals and Cases not Covered	
1. International Regattas – Disputes between clubs or member federations shall be referred to the organising committee. Appeals against decisions of the organising committee may be submitted to the Executive Committee under Rule 85.	<u>1) 1.</u> International Regattas <u>Subject to Rule 79, D</u>disputes between clubs or member federations shall be referred to the organising committee. Appeals against decisions of the organising committee may be submitted to the Executive Committee under Rule <u>74</u>~~85~~.	Reference to new Rule 79 added Rule number update
2. World Rowing Championship regattas – The Executive Committee shall adjudicate on appeals from a decision of the Board of the Jury and on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws and the Event Regulations as well as on disputes which may arise during World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas.	<u>2) 2.</u> World Rowing Championship regattas – The Executive Committee shall adjudicate on appeals from a decision of the Board of the Jury and on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws and the Event Regulations as well as on disputes which may arise during World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas.	

The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. Any decision made by the Executive Committee under this Rule shall immediately be communicated to the member federations of FISA in writing.	The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. Any decision made by the Executive Committee under this Rule shall immediately be communicated to the member federations of FISA in writing.	
	<u>Rule 79 - International Regattas – Disputes between the Organising Committee, Clubs or Member Federations</u>	
	<u>1) A dispute between the Organising Committee, clubs or member federations at an International Regatta may be referred to the Executive Committee for resolution.</u> <u>2) This dispute referral process is to enable a such a dispute to be resolved swiftly and with the minimum of inconvenience or expense to the parties.</u> <u>3) This referral may be made by any one of the parties in dispute. The referral shall be in writing and made as soon as possible after the conclusion of the International Regatta.</u> <u>4) It may be inappropriate for the Executive Committee to decide on certain disputes. Accordingly, the Executive Committee may, in its absolute discretion, decline to accept the referral without providing an explanation.</u> <u>5) If the Executive Committee agrees to accept the referral, it shall proceed to determine the dispute by due process and with respect to the fundamental rights of the parties in dispute.</u> <u>4)6) The decision of the Executive Committee on the dispute shall be considered final and binding on the parties</u>	New Rule to cover additional cases at International Regattas.
Rule 87 – Exceptional Cases	~~Rule 87 – Exceptional Cases~~	
1. International regattas – Should it be necessary to make decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a session of races or suspension of the regatta), the President of	~~1. International regattas— Should it be necessary to make decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a session of races or suspension of the regatta), the President of~~	Moved to Rule 86.

the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.	~~the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.~~	
2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the Executive Committee members present or others specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions.	~~2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the Executive Committee members present or others specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions.~~	
Rule 88 – The Regatta Report	Rule ~~80~~88 – The Regatta Report	
The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta. The Chair of the organising committee and the President of the Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 27) which shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be submitted in electronic form to FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta. Each organising committee shall also send to FISA in electronic form not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.	~~The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta.~~ 1) <u>Where FISA has given notice before the regatta that it requires a regatta report, the Chair of the organising committee and the President of the Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 27). This report shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be submitted in electronic form to FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta.</u> 2) <u>FISA may request an organising committee to send to FISA in electronic form not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.</u> ~~The Jury shall carry out its duties until the end of the regatta. The Chair of the organising committee and the President of the Jury shall write the regatta report on the standard form of FISA (Appendix 27) which shall include comments on the running of the races and on any incidents and disputes arising. This report shall be submitted in electronic form to FISA not later than 7 days after the regatta. Each organising committee shall also send to FISA in electronic form not later than 7 days after the regatta the complete results of the regatta.~~	Irrelevant point in this Rule. Re-word to make it an optional regatta report unless FISA specifically requires it for that event.
SECTION 11 – The Jury and the Board of the Jury	~~SECTION 11 – The Jury and the Board of the Jury~~	
Rule 89 – The Jury	~~Rule 89 – The Jury~~	

The Jury shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires and shall be responsible for ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	~~The Jury shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires and shall be responsible for ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.~~	Moved to new Appendix R5
Rule 90 – Jury’s Prime Concern	~~Rule 90 – Jury’s Prime Concern~~	
The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta. In the case of unsafe conditions, the President of the Jury is empowered to take any necessary decisions and communicate any required changes to the Starter and the Umpires on the course. If time allows, the President of the Jury shall consult the organising committee before taking such decisions. The President of the Jury shall ensure proper co-ordination between the Jury and the organising committee, in particular with the Safety Adviser and with the Medical Officer.	~~The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta. In the case of unsafe conditions, the President of the Jury is empowered to take any necessary decisions and communicate any required changes to the Starter and the Umpires on the course. If time allows, the President of the Jury shall consult the organising committee before taking such decisions. The President of the Jury shall ensure proper co-ordination between the Jury and the organising committee, in particular with the Safety Adviser and with the Medical Officer.~~	Moved to new Appendix R5
Bye-Law to Rule 90 – Collaboration with the Organising Committee	~~Bye-Law to Rule 90 – Collaboration with the Organising Committee~~	
<i>The proper running of a regatta requires close collaboration between the organising committee and the Jury. The members of the Jury shall, within the scope of their duties, maintain a constant check on the various items of technical equipment on the course.</i>	~~<i>The proper running of a regatta requires close collaboration between the organising committee and the Jury. The members of the Jury shall, within the scope of their duties, maintain a constant check on the various items of technical equipment on the course.</i>~~	Moved to new Appendix R5
Rule 91 – President of the Jury	~~Rule 91 – President of the Jury~~	
The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 93.	~~The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 93.~~	Moved to new Appendix R5
Bye-Laws to Rule 91 – Appointment of President of the Jury	~~Bye-Laws to Rule 91 – Appointment of President of the Jury~~	
1. International regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.	~~1. International regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.~~	Moved to new Appendix R5
2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup	~~2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup~~	

<i>regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the FISA Executive Committee.</i>	~~<i>regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the FISA Executive Committee.</i>~~	
Rule 92 – Composition of the Jury	~~Rule 92 – Composition of the Jury~~	
The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties: 1. President of the Jury; 2. Starter; 3. Judge at the Start; 4. Umpire; 5. Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge; 6. Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be senior member.	~~The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties: 1. President of the Jury; 2. Starter; 3. Judge at the Start; 4. Umpire; 5. Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge; 6. Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be senior member.~~	Moved to new Appendix R5
The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.	~~The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.~~	
Bye-Laws to Rule 92 – Appointment of the Jury	~~Bye-Laws to Rule 92 – Appointment of the Jury~~	
1. International Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee (see Rule 46).	~~1. International Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee (see Rule 46).~~	Moved to new Appendix R5
2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.	~~2. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.~~	
Rule 93 – The Board of the Jury	~~Rule 93 – The Board of the Jury~~	
The Board of the Jury shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of the Jury designated by the President of the Jury on a daily basis prior to the start of racing. The names of the Board of the Jury shall be displayed on the notice boards in the boathouse area each day. This Board shall decide on any protests made according to Rule 83.	~~The Board of the Jury shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of the Jury designated by the President of the Jury on a daily basis prior to the start of racing. The names of the Board of the Jury shall be displayed on the notice boards in the boathouse area each day. This Board shall decide on any protests made according to Rule 83.~~	Moved to new Appendix R5

At International Regattas, the President of the Jury shall also nominate three substitutes. In the case of a protest, any member of the Board directly involved in the dispute (e.g. the Umpire or the Starter) shall not be a member of the Board which decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon one or more of the substitutes.	~~At International Regattas, the President of the Jury shall also nominate three substitutes. In the case of a protest, any member of the Board directly involved in the dispute (e.g. the Umpire or the Starter) shall not be a member of the Board which decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon one or more of the substitutes.~~	
Rule 94 – International Umpires	~~Rule 94 – International Umpires~~	
Any Umpire who has held a national licence for at least three years may become an International Umpire, provided that:	~~Any Umpire who has held a national licence for at least three years may become an International Umpire, provided that:~~	Moved to new Appendix R5
1. He has normal sight and hearing; and 2. He passes the examination held by FISA.	~~1. He has normal sight and hearing; and 2. He passes the examination held by FISA.~~	
The International Umpires' licence is valid for a period of four years. When the holder participates in an Umpires seminar organised by FISA, the licence is automatically extended for the next four years. Where such seminars are organised at the request of a member federation, the federation must pay the travel and accommodation expenses of the FISA experts who attend.	~~The International Umpires' licence is valid for a period of four years. When the holder participates in an Umpires seminar organised by FISA, the licence is automatically extended for the next four years. Where such seminars are organised at the request of a member federation, the federation must pay the travel and accommodation expenses of the FISA experts who attend.~~	
<i>Bye-Law to Rule 94 – International Umpire's Licence</i>	~~<i>Bye-Law to Rule 94 – International Umpire's Licence</i>~~	
<i>These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 13 to the Rules of Racing.</i>	~~<i>These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 13 to the Rules of Racing.</i>~~	Moved to new Appendix R5
SECTION 12 – Duties of the Umpires	SECTION 12 – Duties of the <u>Jury</u>Umpires	
Rule 95 – Control Commission	Rule ~~81~~95 – Control Commission	
The Control Commission shall ensure that the composition of the crews is correct and that their equipment is in order. It shall also assist in the identification of the rowers selected to undergo doping tests after their race.	The Control Commission shall ensure that the composition of the crews is correct and that their equipment is in order. It shall also assist in the identification of the rowers selected to undergo <u>anti</u> -doping tests after their race.	
<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 95 – Duties of the Control Commission</i>	~~<i>Bye-Laws to Rule 95 – Duties of the Control Commission</i>~~	Moved to new Appendix R9
<i>The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of rowers. The Control</i>	~~<i>The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of rowers. The Control</i>~~	

Commission shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boating pontoons. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for the following:	~~Commission shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boating pontoons. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for the following:~~	
1. The correct weighing of coxswains following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	~~1. The correct weighing of coxswains following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.~~	
2. Checking the deadweight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race).	~~2. Checking the deadweight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race).~~	
3. The correct weighing of rowers in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	~~3. The correct weighing of rowers in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.~~	
4. Crew changes before the race at International Regattas.	~~4. Receiving notification of Crew changes before the race at International Regattas.~~	
5. Checking the identity of rowers to ensure that the composition of the crew is the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated crew photographs for this purpose.	~~5. Checking the identity of rowers to ensure that the composition of the crew is the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated crew photographs for this purpose.~~	
6. At International Regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of rowers, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters rowers and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews.	~~6. At International Regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of rowers, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters rowers and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews.~~	
7. Where doping tests are carried out, to support the anti-doping officials to identify the rowers selected for testing by the anti-doping authority.	~~7. Where doping tests are carried out, to support the anti-doping officials to identify the rowers selected for testing by the anti-doping authority.~~	
8. Boats and equipment – Checking the following: 8.1 Compliance with all safety requirements in accordance with Rule 39 and its Bye-Laws; 8.2 Correct bow numbers or other identification as may be required on each boat and where applicable that each boat is carrying an official GPS unit and any other equipment required by FISA; 8.3 Possible use of unauthorised equipment; 8.4 Where applicable, minimum weights of boats;	~~8. Boats and equipment – Checking the following: 8.1 Compliance with all safety requirements in accordance with Rule 39 and its Bye-Laws; 8.2 Correct bow numbers or other identification as may be required on each boat and where applicable that each boat is carrying an official GPS unit and any other equipment required by FISA; 8.3 Possible use of unauthorised equipment; 8.4 Where applicable, minimum weights of boats;~~	

8.5 Conformity of the boat with the rules regarding identifications;	~~8.5 Conformity of the boat and oars with the rules regarding identifications;~~	
8.6 Correct colours and design of oar-blades, where required;	~~8.6 Correct colours and design of oar-blades, where required;~~	
9. Uniform clothing of rowers and its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.	~~9. Uniform clothing of rowers and its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.~~	
Rule 96 – The Starter and the Judge at the Start	Rule ~~82~~96 – The Starter and the Judge at the Start	
The Starter and the Judge at the start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed.	The Starter and the Judge at the start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 96 – Duties of the Starter and the Judge at the Start	~~Bye-Laws to Rule 96 – Duties of the Starter and the Judge at the Start~~	
1. Starter	~~1. Starter~~	Moved to new Appendix R9
1.1 General Duties – Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations required by the Rules covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the radio and/or telephone communication with the Judge at the Start, the President of the Jury, the Judges at the Finish and the Control Commission is in working order. The Starter shall also make certain that any crews on the water are obeying the prescribed traffic rules.	~~1.1 General Duties – Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations required by the Rules covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the radio and/or telephone communication with the Judge at the Start, the President of the Jury, the Judges at the Finish and the Control Commission is in working order. The Starter shall also make certain that any crews on the water are obeying the prescribed traffic rules.~~	
1.2 Communication – In principle, the Starter and the Umpire shall use visual signals to convey information. Where verbal communication is necessary, they shall address the rowers in English. If, for any reason, the use of another language enables a member of the Jury to be better understood by a crew, a rower or an accompanying official, he may repeat his information in that language.	~~1.2 Communication – In principle, the Starter and the Umpire shall use visual signals to convey information. Where verbal communication is necessary, they shall address the rowers in English. If, for any reason, the use of another language enables a member of the Jury to be better understood by a crew, a rower or an accompanying official, he may repeat his information in that language.~~	
1.3 Unfair or unsafe conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal or unsafe conditions and, if so directed as described below, or after consulting with the President of the Jury, and the Fairness Committee where applicable, shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these rules to ensure a fair and safe race. The President of the Jury shall inform the	~~1.3 Unfair or unsafe conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal or unsafe conditions and, if so directed as described below, or after consulting with the President of the Jury, and the Fairness Committee where applicable, shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these rules to ensure a fair and safe race. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of~~	

Starter of any required changes, in principle, at least two minutes before a start.	~~any required changes, in principle, at least two minutes before a start.~~	
1.4 Information to Crews – The Starter shall inform the crews of the time remaining before the start and tell them (as soon as they enter the starting zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, he shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. He shall check that the rowers' equipment and clothing are in order.	~~1.4 Information to Crews—The Starter shall inform the crews of the time remaining before the start and tell them (as soon as they enter the starting zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, he shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. He shall check that the rowers' equipment and clothing are in order.~~	
1.5 Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False Starts) are described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 74 in the Rules of Racing. If a crew is excluded at the start or does not arrive at the start for its race the Starter shall leave the lane of that crew vacant.	~~1.5 Starting Procedures—The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False Starts) are described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 74 in the Rules of Racing. If a crew is excluded at the start or does not arrive at the start for its race the Starter shall leave the lane of that crew vacant.~~	
1.6 Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to that race.	~~1.6 Exclusion—The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to that race.~~	
1.7 Late Arrival – The Starter may award a Yellow Card to crews arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. He may exclude a crew arriving after the start time.	~~1.7 Late Arrival—The Starter may award a Yellow Card to crews arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. He may exclude a crew arriving after the start time.~~	
1.8 In the case of a Yellow Card previously awarded to a crew, the penalty shall be announced by the Starter after the announcement of "Two Minutes" for the race concerned. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of that crew.	~~1.8 In the case of a Yellow Card previously awarded to a crew, the penalty shall be announced by the Starter after the announcement of "Two Minutes" for the race concerned. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of that crew.~~	
1.9 Delay – Should it be necessary to delay a race (e.g. equipment breakage) or should some other unexpected event occur (e.g. lightning), the Starter shall consult, if necessary, with the Umpire and then with the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all rowers) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and	~~1.9 Delay—Should it be necessary to delay a race (e.g. equipment breakage) or should some other unexpected event occur (e.g. lightning), the Starter shall consult, if necessary, with the Umpire and then with the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all rowers) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and the~~	

the Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.	~~Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.~~	
2. Judge at the Start	~~2. Judge at the Start~~	
2.1 Communications – Before taking up his duties, the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the radio and telephone link with the Starter and between the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms is in working order. The Judge at the Start sits at the front of the Aligner's hut, in line with the start line.	~~2.1 Communications — Before taking up his duties, the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the radio and telephone link with the Starter and between the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms is in working order. The Judge at the Start sits at the front of the Aligner's hut, in line with the start line.~~	
2.2 Aligning – The organising committee shall appoint the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms. The Aligner instructs these officials to adjust the position of the boats until they are correctly aligned. The Aligner sits behind the Judge at the Start, in line with the start line, seated on a higher (30cm) chair or platform, looking over the head of the Judge at the Start. The Judge at the Start checks that the Aligner has positioned all the boats with their bows exactly on the start line. When he is satisfied that this is the case he indicates this to the Starter by raising his white flag. (Where a white and red light are available for this purpose, the Judge at the Start shall use these lights in place of the white and red flags.) Should correct alignment be lost during the subsequent starting procedure he shall lower his flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned.	~~2.2 Aligning — The organising committee shall appoint the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms. The Aligner instructs these officials to adjust the position of the boats until they are correctly aligned. The Aligner sits behind the Judge at the Start, in line with the start line, seated on a higher (30cm) chair or platform, looking over the head of the Judge at the Start. The Judge at the Start checks that the Aligner has positioned all the boats with their bows exactly on the start line. When he is satisfied that this is the case he indicates this to the Starter by raising his white flag. (Where a white and red light are available for this purpose, the Judge at the Start shall use these lights in place of the white and red flags.) Should correct alignment be lost during the subsequent starting procedure he shall lower his flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned.~~	
2.3 False Start – The Judge at the Start, the Starter and the Umpire shall follow the procedure outlined in Rule 74 and its Bye-Laws.	~~2.3 False Start — The Judge at the Start, the Starter and the Umpire shall follow the procedure outlined in Rule 74 and its Bye-Laws.~~	
2.4 Contact with the Umpire – Before the start, the Judge at the Start shall make contact with the Umpire to assure himself that the latter is ready.	~~2.4 Contact with the Umpire — Before the start, the Judge at the Start shall make contact with the Umpire to assure himself that the latter is ready.~~	
Rule 97 – The Umpire	Rule ~~83~~97 – The Umpire	
The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall endeavour to	<u>1)</u> The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall endeavour to ensure that no crew gains any advantage or	

ensure that no crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference. Where the Umpire considers that a crew has been significantly impeded he shall endeavour to ensure that its chance is restored to it. He shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault whether or not prior warning or notification has been given to those crews. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews except as may be required to assist with the avoidance of accidents and to prevent crews from being interfered with by their opponents.

If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-rowed from the start, either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned. The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude crews after the race has finished. He may confine any re-row to such crews as he shall designate. However, when the Umpire considers that the impediment has not affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to order a re-row of the race or of the crews involved in the incident.

Zonal Umpiring – The Executive Committee may decide that at a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic or relevant qualification regatta or World Rowing Cup regatta, umpiring of some races shall be carried out from boats which are stationary or which do not follow the whole race or by umpires stationed on the land adjacent to the course, and shall issue instructions and guidelines accordingly.

Where the President of the Jury considers that weather or other conditions are such that zonal umpiring is about to put the safety of crews at risk he may decide to revert to dynamic umpiring for the remainder of that racing session.

suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference.

4)2) Where the Umpire considers that a crew has been significantly impeded he shall endeavour to ensure that its chance is restored to it. He shall impose appropriate ~~penalties-sanctions~~ on crews at fault whether or not prior warning or notification has been given to those crews. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews except as may be required to assist with the avoidance of accidents and to prevent crews from being interfered with by their opponents.

3) If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary ~~penalties-sanctions~~ and order the race to be re-rowed ~~from the start~~, either immediately or later, in accordance with Rule 64. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned.

4) The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude crews after the race has finished. He may confine any re-row to such crews as he shall designate. However, when the Umpire considers that the impediment has not affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to order a re-row of the race or of the crews involved in the incident.

2)5) Zonal Umpiring – The Executive Committee may decide that at a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic or relevant qualification regatta or World Rowing Cup regatta, umpiring of some races shall be carried out from boats which are stationary or which do not follow the whole race or by umpires stationed on the

	land adjacent to the course, and shall issue instructions and guidelines accordingly. a) Where the President of the Jury considers that weather or other conditions are such that zonal umpiring is about to put the safety of crews at risk he may decide to revert to dynamic umpiring for the remainder of that racing session.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 97 – Duties of the Umpire	~~Bye-Laws to Rule 97 – Duties of the Umpire~~	
1. Precedence – Except for the duties specifically attributed to them, both the Starter and the Judge at the Start are subordinate to the Umpire.	~~1. Precedence – Except for the duties specifically attributed to them, both the Starter and the Judge at the Start are subordinate to the Umpire.~~	Moved to new Appendix R9
2. Duties on the Way to the Start – On the way to the start, the Umpire shall inspect the course installations to ensure that they are in proper order and shall satisfy himself that there are no obstacles on the course or wash from other motor boats affecting the course. He also makes certain that any crews on the water are following the prescribed traffic rules. Should he find any defect in the installations or any other problem, he shall inform (e.g. by radio from the start if necessary) the President of the Jury and he shall also inform any crews concerned.	~~2. Duties on the Way to the Start – On the way to the start, the Umpire shall inspect the course installations to ensure that they are in proper order and shall satisfy himself that there are no obstacles on the course or wash from other motor boats affecting the course. He shall also makes certain that any crews on the water are following the prescribed traffic rules. Should he find any defect in the installations or any other problem, he shall inform (e.g. by radio from the start if necessary) the President of the Jury and he shall also inform any crews concerned.~~	
3. Duties during the Starting Procedure – During the starting procedure, the Umpire's launch should, in principle, either be immediately beside the Judge at the Start or behind the crews, in the centre of the course. Should the start for any reason be faulty, other than a false start, for which the Judge at the Start alone is responsible, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it himself by ringing a bell and waving his red flag.	~~3. Duties during the Starting Procedure – During the starting procedure, the Umpire's launch should, in principle, either be immediately beside the Judge at the Start or behind the crews, in the centre of the course. Should the start for any reason be faulty, other than a false start, for which the Judge at the Start alone is responsible, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it himself by ringing a bell and waving his red flag.~~	
4. As soon as the race has started, the Umpire's launch shall follow immediately the rowers in the centre of the course.	~~4. As soon as the race has started, the Umpire's launch shall follow immediately the rowers in the centre of the course.~~	
5. Position of the Umpire's Launch – During the race, the Umpire must ensure that his launch is so placed as best to enable him to take action as effectively as possible. The position of the Umpire's launch should depend on the progress	~~5. Position of the Umpire's Launch – During the race, the Umpire must ensure that his launch is so placed as best to enable him to take action as effectively as possible. The position of the Umpire's launch should depend on the progress~~	

of the race and the progression of the crews to the subsequent rounds; it may also depend on weather conditions. The Umpire must satisfy himself that crews whom he may wish to address can hear him. Should it be necessary to overtake one or more crews, he must see to it that they are not hampered more than is necessary by the wash of his launch. He should position his launch, whenever possible, so as not to impede the crews' view of each other.	~~of the race and the progression of the crews to the subsequent rounds; it may also depend on weather conditions. The Umpire must satisfy himself that crews whom he may wish to address can hear him. Should it be necessary to overtake one or more crews, he must see to it that they are not hampered more than is necessary by the wash of his launch. He should position his launch, whenever possible, so as not to impede the crews' view of each other.~~	
6. Type of Race – The Umpire's decision may be influenced by the type of race (heat, repêchage, quarter-final, semi-final or final). He must therefore take this factor as well as the position in the subsequent races into account in considering any action which he may take under these rules.	~~6. Type of Race – The Umpire's decision may be influenced by the type of race (heat, repêchage, quarter-final, semi-final or final). He must therefore take this factor as well as the position in the subsequent races into account in considering any action which he may take under these rules.~~	
7. Safety – The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the rowers and he must do his utmost to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, he may call a crew's attention by raising his white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop". Should one or more rowers fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy himself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, he shall remain with the capsized crew until he is satisfied that all the members are safe and the rescue service is present.	~~7. Safety – The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the rowers and he must do his utmost to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, he may call a crew's attention by raising his white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop". Should one or more rowers fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy himself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, he shall remain with the capsized crew until he is satisfied that all the members are safe and the rescue service is present.~~	
8. Adverse Weather – In the case of squalls or sudden deterioration of the weather, it is the responsibility of the Umpire to decide if the race may be started, is to continue or if it is to be stopped. The safety of the rowers is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing.	~~8. Adverse Weather – In the case of squalls or sudden deterioration of the weather, it is the responsibility of the Umpire to decide if the race may be started, is to continue or if it is to be stopped. The safety of the rowers is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing.~~	
9. Clothing – When officiating, the Umpire shall stand upright in his launch and wear the prescribed clothing (dark blue blazer, light blue shirt, FISA tie and grey trousers and, if worn, a dark blue hat). In wet weather, he may wear a blue raincoat. In very hot weather, he may officiate in his shirtsleeves, with or without a tie. Decisions on dress shall be taken by the President of the Jury, taking weather conditions into account.	~~9. Clothing – When officiating, the Umpire shall stand upright in his launch and wear the prescribed clothing (dark blue blazer, light blue shirt, FISA tie and grey trousers and, if worn, a dark blue hat). In wet weather, he may wear a blue raincoat. In very hot weather, he may officiate in his shirtsleeves, with or without a tie. Decisions on dress shall be taken by the President of the Jury, taking weather conditions into account.~~	

10. Coaching – As coaching with electric, electronic or other technical devices is not allowed during racing, the Umpire must make a regular check on the area adjacent to the course.	~~10. Coaching—As coaching with electric, electronic or other technical devices is not allowed during racing, the Umpire must make a regular check on the area adjacent to the course.~~	
11. Overall Ability – The Umpire must keep himself informed on rowing questions in general. It is also desirable that he should get to know the racing characteristics of individual crews and coaches.	~~11. Overall Ability—The Umpire must keep himself informed on rowing questions in general. It is also desirable that he should get to know the racing characteristics of individual crews and coaches.~~	
12. Zonal Umpiring	12. Zonal Umpiring	
12.1 For zonal umpiring the President of the Jury shall designate the points along the course at which the umpires shall be positioned and shall give such instructions as are necessary, including for contingency or other situations. Zonal umpires, when stationed in boats, may move to the centre of the course after the race has passed to confirm that all crews are within their lanes and shall then return to their designated position. If the umpire considers that any crew is about to interfere with another crew the umpire may follow the race for such distance as he considers necessary to take the appropriate actions under these rules.	~~12.1 For zonal umpiring the President of the Jury shall designate the points along the course at which the umpires shall be positioned and shall give such instructions as are necessary, including for contingency or other situations. Zonal umpires, when stationed in boats, may move to the centre of the course after the race has passed to confirm that all crews are within their lanes and shall then return to their designated position. If the umpire considers that any crew is about to interfere with another crew the umpire may follow the race for such distance as he considers necessary to take the appropriate actions under these rules.~~	
12.2 Where zonal umpiring is in force, the provisions of this Bye-Law shall refer to each of the umpires responsible for respective zones of the race, both within their respective zone and outside where appropriate. The extent to which zonal umpires carry out their duties shall be subject to their location and consequent ability to oversee the race.	~~12.2 Where zonal umpiring is in force, the provisions of this Bye-Law shall refer to each of the umpires responsible for respective zones of the race, both within their respective zone and outside where appropriate. The extent to which zonal umpires carry out their duties shall be subject to their location and consequent ability to oversee the race.~~	
Rule 98 – Judges at the Finish	Rule ~~84~~98 – Judges at the Finish	
The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line. They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.	The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which ~~the bows of the boats cross the~~ <u>reach the</u> finish ~~line~~ . They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.	Wording simplified.
Bye-Laws to Rule 98 – Duties of the Judge at the Finish	<u>Bye-Laws to Rules 81 to 84 – Duties of the Jury (Appendix x)</u> ~~Bye-Laws to Rule 98 – Duties of the Judge at the Finish~~	
1. The Judges at the Finish shall:	~~1. The Judges at the Finish shall:~~	Moved to new Appendix R9

1.1 Determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line;	~~1.1 Determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line;~~	
1.2 Satisfy themselves that the Umpire has indicated, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order and to indicate to the Umpire acknowledgement of his signal by raising a white flag or displaying a white light;	~~1.2 Satisfy themselves that the Umpire has indicated, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order and to indicate to the Umpire acknowledgement of his signal by raising a white flag or displaying a white light. He will clearly;~~	
1.3 List the crews in their correct order of finish;	~~1.3 List the crews in their correct order of finish;~~	
1.4 Check that the official results on the result sheet and on the scoreboard are correct.	~~1.4 Check that the official results on the result sheet and on the scoreboard are correct which authorises publication of the official result.~~	
2. The senior Judge at the Finish shall sign the official record of the results.	~~2. The senior Judge at the Finish shall sign the official record of the results.~~	
3. Position – As a general rule, there shall be at least two Judges, one of them the Senior Judge, at the finish. They shall be positioned so to enable them to carry out their responsibility to determine the finish order.	~~3. Position – As a general rule, there shall be at least two Judges, one of them the Senior Judge, at the finish. They shall be positioned so to enable them to carry out their responsibility to determine the finish order.~~	
PART VII – MEDICAL PROVISIONS	PART VII – MEDICAL PROVISIONS	
Rule 99 – Health of Rowers	Rule 99 – Health of Rowers	
The health and safety of the participants in the sport of rowing is of utmost concern. FISA has adopted the Olympic Movement Medical Code and its principles and follows all general principles recognised in international codes of medical ethics.	~~The health and safety of the participants in the sport of rowing is of utmost concern. FISA has adopted the Olympic Movement Medical Code and its principles and follows all general principles recognised in international codes of medical ethics.~~	Moved to Rule 14
Bye-Laws to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers	Bye-Laws to Rule 99 – Health of Rowers	
1. Pre-competition Health Screening	~~1. Pre-competition Health Screening~~	Moved to Bye-Law to Rule 14
1.1 All rowers competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior Championship regattas must have completed a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, a physical examination and an ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been	~~1.1 All rowers competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior Championship regattas must have completed a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, a physical examination and an ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. It is the responsibility of the member federation to ensure and certify that these Pre-competition Health Screening procedures have been~~	

performed and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by FISA.	~~performed and be able to provide evidence thereof if requested by FISA.~~	
1.2 All rowers competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and undergo a medical examination each year, and, in addition, must undergo a resting ECG every three years up to the age of 23, and every five years after the age of 23.	~~1.2 All rowers competing in the World Rowing Junior, Under 23 and Senior World Championship regattas must complete the medical questionnaire and undergo a medical examination each year, and, in addition, must undergo a resting ECG every three years up to the age of 23, and every five years after the age of 23.~~	
1.3 For all other events, including the World Rowing Coastal Championships and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening.	~~1.3 For all other events, including the World Rowing Coastal Championships and World Rowing Masters Regattas, it is strongly recommended that rowers competing in these events undergo this Pre-competition Health Screening.~~	
2. Member Federation Medical Officer Each member federation competing at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas must provide the name and contact details of a Medical Officer with whom FISA may communicate on medical issues.	~~2. Member Federation Medical Officer Each member federation competing at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas must provide the name and contact details of a Medical Officer with whom FISA may communicate on medical issues.~~	
3. Intravenous re-hydration Any lightweight rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously after the weigh-in and before the start of the respective race shall not be allowed to start.	~~3. Intravenous re-hydration Any lightweight rower who has been re-hydrated intravenously after the weigh-in and before the start of the respective race shall not be allowed to start.~~	
4. Injections (No-Needle Policy) During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any injection to any site of a rower's body of any substance:	~~4. Injections (No-Needle Policy) During International Regattas (from 24 hours before the start of the first race of the Regatta through to 24 hours after the end of the last race at such Regatta), any injection to any site of a rower's body of any substance:~~	
4.1 Must be medically justified; Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, prescription of medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;	~~4.1 Must be medically justified; Justification includes physical examination by a certified medical doctor (M.D.), diagnosis, prescription of medication, route of administration and appropriate documentation;~~	
4.2 Must respect the approved indication of the medication;	~~4.2 Must respect the approved indication of the medication;~~	
4.3 Must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorised by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor; and	~~4.3 Must be administered by a certified medical professional unless authorised by the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor; and~~	

4.4 Must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor (except rowers with a valid TUE for this competition). The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.	~~4.4 Must be reported immediately and in writing not later than 24 hours afterwards to the FISA Doctor or the Regatta Doctor (except rowers with a valid TUE for this competition). The report must include the diagnosis, medication and route of administration.~~	
5. The disposal of used needles, syringes and other biomedical material which may affect the security and safety of others, including blood sampling (e.g. lactates) and other diagnostic equipment shall conform to recognised safety standards.	~~5. The disposal of used needles, syringes and other biomedical material which may affect the security and safety of others, including blood sampling (e.g. lactates) and other diagnostic equipment shall conform to recognised safety standards.~~	
Any violation of one of these principles may constitute a violation of the FISA Rules and may lead to penalties including exclusion of the crew concerned or, where appropriate, disqualification of the whole team from the regatta. The Executive Committee is the judicial body which shall determine the process to be followed. The costs of any investigations related to this rule may be charged to the member federation concerned.	~~Any violation of one of these principles may constitute a violation of the FISA Rules and may lead to penalties including exclusion of the crew concerned or, where appropriate, disqualification of the whole team from the regatta. The Executive Committee is the judicial body which shall determine the process to be followed. The costs of any investigations related to this rule may be charged to the member federation concerned.~~	Moved from the Bye-Law to be included as part of Rule 14.
PART VIII – ANTI-DOPING RULES	PART VIII – ANTI-DOPING RULES	
Rule 100 – Anti-Doping	Rule ~~85~~100 – Anti-Doping	
Doping is strictly prohibited. The fight against doping is regulated by the World Anti-Doping Code, which the FISA Congress has formally adopted as FISA rules and that the FISA Council has the power to clarify and/or supplement, by appropriate Bye-Laws. In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a penalty may be imposed extending to, in a relevant case, a life ban from all competition. The version of the World Anti-Doping code, its Bye-Laws and the FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.	Doping is strictly prohibited. The fight against doping is regulated by the World Anti-Doping Code, which the FISA Congress has formally adopted as FISA rules and that the FISA Council has the power to clarify and/or supplement, by appropriate Bye-Laws. In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a ~~penalty~~ <u>sanction</u> may be imposed extending to, in a relevant case, a life ban from all competition. The version of the World Anti-Doping code, its Bye-Laws and the FISA Anti-Doping Bye-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 100 – Anti-Doping (Appendix 14)	Bye-Laws to Rule ~~100~~ <u>85</u> – Anti-Doping (Appendix ~~R10~~ <u>14</u>)	
	<u>PART VIII – EXCEPTIONAL CASES</u>	

	<u>Rule 86 – Exceptional Cases</u>	
	1) <u>International regattas – Should it be necessary to make decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a session of races or suspension of the regatta), the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.</u>	Moved from old Rule 87
	2) <u>World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the Executive Committee members present or others specifically appointed by the Executive Committee for that purpose shall make such decisions.</u>	
PART IX – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS	PART IX – CONCLUDING PROVISIONS	
Rule 101 – Concluding Provisions	Rule ~~87~~¹⁰¹ – Concluding Provisions	
These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress from 10 to 11 February 2017 in Tokyo, Japan. Jean-Christophe Rolland Matt Smith President Executive Director	These Rules of Racing were approved effective immediately by the FISA Extraordinary Congress from 10 to 11 February 2017 in Tokyo, Japan. Jean-Christophe Rolland Matt Smith President Executive Director	To be updated when relevant

Current 2018 Bye-Law	New proposal for APPENDIX R1	
Bye-Law to Rule 20 – Determination of Eligibility	Bye-Law to Rule <u>1320</u> – <u>Determination of Eligibility</u> <u>Mens and Womens Events</u>	
	<u>Eligibility by Gender</u>	
In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of this Rule, including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the FISA Executive Committee will refer to IOC guidelines.	1) <u>A rower is eligible to compete in a men's event, or as a man in a mixed event, if the gender of the rower is <i>Male</i> in the rower's passport or national identity card.</u> ~~In cases requiring determination of eligibility in respect of this Rule, including sex re-assignment and hyperandrogenism, the FISA Executive Committee will refer to IOC guidelines.~~	
	2) <u>A rower is eligible to compete in a women's event, or as a woman in a mixed event, if:</u> a) <u>The gender of the rower is <i>Female</i> in the rower's passport or national identity card; and</u> b) <u>where applicable, the rower meets the requirements of paragraph 3 below</u>	
	3) <u>Where, either:</u> a) <u>the rower's gender has changed; or</u> b) <u>the rower has otherwise been required by the Executive Committee to establish eligibility to compete as a woman;</u> <u>the rower first satisfies the FISA Gender Advisory Panel that the rowers' serum testosterone concentration has been less than 5 nmol/L continuously for a period of at least the previous 12 months and secondly meets any other requirements</u>	

	<u>reasonably set by the Executive Committee.</u>	
	<u><i>FISA Gender Advisory Panel</i></u>	
	<u>4) The Executive Committee will appoint and maintain from time to time a panel of experts in the specialist areas of Gender Identification, Sex-reassignment, Hyperandrogenism, Transgender and Differences of Sexual Development (DSD) to be known as the <i>Gender Advisory Panel</i>.</u> <u>a) The Convenor of that panel will be the Chair of the Sports' Medicine Commission.</u> <u>b) The purpose of that panel is to evaluate cases seeking a determination of gender eligibility and to provide expert advice to the Executive Director, the Executive Committee or the Council (as the case may require) on those specialist areas.</u> <u>c) The names of the panel members and their respective areas of expertise shall be published by FISA.</u> <u>d) The Chair of the Sports' Medicine Commission, as convenor of the panel, is responsible for protecting the confidentiality of a rower's medical records and ensuring that any issue as to the gender identification of any rower is treated with due sensitivity</u>	
	<u><i>The Executive Committee</i></u>	

	5) <u>When considering any issue as to the eligibility of a rower to compete either as a man or as a woman under Rule 15 and this Bye-Law, the Executive Committee shall have regard to:</u> a) <u>any report that it receives from the Gender Advisory Panel as to the medical / scientific aspects of the case;</u> b) <u>any criteria as to gender identification adopted by the international sports community, and</u> c) <u>any relevant decisions of the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS).</u>	
	<u><i>Gender Identification, Sex-reassignment, Hyperandrogenism, Transgender, and Differences of Sexual Development (DSD)</i></u>	
	6) <u>The authority of the Executive Committee to determine any issue as to the eligibility of a rower to compete either as a man or as a woman under this Rule shall include, but is not confined to, any such issue arising in the case of Gender Identification, Sex-reassignment, Hyperandrogenism, Transgender, and Differences of Sexual Development (DSD).</u>	
	7) <u>The Council may publish guidelines to assist rowers who have changed their gender, or intend to do so, in accordance with their national laws and regulations and who intend to seek a determination from the Executive Committee of their eligibility to compete either as a man or as a woman.</u>	

	<u>8) A member federation may request a determination from the Executive Committee as to the eligibility of one of its rowers to compete either as man or as a woman.</u> <u>a) That member federation shall present the request for such determination to the Executive Director.</u> <u>b) The Executive Committee will treat any such request as a matter confidential between the rower (not the member federation) and the Executive Committee and with due sensitivity to the interests of the rower.</u> <u>c) The member federation is entitled to be informed by the Executive Committee only as to whether the rower is eligible or not.</u> <u>d) The rower is entitled to be informed of the reasons for the decision as to eligibility.</u>	
	<u>9) The Executive Director shall refer a request under paragraph 8 above to the Gender Advisory Panel for evaluation.</u> <u>a) The panel shall undertake that evaluation and report accordingly to the Executive Committee.</u> <u>a)b) If the rower declines to comply with any reasonable requests by the panel for medical records or test results that the panel reasonably considers may assist with the evaluation, the Convenor of the panel</u>	

	<u>will advise the Executive Committee accordingly who may thereupon decline to give further consideration to the request for determination of gender eligibility until the panel's requests are complied with.</u>	
	<u>Costs</u>	
	<u>10) The costs and other expenses involved with a determination of gender eligibility shall be at the sole discretion of the Executive Committee. In principle, but without derogating from that general discretion:</u> <u>a) The costs and other expenses involved with a request for a determination as to eligibility will be payable by the member federation that submitted the request.</u> <u>b) The costs and other expenses involved with a protest under Rule 46 relating to gender eligibility will be payable either</u> <u>i) by the protestor in the event of an unsuccessful protest or</u> <u>ii) by the member federation who entered the rower (or the rower if the rower submitted the entry) in the event of a successful protest;</u>	

	APPENDIX R2	
Bye-Laws to Rule 39 – Boats and Equipment	Bye-Laws to Rule 28 – Boats and Equipment	
Requirements for racing boats and equipment. Failure to comply with this Bye-Law shall result in a sanction up to disqualification.	Requirements for racing boats and equipment. Failure to comply with this Bye-Law shall result in a sanction up to disqualification. <u>All safety requirements described here are minimum requirements. It is the responsibility of the member federation concerned and the rowers to ensure their safety with regards to their rowing equipment.</u>	Moved from 3.1 in this Bye-Law.
1. Boat Length	1) ~~1. Boats Length~~	
1.1 Maximum Length – All boats used in eights events at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, and Olympic qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championships and at all International Regattas shall be a minimum of two sections, with no section longer than 11.9 m.	a) ~~1.1 Maximum Length – All boats used in eights events at World Rowing Championship, Olympic, and Olympic qualification regattas, Regional Games and Continental Championships and at all International Regattas~~ shall be a minimum of two sections, with no section longer than 11.9 m.	<u>Relevant for all regattas under these Rules so don't need to specify</u>
1.2 Minimum Length – The minimum overall length of a racing boat shall be 7.20 metres. This will be measured from the front of the bow ball to the furthest aft extent of the boat, which may include an extension beyond the hull. If an extension is used it shall be firmly affixed to the stern and terminate in a 4 cm ball as described in Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 2.4. If a boat cannot be correctly aligned because it is less than the minimum overall length, the Starter may exclude the crew from the race. This rule does not apply to boats used in Coastal Rowing events.	b) ~~1.2 Minimum Length – The minimum overall length of a racing boat shall be 7.20 metres. This will be measured from the front of the bow ball to the furthest aft extent of the boat, which may include an extension beyond the hull. If an extension is used it shall be firmly affixed to the stern and terminate in a 4 cm ball as described in Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 2.4~~ f) below. If a boat cannot be correctly aligned because it is less than the minimum overall length, the Starter may exclude the crew from the race. This rule does not apply to boats used in <u>para rowing events and cCoastal cRowing events.</u>	Updating Rule numbers. Clarification that the minimum boat length does not include para rowing events.
	c) <u>Boat Design – All boats used in international regattas shall be mono-hulls, unless otherwise agreed by the Executive Committee.</u>	Addition to restrict dual hull boats unless specifically allowed.
	d) <u>Coxswain's Seat – The opening of the coxswain's seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat for at least 50 cm. The inner surface of the</u>	Moved from Safety section

	<u>enclosed part must be smooth and no structure of any sort may restrict the inner width of the ~~coxswain's~~ section.</u>	Typo correction
	e) ~~Flotation – All boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and all international regattas and international matches~~ shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. "A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat's production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline". It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement.	Moved from Safety section. Removal of date to come in to practise. Capitalise to standardise.
	f) <u>Bow Balls – The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows and is bright white. If this is an external part it shall be firmly affixed to the bow of the boat such that it does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility.</u>	Moved from Safety section
	g) <u>Quick release foot stretchers – In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allows the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay in an emergency.</u> i) <u>Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that when the heel reaches the horizontal position the foot will be released from the shoe. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before</u>	Moved from Safety section. Numbering added for clarification on the two cases when shoes stay in the boat and when the shoe does not stay in the boat.

	<u>the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, all such materials must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap.</u> <u>ii) Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will not remain in the boat, each shoe or device must be able to be released by the rower either without using his hands or with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap or release device.</u>	
2. Oars	2) ~~2.~~ Oars	
During rowing, all parts of the oar shall be fixed in place and incapable of movement independent of the movement of the oar as a whole.	a) ~~During rowing, a~~ All parts of the oar shall be fixed in place and incapable of movement independent of the movement of the oar as a whole <u>during rowing.</u>	
	b) <u>Oar Blade Thickness – Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls.</u>	Moved from Safety section of this Bye-Law
3. Safety	~~3.~~ Safety	
3.1 Safety requirements described here are minimum requirements. It is the responsibility of the member federation concerned and the rowers to ensure their safety with regards to their rowing equipment.	~~3.1 Safety requirements described here are minimum requirements. It is the responsibility of the member federation concerned and the rowers to ensure their safety with regards to their rowing equipment.~~	Moved to start of Bye-law
3.2 Oar Blade Thickness – Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls.	~~3.2 Oar Blade Thickness – Oar blades may not be less than 5 mm thick for sweep oars, and 3 mm thick for sculls. This thickness shall be measured 3 mm from the outer edge of the blade for sweep oars and 2 mm for sculls.~~	Moved to Oars section
3.3 Coxswain's Seat – The opening of the coxswain's seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat for at least 50 cm. The inner surface of the enclosed part must be smooth and no structure of any sort may restrict the inner width of the coxswains section.	~~3.3 Coxswain's Seat – The opening of the coxswain's seat must be at least 70 cm long and it must be as wide as the boat for at least 50 cm. The inner surface of the enclosed part must be smooth and no structure of any sort may restrict the inner width of the coxswains section.~~	Moved to 1.4 of this Bye-Law

3.4 Flotation – All boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas and, from 1 January 2019, all international regattas and international matches shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. "A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat's production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline". It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement.	~~3.4 Flotation—All boats used in World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas and, from 1 January 2019, all international regattas and international matches shall meet the flotation requirements specified in FISA's Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing, i.e. "A boat when full of water with a crew of average weight equal to the design weight stated on the boat's production plaque, seated in the rowing position should float such that the top of the seat is a maximum of 5 cm below the static waterline". It shall be the sole responsibility of the club or member federation using a boat to ensure that it complies with this requirement.~~	Moved to 1.5 and removed of date of coming in to practise.
3.5 Bow Balls – The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows and is bright white. If this is an external part it shall be firmly affixed to the bow of the boat such that it does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility.	~~3.5 Bow Balls—The bows of all boats shall be fitted with a solid ball shape, minimum diameter 4 cm which covers the point of the bows and is bright white. If this is an external part it shall be firmly affixed to the bow of the boat such that it does not significantly deflect if a side force is applied. If it is an integral part of the hull construction, it shall afford equivalent protection and visibility.~~	Moved to 1.6
3.6 Quick release foot stretchers – In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allows the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay in an emergency. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that when the heel reaches the horizontal position the foot will be released from the shoe. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, all such materials must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will not remain in the boat, each shoe or device must be able to be released by the rower without using his hands or with a single quick	~~3.6 Quick release foot stretchers—In all boats the foot stretchers, shoes or other devices holding the feet of the rowers shall be a type which allows the rowers to get clear of the boat with no delay in an emergency. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will remain in the boat, each shoe or device shall be independently restrained such that when the heel reaches the horizontal position the foot will be released from the shoe. In addition, where laces, Velcro or similar materials must be opened before the rower can remove his feet from the shoes or other device, all such materials must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap. Where shoes or other devices holding the feet will not remain in the boat, each shoe or device must be able to be released by the rower without using his hands or with a single quick~~	Moved to 1.7

hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap or release device.	~~hand action of pulling on one easily accessible strap or release device.~~	
4. Identifications	3) ~~4.~~ Identifications	
4.1 Production Plaque – All boats must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq. cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the boat builder, its mark or logo, the year the boat was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery and stating whether the boat meets the flotation requirements specified in FISA’s Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing.	a) ~~4.1~~ Production Plaque – All boats must have a production plaque or equivalent visible and permanently affixed inside the boat, up to 50 sq. cm in area, on which is written the name and address of the boat builder, its mark or logo, the year the boat was constructed, the average weight of the crew for which the boat is designed, the weight of the boat on construction or upon delivery and stating whether the boat meets the flotation requirements specified in FISA’s Minimum Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing.	
4.2 All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule 50 (name, symbol, etc.).	b) ~~4.2~~ All boats and oars shall comply with the requirements set out in the Bye-Laws to Rule ~~38~~ 50 (~~name, symbol~~ identifications, etc.).	Updating of Rule number and references
5. Natural properties	4) ~~5.~~ Natural properties	
5.1 No substances or structures (including riblets) capable of modifying the natural properties of water or of the boundary layer of the hull/water interface shall be used.	a) ~~5.1~~ No substances or structures (including riblets) capable of modifying the natural properties of water or of the boundary layer of the hull/water interface shall be used.	
6. Communication and Electronics	5) ~~6.~~ Communication and Electronics	
6.1 Data Transmission – During racing (which shall mean at all times when racing “traffic rules” are in force), no communication with the crew is permitted from outside the boat using electric or electronic equipment. In addition, no data may be sent to, or received from the boat except as provided for in paragraph 6.3.	a) ~~6.1~~ Data Transmission – During racing (which shall mean at all times when racing “traffic rules” are in force), no communication with the crew is permitted from outside the boat using electric or electronic equipment. In addition, no data may be sent to, or received from the boat except as provided for in paragraph ~~5.b and 5.c~~ 3.5.c)	Updating Rule numbers
6.2 Allowable Data – During racing, the only information allowed to the crew in the boat shall be: 6.2.1 Time 6.2.2 Stroke rate	b) ~~6.2~~ Allowable Data – During racing, the only information allowed to the crew in the boat shall be: i) ~~6.2.1~~ Time ii) ~~6.2.2~~ Stroke rate	

6.2.3 Boat Velocity / Acceleration 6.2.4 Heart rate <i>This information shall be designated as “allowable data”. This data and any information derived directly from it, may be recorded during racing for later use. No other data or information may be measured, recorded or stored.</i>	iii) ~~6.2.3~~ Boat Velocity / Acceleration iv) ~~6.2.4~~ Heart rate <i>This information shall be designated as “allowable data”. This data and any information derived directly from it, may be recorded during racing for later use. No other data or information may be measured, recorded or stored <u>except as provided for in paragraph 5.b., 5.c)</u></i>	Additional wording for clarification.
6.3 Regatta Information – FISA may install on each boat a device(s) for the purpose of transmitting real-time race and other information which shall be owned by FISA and may be used for any purpose including presentation and promotion of the event and the sport.	c) ~~6.3~~ Regatta Information – FISA may install on each boat a device(s) for the purpose of <u>recording or</u> transmitting real-time race and other information which shall be owned by FISA and may be used for any purpose including presentation and promotion of the event and the sport.	Addition to allow FISA to allow devices which record as well as transmit
7. Promotional Equipment	6) ~~7.~~ Promotional Equipment	
7.1 At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the Council may require crews to carry on their boats such equipment as it considers desirable for the better promotion of the sport of rowing (e.g. mini cameras, microphones, etc.) provided that such equipment is identical for all boats in a race.	a) ~~7.1~~ At World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the Council may require crews to carry on their boats such equipment as it considers desirable for the better promotion of the sport of rowing (e.g. mini cameras, microphones, etc.) provided that such equipment is identical for all boats in a race.	

APPENDIX R3

Bye-Laws to Rule 41 – Weight of Boats

1. Minimum boat weights are the following:

Designation	Boat type	Minimum Weight (kg)
1x	Single Sculls	14
2x	Double Sculls	27
2-	Pair	27
2+	Coxed Pair	32
4x	Quadruple Sculls	52
4-	Four	50
4+	Coxed Four	51
8+	Eight	96

The minimum weight of the boat shall include the fittings essential to its use, in particular: riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions.
It shall also include:

Bye-Laws to Rule 30 – Weight of Boats

1) ~~4.1~~ Minimum boat weights are the following:

Designation	Boat type	Minimum Weight (kg)
1x	Single Sculls	14
~~PR1 1x~~	~~PR1 Single Sculls~~	~~24~~
~~PR2 1x~~	~~PR2 Single Sculls~~	~~22~~
2x	Double Sculls	27
~~PR2 2x~~	~~PR2 Double Sculls~~	~~37~~
~~PR3 2x~~	~~PR3 Double Sculls~~	~~27~~
2-	Pair	27
~~PR3 2-~~	~~PR3 Pair~~	~~27~~
2+	Coxed Pair	32
4x	Quadruple Sculls	52
4-	Four	50
4+	Coxed Four	51
~~PR3 4+~~	~~PR3 Coxed Four~~	~~51~~
8+	Eight	96

The minimum weight of the boat shall include the fittings essential to its use, in particular: riggers, stretchers, shoes, slides, seats and hull extensions.
It shall also include:

1.1 Loud speakers if they are firmly fastened to the boat and associated wiring for such speakers;

a) ~~4.1~~ Loud speakers if they are firmly fastened to the boat and associated wiring for such speakers;

1.2 Any housings or fixings that are firmly fastened to the boat for the purpose of holding electronic or other equipment;

b) ~~4.2~~ Any housings or fixings that are firmly fastened to the boat for the purpose of holding water bottles, electronic or other equipment;

Specify that holders for water bottles are included in the minimum boat weight.

1.3 Cables and wires required to connect equipment to provide “Allowable Data” (see Bye-Laws to Rule 39, paragraph 5), and	c) ~~4.3~~ Cables and wires required to connect equipment to provide “Allowable Data” (see Bye-Laws to Rule ~~2939~~ , paragraph 5), and	Update of Rule numbers
1.4 Seat Pads that are attached to the seat. The minimum boat weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number or any other item not essential to its use and not firmly fastened to the boat. Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the required minimum weight shall be firmly fastened to the boat or to the essential fittings described above.	d) ~~1.4~~ Seat Pads that are attached to the seat. The minimum boat weight shall not include the oars or sculls, the bow number or any other item not essential to its use and not firmly fastened to the boat. Additional weight carried in the boat to achieve the required minimum weight shall be firmly fastened to the boat or to the essential fittings described above.	
2. Responsibility – It is solely the responsibility of the crew that their boat meets the required minimum weight.	2) ~~2.~~ Responsibility – It is solely the responsibility of the crew that their boat meets the required minimum weight.	
3. Weighing Scale – The weighing scales shall be provided by a FISA-approved manufacturer and shall indicate the weight of the boat to 0.1 kgs. The scales shall be connected to a printer so that a printed record of the boat weight is immediately available. At the beginning of each official training day and of each racing day, the scales shall be tested, using calibrated (gauged) weights, by a member of the FISA Equipment and Technology Commission and/or the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing.	~~3)~~ ~~3.~~ Weighing Scales – The weighing scales shall be provided by a FISA-approved manufacturer and shall indicate the weight of the boat to 0.1 kgs. The scales shall be connected to a printer so that a printed record of the boat weight is immediately available. <u>The scales shall be located on a horizontal base, inside a building or a tent to provide protection from the wind. The weighing area shall be easily accessible from the incoming pontoons and shall be exclusively reserved for the weighing of boats during the regatta.</u> At the beginning of each official training day and of each racing day, the scales shall be tested, using calibrated (gauged) weights, by a member of the FISA Equipment and Technology Commission and/or the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing.	Move from point 4.
4. Test weighing of boats – The weighing scale(s) shall be available to the crews at least 24 hours before the first race of the regatta for test weighing of their boats. The scales shall be located on a horizontal base, inside a building or a tent to provide protection from the wind. The weighing area shall be easily accessible from the incoming pontoons and shall be exclusively reserved for the weighing of boats during the regatta.	~~3)4)~~ ~~4.~~ Test weighing of boats – The weighing scale(s) shall be available to the crews at least 24 hours before the first race of the regatta for test weighing of their boats. <u>During racing the scales shall be available for test weighing of boats, however the weighing of boats selected for official weighing shall have priority and crews shall follow the instructions of the Jury member responsible.</u> ~~The scales shall be located on a horizontal base, inside a building or a~~	Clarification that test weighing of scales is possible during racing, however boats selected for weighing take precedence. Moved to point 3.

	~~tent to provide protection from the wind. The weighing area shall be easily accessible from the incoming pontoons and shall be exclusively reserved for the weighing of boats during the regatta.~~	
5. Selection of Boats to be weighed – The President of the Jury or his delegate shall make a random draw before the start of each racing session to select the boats which are to be weighed. He shall also have the right to include additional boats at any time before the finish of the race of the boat concerned if there is a suspicion that certain boats are underweight. He shall deliver copies of the draw to the responsible person at the Control Commission. The draw shall be kept confidential until the crew of each selected boat is notified of that selection.	4)5) ~~5-~~ Selection of Boats to be weighed – The President of the Jury or his delegate shall make a random draw before the start of each racing session to select the boats which are to be weighed. He shall also have the right to include additional boats at any time before the finish of the race of the boat concerned if there is a suspicion that certain boats are underweight. He shall deliver copies of the draw to the responsible person at the Control Commission. The draw shall be kept confidential until the crew of each selected boat is notified of that selection.	
6. Notification to Crews – A member of the Control Commission shall notify the crews of the selected boats as they leave the water after their races and they, or people appointed for that purpose, shall accompany each boat to the weighing scales. A selected crew is required to take its boat directly to the weighing scales when it is notified that the boat has been selected for weighing. Failure to do so may lead to the crew being penalised as if the boat had been underweight. Once the crew has been notified that the boat has been selected for weighing, no extra weight of any description can be added to the boat until the boat has been weighed.	5)6) ~~6-~~ Notification to Crews – A member of the Control Commission shall notify the crews of the selected boats as they leave the water after their races and they, or people appointed for that purpose, shall accompany each boat to the weighing scales. A selected crew is required to take its boat directly to the weighing scales when it is notified that the boat has been selected for weighing. Failure to do so ~~shall may lead to the crew being excluded the crew being penalised as if the boat had been underweight.~~ Once the crew has been notified that the boat has been selected for weighing, no extra weight of any description can be added to the boat until the boat has been weighed.	Increase sanction for crews not coming for weighing after having been notified from relegation to exclusion.
7. Additional Items to be removed – Equipment which is not to be included in the weight of the boat shall be removed from the boat before weighing. At the official weighing of the boat, the normal wetted surface of the boat is accepted. However, any standing water must be removed before the weighing, in particular any water between the shoulders and inside the bow and stern canvas. All other items (tools, clothes, sponges, bottles, etc.) must be taken out of the boat before the weighing.	6)7) ~~7-~~ Additional Items to be removed – Equipment which is not to be included in the weight of the boat shall be removed from the boat before weighing. At the official weighing of the boat, the normal wetted surface of the boat is accepted. However, any standing water must be removed before the weighing, in particular any water between the shoulders and inside the bow and stern canvas. All other items (tools, clothes, sponges, bottles, etc.) must be taken out of the boat before the weighing.	

8. Official Weighing – The boat shall be officially weighed.	~~7)8)~~ ~~8.~~ Official Weighing – The boat shall be officially weighed.	
9. Failure to make the minimum weight – If a boat is below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing shall print out the record of weighing and proceed as follows:	~~8)9)~~ ~~9.~~ Failure to make the minimum weight – If a boat is below the minimum weight <u>at the official weighing</u> , the member of the Control Commission responsible for boat weighing shall print out the record of weighing and proceed as follows:	To clarify at official weighing
9.1 Write the words “First Boat Weighing” on the printed record of weighing.	a) ~~9.1~~ Write the words “First Boat Weighing” on the printed record of weighing.	
9.2 Test the scales with the gauged weights, observed by the crew representative, print out the result of this test, and write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew and the event and the words “Test Weighing”. Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this test.	b) ~~9.2~~ Test the scales with the gauged weights, observed by the crew representative, print out the result of this test, and write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew and the event and the words “Test Weighing”. Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this test.	
9.3 Weigh the boat concerned for the second time. If, on the second weighing, the boat weight is not below the minimum, no further action is necessary. If, however, the boat is still below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission will write on the printed record of weighing the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing and the words “Second Boat Weighing”. Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this weighing. No other or later weighing shall be considered as valid.	c) ~~9.3~~ Weigh the boat concerned for the second time. If, on the second weighing, the boat weight is not below the minimum, no further action is necessary. If, however, the boat is still below the minimum weight, the member of the Control Commission will write on the printed record of <u>second</u> weighing the name of the crew, the event and the number and type of equipment items included in the weighing and the words “Second Boat Weighing”. Both the crew representative and the member of the Control Commission shall sign the printed record of this weighing. No other or later weighing shall be considered as valid.	Added for clarity
9.4 Award the appropriate penalty to the crew.	d) ~~9.4~~ Award the appropriate <u>penalty sanction</u> to the crew.	Change penalty to sanction to match changes to Rules
9.5 Deliver the three printed records of weighing (First Boat Weighing, Test Weighing of the scales and Second Boat Weighing) to the President of the Jury.	e) ~~9.5~~ Deliver the three printed, <u>signed</u> records of weighing (First Boat Weighing, Test Weighing of the scales and Second Boat Weighing) to the President of	

	the Jury <u>and notify the President of the Jury of the sanction awarded.</u>	
10. Penalty for Underweight Boat – The penalty for having raced in an underweight boat shall be that the crew is relegated to last place in the particular race. If two or more boats in the same race are underweight, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their respective boat weights on the second weighing. If their boat weights on the second weighing are identical they shall be ranked by their order of finish in the race. If the crew races again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event, then the penalty shall be the exclusion of the crew.	9)10) ~~10. Sanction~~ Penalty for Underweight Boat – The ~~sanction~~ penalty for having raced in ~~an underweight boat a boat that is underweight (BUW)~~ shall be ~~that the crew is relegated~~ relegation to last place in the particular race. ~~The official result of that crew shall show BUW.~~ If two or more boats in the same race are underweight, they shall all be relegated and they shall be ranked in the descending order of their respective boat weights on the second weighing. If their boat weights on the second weighing are identical they shall be ranked by their order of finish in the race. If the crew races again in an underweight boat in a later round of the same event, then the ~~penalty~~ <u>sanction</u> shall be the exclusion of the crew.	Inclusion of BUW code that is shown on results sheets.

APPENDIX 10	APPENDIX ~~R410~~	Notes
BYE-LAWS TO RULES 42 TO 44 – REGATTA COURSES	BYE-LAWS TO RULES ~~42-31~~ TO ~~44-33~~ – REGATTA COURSES	
1. FISA Manual for Rowing Championships	1) ~~1-~~ FISA Manual for Rowing Championships	
In addition to conforming to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, a regatta course and all its technical equipment must also comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of “The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships”.	In addition to conforming to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, a regatta course and all its technical equipment must also comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of <u>the “The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships”</u> .	Change to current name of Manual.
2. Stretches of Water	2) ~~2-~~ Stretches of Water	
2.1 General – A standard international course shall be straight and shall not have less than six racing lanes. It shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews. For a course constructed after February 2001, there must be a minimum of eight racing lanes. In addition to the six racing lanes there must be sufficient water width available to allow crews to get to the start, to warm up and to cool down safely. For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta, it is recommended to have a minimum of eight racing lanes available, plus sufficient water width on both sides of the course to allow for both safe traffic patterns and for moving lanes in case of unequal conditions.	<u>a) ~~2.1~~ General</u> – A standard international course shall be straight and shall not have less than six racing lanes. It shall provide fair and equal racing conditions for six crews. <u>In addition to the six racing lanes there must be sufficient water width available to allow crews to get to the start, to warm up and to cool down safely and without disruption to racing.</u> ~~For a course constructed after February 2001:~~ i) <u>For courses on channels</u> there must be a minimum of eight racing lanes. ii) <u>For courses on lakes where the banks on both sides of the racing lanes are at such a distance that there would be no negative impact on the conditions in the racing lanes, a minimum of 8 lanes must be</u>	Addition to confirm the requirement for space to travel to the start. Removal of reference to courses constructed before February 2001. Confirmation that wide lake courses could have only 6 racing lanes.

	<u>available, of which there could be 6 racing lanes and 2 training lanes.</u> iii) For World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, it is recommended to have a minimum of eight racing lanes available, plus <u>cooling down and warming up areas outside of the racing lanes.</u>~~in~~ addition to the six racing lanes there must be sufficient water width available to allow crews to get to the start, to warm up and to cool down safely. ~~For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta, it is recommended to have a minimum of eight racing lanes available, plus sufficient water width on both sides of the course to allow for both safe traffic patterns and for moving lanes in case of unequal conditions.~~	
2.2 Length of Water – The minimum length of water necessary to contain the standard international course is 2,120 m. For a course for Masters the minimum length is 1,150 m. However, for a World Rowing Masters Regatta the minimum length of water must take account of additional requirements for warm-up and pre-start marshalling behind the start.	b) ~~2.2~~ Length of Water – The minimum length of water necessary to contain the standard international course is 2,120 m. For a course for Masters the minimum length is 1,150 m. However, for a World Rowing Masters Regatta the minimum length of water must take <u>into</u> account ~~of the~~ additional requirements for warm-up and pre-start marshalling behind the start.	Correction of a typo
2.3 Width of Water – The standard international course shall be at least 105 m wide i.e. 15 m + (6	c) ~~2.3~~ Width of Water –	

lanes x 12.5 m each) + 15 m = 105 m. The minimum width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be 116 m i.e. 8 m + (8 lanes x 12.5 m each) + 8 m = 116 m. This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course and a return channel is provided as described in the FISA manual. The ideal recommended width of the course for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regatta and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be at least 150 m i.e. 25 m + (8 lanes x 12.5 m) + 25 m = 150 m. This width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water where there is no suitable TV road.

- i) ~~1)~~ The standard international course shall be at least ~~105-95~~ m wide i.e. 15 m (water width available to allow crews to get to the start + (6 racing lanes x 12.5 m each) + 15 m free space between the racing lanes and the opposite bank = 9105 m.
- ii) ~~2)~~ The minimum width of the course for ~~Olympic and Paralympic regattas,~~ a ~~a~~ World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regattas, ~~Olympic and Paralympic regatta~~ and World Rowing Cup regatta shall be 1106 m i.e. ~~58~~ m + (8 lanes x 12.5 m each) + ~~58~~ m = 1106 m. This width is a minimum and is only acceptable if a low level TV road is provided alongside the full length of the course. It is strongly recommended and a separate return channel for warming up and cooling down is to be provided as described in the FISA Manual.
- iii) ~~3)~~ The ~~Where there is no TV road, the ideal~~ recommended width of the course for Olympic and Paralympic regatta, for a World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regattas, ~~Olympic and Paralympic regatta~~ and for World Rowing Cup regatta ~~shall be~~ a minimum of 150 m i.e. 25 m + (8 lanes x 12.5 m) + 25 m = 150 m. This

Clarification of space required to have a transit lane to the start if there are only 6 lanes.

Standardisation of wording

Wording changes for clarification over minimum course width requirements.

	width allows for traffic movements beside the course and for TV coverage from the water ~~where there is no suitable TV road.~~	
2.4 Depth of Water – For a standard international course the depth of water must be at least 2 metres throughout all racing lanes if the depth of the course is equal at all points, or 3 m at the shallowest point if the depth over the course is unequal. A course depth of 2 metres represents the minimum competition requirements. A depth greater than 2 metres may be required to allow for aquatic plant growth. However given the varying nature of this across the world it is recommended that this is studied on an individual basis for each course.	d) ~~2.4~~ Depth of Water – For a standard international course the depth of water must be at least 2 metres throughout all racing lanes if the depth of the course is equal at all points, or 3 m at the shallowest point if the depth over the course is unequal. A course depth of 2 metres represents the minimum competition requirements. A depth greater than 2 metres may be required to allow for aquatic plant growth. However given the varying nature of <u>aquatic plant growth conditions</u> across the world, it is recommended that this is studied on an individual basis for each course.	
2.5 Local Conditions – The course must be sheltered from wind as far as possible. If not, there should be no natural or artificial obstacles (such as woods, buildings, structures) in the immediate neighbourhood of the course which might create wind shadows and cause unequal conditions on the water. On a standard international course there should be no stream. Any stream existing should be so slight as not to give rise to unequal conditions on the different lanes. The running of the race must not be influenced by natural or artificial waves. The banks must be so designed as to absorb and not to reflect waves.	e) ~~2.5~~ Local Conditions – The course must be sheltered from wind as far as possible. If not, there should be no natural or artificial obstacles (such as <u>woodstreets</u> , buildings, structures) in the immediate neighbourhood of the course which might create wind shadows and cause unequal conditions on the water. On a standard international course there should be no stream. Any stream existing should be so <u>slight minimal</u> as not to give rise to unequal conditions on the different lanes. The running of the race must not be influenced by natural	

	or artificial waves. The banks must be so designed as to absorb and not to reflect waves.	
2.6 Plan – A plan showing the location of the course, the length and the number of lanes and the layout of the technical installations must be included in the advance programme.	f) ~~2.6~~ Plan – A plan showing the location of the course, the length and the number of lanes and the layout of the technical installations must be included in the advance programme.	
3. Technical Installations – Category A	3) ~~3.~~ Technical Installations – Category A	
3.1 Start zone	a) ~~3.1~~ Start zone	
3.1.1 Start Pontoons – The bows of each boat shall be aligned on the start line. This requires the use of start pontoons which can be moved forwards or backwards in order to allow for boats of different lengths. They must be of a solid construction and able to be firmly fixed in position. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic and Paralympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the start pontoons must be connected by land or by a Start Bridge, minimum 2 m wide, allowing easy access for officials and for representatives of the media. For a World Rowing Masters Regatta the start pontoons shall be of the type which allows crews to pass between them from behind.	i) ~~3.1.1~~ Start Pontoons – The bows of each boat shall be aligned on the start line. This requires the use of start pontoons which <u>support a boat-holder and</u> can be moved forwards or backwards in order to allow for <u>the bow of the</u> boats of different lengths <u>to be aligned on the start line.</u> <u>They</u> <u>The pontoons</u> must be of a solid construction and able to be firmly fixed in position <u>and shall meet the specifications described in the FISA Manual.</u> <u>(1) For ~~Olympic, Youth and Paralympic regattas, for~~ World Rowing Championship, ~~Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic regattas~~ Olympic and Paralympic regattas</u> and World Rowing Cup regattas the start pontoons must be connected by land or by a Start Bridge, minimum 2 m wide, allowing easy access for officials.	Additions for clarification Standardisation of wording

	~~technicians and for representatives of the~~ media. <u>The Start Bridge shall be connected to the land (or the Aligner's Hut) and to the start tower thorough a floating pontoon.</u> ~~(1)~~<u>(2)</u> <u>For regattas where Para events are included, the start pontoons must allow for the standard Para 1x boat (length 6.30m) to be aligned on the start line in addition to all other lengths of boat up to 8+.</u> ~~(2)~~<u>(3)</u> For a World Rowing Masters Regatta the start pontoons shall be of the type which allows crews to pass between them from behind.	Addition for current requirements Addition to make allowance for shorter Para 1x boats.
3.1.2 Steering Guidance – To assist crews with their steering, the Albano lanes shall be buoyed at 5 metres intervals for the first 100 metres of the course. These buoys shall be of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course – see 3.2.3 Buoys.	ii) ~~3.1.2~~ Steering Guidance – To assist crews with their steering, the Albano lanes shall be buoyed at 5 <u>or 6.25</u> metres intervals for the first 100 metres of the course. These buoys shall be of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course – see ~~3.2.3) b)~~ <u>iii)</u> Buoys.	
3.1.3 Start Tower – The start tower shall be between 40 and 50 metres behind the start line in the centre of the course. The tower shall be equipped with a covered platform for the Starter which shall be not less than 3 metres and not more than 6 metres above the water level,	<u>iii)</u> ~~3.1.3~~ Start Tower – The start tower shall be between 40 and 50 metres behind the start line <u>as close as possible to in</u> the centre of the course. The tower shall be equipped with a covered platform for the	Current practise – with modern traffic lights system no need to be in the exact centre of the course.

depending on the distance from the start line. The tower shall be built in such a way that the Starter has a clear view over the entire start area, including the aligner's hut.	Starter which shall be not less than 3 metres and not more than 6 metres above the water level, depending on the distance from the start line. The tower shall be built in such a way that the Starter has a clear view over the entire start area, including the aligner's hut. <u>The Start Tower shall be connected to the start bridge through a floating pontoon.</u>	
3.1.4 Starter's Equipment – The tower should be equipped with either one or two large clocks that are clearly visible from a minimum distance of 100 m to the crews on the course and those crews waiting for the start, or with other equipment which will allow the Starter to inform the crews of the time remaining before the start of their race. The Starter shall give his instructions and orders by means of a microphone connected to loudspeakers so arranged that they may be heard simultaneously by all rowers. In addition, the start tower must be provided with a red flag, a bell, and a megaphone. This additional equipment shall also be provided as back-up where the start is given by a traffic light system of visible and audible signals. A board and chalks or felt markers shall be provided to enable the Starter to provide visual information to crews of any postponement of races.	~~iii)iv)~~ <u>3.1.4</u> Starter's Equipment – The tower should be equipped with either one or two large clocks that are clearly visible from a minimum distance of 100 m to the crews on the course and those crews waiting for the start, ~~or with other equipment which will allow the Starter to inform the crews of the time remaining before the start of their race.~~ The Starter shall give his instructions and orders by means of a microphone connected to loudspeakers so arranged that they may be heard simultaneously by all rowers. In addition <u>to the requirements of 3.1.11) a) xi) below</u>, the start tower must be provided with a red flag <u>with white diagonal cross</u>, a bell, and a megaphone. This additional equipment shall also be provided as	Removed as no other appropriate equipment

	back-up where the start is given by a traffic light system of <u>visual</u> and audible signals. A <u>notice</u> board and chalks or felt markers shall be provided to enable the Starter to provide visual information to crews of any postponement of races.	
3.1.5 Radio or telephone communication – The Starter shall be in direct communication by radio and telephone with the Judge at the Start, the Judge at the Finish, the Control Commission and the President of the Jury.	~~iv/v)~~ <u>3.1.5</u> Radio or telephone communication – The Starter shall be in direct communication by radio and telephone with the Judge at the Start, the Judge at the Finish, the Control Commission and the President of the Jury.	
3.1.6 Aligner's Hut – This shall be a fixed structure placed exactly on the start line, ideally not less than 15 m from the first lane and no more than 40 m. The floor level of the hut should be between 1 m and 2 m above the water level. The hut should provide weather protection for up to 4 persons and there should be enough space so that the Judge at the Start and the Aligner can both be seated on the line of the start one behind the other, both clearly observing the start line. The Judge at the Start shall sit closer to the first lane with the aligner behind him, at a higher level. There shall be radio links between the Aligner and the start pontoon officials and boat holders who shall be provided with earphones. For a World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the Judge at the Start must be provided with a false start detection	~~vi)~~ <u>3.1.6</u> Aligner's Hut – This shall be a fixed structure placed exactly on the start line, ideally not less than 15 <u>metres from the first lane</u> and no more than 40 <u>metres from the first lane</u> . The floor level of the hut should be <u>a between-minimum of 1 m and 2 m</u> above the water level. The hut should provide weather protection for up to 4 persons <u>and their electronic equipment</u> and there should be enough space so that the Judge at the Start and the Aligner can both be seated on the line of the start one behind the other, both clearly observing the start <u>line area</u> . The Judge at the Start shall sit closer to the first lane with the <u>aligner</u> <u>Aligner</u> behind him, at a higher level.	Additional wording for clarification

system including a “freeze-frame” video system connected directly to the Starter’s start signal. This requires a video camera showing the start line, a computer and two monitors.	There shall be radio links between the Aligner and the start pontoon officials and boat holders who shall be provided with earphones. <u>There shall be installed two vertical wires – one permanently fixed behind the video camera and one removable in front of the video camera. The vertical wires must be exactly in line with the horizontal start line.</u> <u>When looking through the vertical wires towards the sight marker at the opposite side of the course, they must all be in one line.</u> ~~For Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas, a~~ World Rowing Championship, <u>Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas</u> and World Rowing Cup regattas the Judge at the Start must be provided with a false start detection system including a “freeze-frame” video system connected directly to the Starter’s start signal <u>in accordance with the requirements of the FISA Manual.</u> ~~This requires a video camera showing the start line, a computer and two monitors.~~	Addition to confirm requirement for vertical wires
3.1.7 The Start Line – The start line shall be the line running between a tautly stretched thin vertical wire (1 mm) in the aligner’s hut and the vertical line on a fixed marker on the opposite	vii) ~~3.1.7~~ The Start Line – The start line shall be the line running between ~~a~~ <u>the fixed</u> tautly stretched thin vertical wire <u>located in front of the officials</u>	Additional wording to reflect current requirements.

side of the course. The fixed marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the black half in the direction of the finish. The vertical line shall be the line where the two colours meet. The aligner's hut must carry a second thin wire (1 mm) fixed vertically and along the line of the start (80 to 100 cm apart) at the front of the hut and kept in tension. The second wire shall be removable and used for aligning the video camera of the Judge at the Start.	<u>but behind the video camera in the aligner's hut ~~-(one permanent)-~~ and the vertical line on a fixed <u>sight</u> marker on the opposite side of the course. <u>An additional removable vertical wire installed a minimum 80 cm in front of the video camera shall be used for aligning the video camera and shall be removed after each alignment. Both vertical wires must be exactly in line with the horizontal start line. When looking through the vertical wires towards the sight marker at the opposite side of the course, all three marks must be in one line. The vertical wires shall be 1 mm thickness in black colour.</u></u> The fixed <u>sight</u> marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the black half in the direction of the finish. The ~~start~~<u>vertical</u> line shall be the <u>vertical</u> line where the two colours meet. ~~The aligner's hut must carry a second thin wire (1 mm) fixed vertically and along the line of the start (80 to 100 cm apart) at the front of the hut and kept in tension. The second wire shall be removable and used for aligning the video camera of the Judge at the Start.~~	
3.1.8 Other Facilities – There shall be facilities for effecting minor repairs in the neighbourhood of	viii) ~~3.1.8~~ Other Facilities – There shall be facilities for effecting minor repairs in	

the start, (this will require a substantial pontoon). Adequate toilet facilities should be provided either as a permanent fixture or by using temporary units.	the neighbourhood of the start, (this will require a ~~substantial—repair~~ pontoon <u>approximately 3m x 6m, upper edge max. 15 cm above the water level, ideally located near to the Aligner’s Hut – used for urgent boat repairs at the Start.</u>). Adequate toilet facilities <u>for the officials and media in the start area</u> should be provided either as a permanent fixture or by using temporary units.	Additional wording to reflect current requirements.
3.1.9 Start Zone – The start zone is the first 100 m of the course, from the start line to the 100 m line. The start zone shall be marked by Albano system buoys of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course and placed at 5 m intervals.	ix) ~~3.1.9~~ Start Zone – The start zone is the first 100 m of the course, from the start line to the 100 m line. The start zone shall be marked by Albano system buoys of a different colour from those marking the majority of the course and placed at 5 m <u>or 6.25 m</u> intervals.	
3.1.10 Alignment Control Mechanism – All regattas may use an alignment control mechanism in the centre of each lane which shall hold the bow of the boat in a fixed position on the start line until the Starter makes the start. At Olympic and Paralympic regattas the use of such an alignment control mechanism of a type approved by FISA shall be mandatory. Such a mechanism shall be designed to hold the bow safely, without any risk of damage to the boat. It shall release the bow of the boat immediately when an electrical signal is triggered by the Starter – such signal shall be simultaneous with the start signal. The mechanism shall also be	x) ~~3.1.10~~ Alignment Control Mechanism – All regattas may use an alignment control mechanism in the centre of each lane which shall hold the bow of the boat in a fixed position on the start line until the Starter makes the start. At Olympic and Paralympic regattas <u>and World Rowing Championships for Senior rowers</u> the use of such an alignment control mechanism <u>ef from a type-provider</u> approved by FISA ~~shall be is~~ mandatory.	

designed to operate in a “fail safe” manner i.e. if there is any fault with the mechanism, and then it shall immediately release the bow of the boat and move to a position such that no damage can be caused to any part of the boat.	Such a mechanism shall be designed to hold the bow safely, without any risk of damage to the boat. It shall release the bow of the boat immediately when an electrical signal is triggered by the Starter – such signal shall be simultaneous with the start signal. The mechanism shall also be designed to operate in a “fail safe” manner i.e. if there is any fault with the mechanism, and then it shall immediately release the bow of the boat and move to a position such that no damage can be caused to any part of the boat.	
3.1.11 Visible Signal and Audible Signal – At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the start shall be given using a lights system (“starting lights”) with a visible and an audible signal. The starting lights showing the visible signal and housing the loudspeaker emitting the audible signal shall be fixed adjacent to each start pontoon. The centre of the starting lights shall be fixed at a height of between 0.7 metres and 1.1 metres above the water level. A starting light shall be positioned 2.5 metres from the centre line of each start position, on the side nearer the centre of the course and visible to the crew on that start position. The visible signals of the starting lights shall operate in only three positions:	xi) ~~3.1.11~~ ~~Visual~~ ~~visible~~ Signal and Audible Signal – At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas the start shall be given ~~by~~ using a lights system (“starting lights”) with a ~~visible-visual~~ and an audible signal. The starting lights showing the ~~visible-visual~~ signal and housing the loudspeaker emitting the audible signal shall be fixed adjacent to each start pontoon. The centre of the starting lights shall be fixed at a height of between 0.7 metres and 1.1 metres above the water level. A starting light shall be positioned ~~2-53.0~~ metres from the	

	centre line of each start position, on the side nearer <u>to</u> the centre of the course and visible to the crew on that start position. The ~~visible-visual~~ signals of the starting lights shall operate in only three positions:	
a. A neutral (black) position; b. A red light signal; c. A green light signal. The Starter shall start the race by operating just one button. This button will simultaneously control the green light signal and the sound signal, start the timing system, freeze the video picture for the Judge at the Start and release the alignment control mechanism (if provided).	(1) ~~a.~~ A neutral (~~black~~<u>no light</u>) position; (2) ~~b.~~ A red light signal; (3) ~~c.~~ A green light signal. The Starter shall start the race by operating just one button. This button will simultaneously control the green light signal and the sound signal, start the timing system, freeze the video picture (<u>if provided</u>) for the Judge at the Start and release the alignment control mechanism (if provided).	
The control system for the starting lights shall be designed to allow the following order of events as far as the crews are concerned:	The control system for the starting lights shall be designed to allow the following order of events as far as the crews are concerned:	
i. Neutral (black) – no lights – no sound signal; ii. Red light, no sound signal; iii. (If necessary, return straight from red back to neutral); iv. Green light and a sound signal.	(4) ~~i.~~ Neutral (~~black~~) – no lights – no sound signal; (5) ~~ii.~~ Red light, no sound signal; (6) ~~iii.~~ (If necessary, return straight from red back to neutral); (7) ~~iv.~~ Green light and a sound signal.	
The mechanism must not have more than three positions for the visible signal (neutral, red and green) and the control system must be capable of	The mechanism must not have more than three positions for the ~~visible~~ <u>visual</u> signal (neutral, red and green)	

returning from red to neutral without passing through green. The mechanism must ensure that the green light and the sound signal are given at exactly the same time. The light system should also provide a false start alert which can be activated by the Starter (and also in principle by the Judge at the Start) and which should be in the form of repeated flashing of the red lights and sound signals. Separate starting light units shall be fixed so that they can be seen by the Starter and by the Judge at the Start. The electrical system shall be provided with a duplicate back-up system. Both the red and the green signals shall be clearly visible to the bow person in an eight when positioned on the start even in conditions of bright sunlight.	and the control system must be capable of returning from red to neutral without passing through green. The mechanism must ensure that the green light and the sound signal are given at exactly the same time. The light system should also provide a false start alert which can be activated by the Starter (and also in principle by the Judge at the Start) and which should be in the form of repeated flashing of the red lights and sound signals. Separate starting light units shall be fixed so that they can be seen by the Starter and by the Judge at the Start. The electrical system shall be provided with a duplicate back-up system. Both the red and the green signals shall be clearly visible to the bow person in an eight when positioned on the start even in conditions of bright sunlight.	
3.2 Between Start and Finish	b) ~~3.2~~ Between Start and Finish	
3.2.1 Lanes – The lanes shall be buoyed according to the Albano system. These lanes must be straight and of the same width over their whole length. The width of each lane shall be no less than 12.5 m and no more than 15 m and all lanes on the course shall be of identical width. The Executive Committee may approve a minimum lane width of 12 m in exceptional circumstances. For a standard international	i) ~~3.2.1~~ Lanes – The lanes shall be buoyed according to the Albano system. These lanes must be straight and of the same width over their whole length. The width of each lane shall be no less than 12.5 m and no more than 15 m and all lanes on the course shall be of identical width. The Executive Committee may approve a minimum lane width of 12	

course it is recommended that there should be eight buoyed lanes (minimum is six). For World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic Games regattas or World Rowing Cup regattas there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.	m in exceptional circumstances. For a standard international course it is recommended that there should be eight buoyed lanes (minimum is six). For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic <u>and</u>, Youth Olympic Games regattas ~~or~~ <u>and</u> World Rowing Cup regattas there shall be a minimum of 8 buoyed lanes.	
3.2.2 Lane numbering – In principle, lane No 1 should be on the left hand side of the Starter in the Start Tower looking towards the Finish. However, where an event is televised, the lane numbering should generally place lane 1 at the top of the television picture.	ii) ~~3.2.2~~ Lane numbering – In principle, lane No 1 should be on the left hand side of the Starter in the Start Tower looking towards the Finish. However, where an event is televised, the lane numbering should generally place lane 1 at the top of the television picture.	
3.2.3 Buoys – The space between buoys along the axis of the course shall be not more than 12.5 metres but preferably 10 metres except in the Start Zone where it shall be 5 metres. The buoys may be spherical or cuboid in shape but shall be of such material and design that when struck by an oar or boat they will deflect easily and not cause damage or undue interference to the boat or crew. The surface of these buoys (whose diameter shall not exceed 15 cm or square) shall be pliant (not hard). The colour of buoys shall be the same in all lanes. The colours should be easily visible in all weather conditions. In the Start Zone (the first 100 metres) and at every 250 metre mark the	iii) ~~3.2.3~~ Buoys – The space between buoys along the axis of the course shall be ~~not more than~~ 12.5 metres ~~but preferably~~ <u>or</u> 10 metres except in the Start Zone where it shall be <u>6.25 metres or 5</u> ~~or 6.25~~ metres <u>respectively; depending on the thickness of the wires longitudinal wires making up the Albano course, as defined in the 'FISA Manual'</u>. The buoys may be spherical or cuboid in shape but shall be of such material and design that when struck by an oar or boat they will deflect easily and not cause damage or undue	Clarification of current requirements

colour of buoys shall be a clearly different colour from the buoys in the majority of the course. In the last 250 metres the colour of buoys shall be the same as those in the first 100 m, or such other colour which is clearly distinct from the colour of buoys in the majority of the course. Except for the Start Zone and each 250 metre mark, each alternate line of buoys may be of alternating colours where this will assist television presentation.	interference to the boat or crew. The surface of these buoys (whose diameter shall ~~not be exceed~~ 15 cm or square) shall be pliant (not hard). The colour of buoys shall be the same in all lanes <u>at each point on the course</u>. The colours should be easily visible in all weather conditions. In the Start Zone (the first 100 metres) and at every 250 metre ~~mark line~~ the colour of buoys shall be a clearly different colour from the buoys in the majority of the course. In the last 250 metres the colour of buoys shall be the same as those in the first 100 m, or such other colour which is clearly distinct from the colour of buoys in the majority of the course. Except for the Start Zone and each 250 metre ~~markline~~, each alternate line of buoys may be of alternating colours where this will assist television presentation.	Wording for clarification
3.2.4 Distance Markers – The distance markers shall show the distance in the direction from start to finish. Every 250 metres beyond the start, the distance from the start shall be marked on both sides of the course, either by clearly visible boards of a minimum size of 2 m x 1 m on the banks or by cubes (1 m cube) on the water. They should read, at the first 250 metre mark – “250”, then “500”, and so on to the 1,750 metre mark.	iv) ~~3.2.4~~ Distance Markers – The distance markers shall show the distance in the direction from start to finish. Every 250 metres beyond the start, the distance from the start shall be marked on both sides of the course, either by clearly visible boards of a minimum size of 2 m x 1 m on the banks or by cubes (1 m cube) on the water. They should	

There shall be no distance mark at the start or at the finish.	read, at the first 250 metre mark – “250”, then “500”, and so on to the 1,750 metre mark. There shall be no distance ~~mark~~ <u>marker</u> at the start or at the finish.	To be consistent with the heading term.
3.2.5 Intermediate Times – Equipment shall be provided every 500 metres for recording the intermediate times and placings of all crews. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, video cameras providing less than 100 frames per second are not accepted for the taking of intermediate times.	v) ~~3.2.5~~ Intermediate Times – Equipment shall be provided every 500 metres for recording the intermediate times and placings of all crews. For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, video cameras <u>are only accepted for the taking of intermediate times providing less if they provide than</u> 100 frames per second <u>are not or more accepted for the taking of intermediate times.</u>	Change of wording for clarification
3.3 The Finish Area	c) ~~3.3~~ The Finish Area	
3.3.1 Finish Line – The finish line shall be the line running between a tautly stretched thin (1 mm) vertical wire immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish and the vertical line on a fixed marker on the far side of the course. The fixed marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the yellow half in the direction of the Start – the vertical line shall be the line where the two colours meet. Alternatively two vertical wires (80 to 100 cm apart) immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish may be used.	i) ~~3.3.1~~ Finish Line – The finish line shall be the line running between a tautly stretched thin (1 mm) vertical wire immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish and the vertical line on a fixed <u>sight</u> marker on the far side of the course. The fixed <u>sight</u> marker shall be divided vertically and painted one half black and the other half luminous yellow, with the yellow half in the direction of the Start – the <u>vertical finish</u> line shall be the <u>vertical</u> line where the two colours meet.	Change description to be more appropriate and to match start line wording.

The finish line shall be marked on the water by two red flags placed on white buoys at least 5 metres outside the course on each side. If necessary, the two red flags (or one of them) may be placed on the bank. It is essential that these flags be exactly on the finish line and that they do not impede the view of the judges at the finish or the progress of crews going to the start.

There are two options for the vertical wires for the Photo-finish cameras:

(1) Photo-Finish Cameras on different level to Jury & Timing Seats - there shall be installed two vertical wires – either both removable in front of the photo-finish cameras or one in front of the photo-finish cameras (removable) and the second one (fixed) behind the photo-finish cameras. The wire in front of the photo-finish cameras must be at a distance of 100 cm, but a minimum 80 cm, in front of the photo-finish cameras. When looking through the two vertical wires to the sight marker at the opposite side of the course, all three points must be in one line. There shall be installed a separate fixed wire for the Judges at the Finish and Timing officials to use by sighting against the finish line marker on the far side of the course.

(2) Photo-Finish Cameras on same level as Jury & Timing Seats - there shall be installed two vertical wires:

(a) one behind the cameras, removeable or permanent

Updated to include current specifications

(depending on the available space)

(b) one at a distance of 100cm (minimum 80 cm) in front of the photo-finish cameras, which should be divided in two sections:

(i) The upper part of the wire, which is in front of the video cameras, has to be removed before racing and should be easily and accurately fixed back again in order for the accuracy of the camera position to be checked at any time.

(ii) The Judges at the finish and Timing officials should be able to use the lower part of the wire by sighting against the finish line marker on the far side of the course at all times during the regatta.

(c) The vertical wires must be exactly in line with the horizontal finish line. They

should be maximum 1 mm thick and of black colour.

(d) When looking through the vertical wires towards the sight marker at the opposite side of the course, they all have to be in one line.

(e) There should be no glass in front of the Photo-finish cameras.

(d)(f) In the case where there is no possibility to install a vertical sight marker on the opposite side of the course (e.g. very wide open lake), the finish line may be marked instead by two vertical wires (80 to 100 cm apart) immediately in front of the Judges at the Finish.

(e)(g) The finish line shall be marked on the water by two red flags placed on white buoys at least 5 metres outside the course on each side. If necessary, the two red flags (or one of them) may be placed on the bank. It is essential that these flags be exactly on the finish line and that they do not impede the view of the judges at the

	finish or the progress of crews going to the start.	
3.3.2 Finish Tower – This must be a structure erected exactly on the finish line and placed approximately 30 metres from the outside of the racing lanes. It should have three levels. It should accommodate the timing, the Judges at the Finish and the photo-finish equipment together in the same room. In addition it can accommodate the commentary, the results board operator, TV cameras and a FISA regatta control room. There must be a loud hooter or horn to signal to each crew that it has crossed the finish line.	ii) ~~3.3.2~~ Finish Tower – This must be a structure erected exactly on the finish line and placed ~~approximately~~ <u>ideally</u> 30 metres from the outside of the racing lanes. It should have three levels. It should accommodate the timing, the Judges at the Finish and the photo-finish equipment together in the same room. In addition it can accommodate the commentary, the results board operator (<u>where provided</u>), TV cameras and a ~~FISA~~ regatta control room. There must be a loud hooter or horn to signal to each crew that it has crossed the finish line.	
3.3.3 Area beyond the finish – There shall be sufficient clear water beyond the finish line to allow crews to stop. Ideally this should be 200 m. If the boathouse area is located beyond the finish line this is essential. Under other arrangements a minimum distance of 100 m might be acceptable.	iii) ~~3.3.3~~ Area beyond the finish – There shall be sufficient clear water beyond the finish line to allow crews to stop. Ideally this should be 200 m. If the boathouse area is located beyond the finish line this is essential. Under other arrangements a minimum distance of ~~100~~ <u>80</u> m might be acceptable.	
3.3.4 Timing and Results Systems – Times shall be shown to 1/100th of a second on the Results Sheets and on the Scoreboard. In the case of close finishes the order of finish must be determined by means of special equipment such as a photofinish camera, capable	iv) ~~3.3.4~~ Timing and Results Systems – Times shall be shown to 1/100th of a second on the Results Sheets and on the Scoreboard. In the case of close finishes the order of finish must be determined by	

of measuring and displaying differences to at least 1/100th of a second. or World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas, a full back up of the timing/ results/ photo finish systems shall be provided and the timing/results/ photo-finish systems must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of “The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships”.	means of special equipment such as a photo-finish camera, capable of measuring and displaying differences to at least 1/100th of a second. <u>For</u> World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas <u>and World Rowing Cup regattas</u>, a full back up of the timing/ results/ photo finish systems shall be provided and the timing/results/ photo-finish systems must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of <u>the</u> “~~The~~-FISA Manual ~~for~~ <u>Rowing Championships</u>”.	
3.3.5 Results/Video Board – A results and/or video board should be located in a position where it is visible from the main spectator areas and, if possible, by the rowers at the end of the race. The operation of the results/video board must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of “The FISA Manual for Rowing Championships”.	v) ~~3.3.5~~ Results/Video Board – <u>AWhere provided</u>, a results and/or video board should be located in a position where it is visible from the main spectator areas and, if possible, by the rowers at the end of the race. The operation of the results/video board must comply with the specifications and descriptions given in the latest edition of <u>the</u> “~~The~~-FISA Manual ~~for~~ <u>Rowing Championships</u>”.	
4. Technical Installations – Category B	4) ~~4.~~Technical Installations – Category B	
4.1 All other courses shall be classified as having Category B technical installations.	a) ~~4.1~~ All other courses shall be classified as having Category B technical installations.	
4.2 A number of Category B courses may well provide facilities and equipment which make them very close to or similar to Category A courses. In these cases it is quite possible to hold	b) ~~4.2~~ A number of Category B courses may well provide facilities and equipment which make them very close to or similar to Category A courses. In these cases it is	

successful international regattas but it would not be possible for them to host World Championships.	quite possible to hold successful international regattas but it would not be possible for them to host World Championships.	

	Appendix R5 – Regatta Roles – Bye-Laws to Rules 35-37	
Rule 46– The Organising Committee	1) Bye-Laws to Rule 3546 – Duties of the Organising Committee	
The relevant member federation shall ensure that an organising committee is formed for each International Regatta or International Match. The organising committee is responsible to ensure the proper preparation and operation of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The organising committee shall, in particular:	~~The relevant member federation shall form an organising committee for each International Regatta or International Match. The organising committee is responsible for the proper preparation and operation of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.~~ The relevant member federation shall ensure that an organising committee is formed for each International Regatta or International Match. The organising committee is responsible to ensure the proper preparation and operation of the regatta in accordance with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. <u>The responsibilities of the organising committee shall be as follows:</u> ~~The organising committee shall, in particular:~~	Mostly remaining in the Rule
1. Fix the date and the programme of the regatta in agreement with the member federation concerned and, for World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, with the agreement of the FISA Council;	a) ~~1.~~ Fix the date and the programme of the regatta in agreement with the member federation concerned, ~~and,~~ ~~For~~ World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and qualification regattas for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games, <u>the date and programme shall be fixed by FISA with the agreement of the FISA Council;</u> ~~in consultation with the organising committee.~~	
2. Prepare and distribute the advance programme including the date and time of the Team Managers' Meeting and draw;	b) ~~2.~~ Prepare and distribute the advance programme including the date and time of the Team Managers' Meeting and ~~D~~ draw;	
3. Make available a stretch of water and technical equipment conforming to the present Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations;	c) ~~3.~~ Make available a stretch of water, <u>rescue and medical services</u> and technical equipment conforming to the ~~present~~ Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations;	
4. Appoint a Jury (except in the case of those events stipulated in Rule 92 where the Jury is appointed by the FISA Umpiring Commission);	d) ~~4.~~ Appoint a Jury (except in the case of those events stipulated in ~~Rule 922) f) iv) 2) of this Appendix~~ where the Jury is appointed by the <u>Executive Committee upon recommendation of the</u> FISA Umpiring Commission);	Updating of Rule number Clarifying that the Jury is appointed by the

		Executive Committee on recommendation by the Umpires Commission
	e) <u>Appoint a Competition Manager with suitable experience to manage and oversee the competition aspects of the regatta, including but not limited to the competition infrastructure, on-water traffic rules and rescue services, athlete facilities and National Technical Officials. The Competition Manager shall be well acquainted with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws in addition to the FISA Manual and shall be the main point of contact on the organising committee with the Technical Delegate and the President of the Jury.</u>	<u>Addition of Competition Manager as a key role on the OC.</u>
5. Appoint a Safety Adviser;	e)f) <u>5. Appoint a Safety Adviser/Officer with specific responsibilities for ensuring that all the appropriate safety measures, including traffic rules, have been considered and then implemented for the safe running of the regatta. Nevertheless, the legal responsibility for safety matters rests with the organising committee as a whole, and nothing in the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Officer personally.;</u>	Upgrade to Officer to match the level of importance of other positions. <u>Combined with Role description from Bye-Law.</u>
6. Appoint a Medical officer;	g) <u>6. Appoint a Regatta Medical Officer who is a medical doctor and shall have specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate overall medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. This responsibility shall include:</u> i) <u>Provision of medical services and first aid facilities for all competitors, officials, spectators and other persons attending the event as specified in the FISA Manual.</u> ii) <u>Close cooperation with the rescue services on the water and provision of related emergency services support.</u>	

	<u>The Medical Officer shall work closely with and report to the FISA Doctor on arrangements and set up of the medical support and facilities and cooperation with rescue services.</u> <u>First aid, rescue, medical and emergency services must be available during all venue opening times.;</u>	
	<u>h) Notify the Competition Manager, the Safety Officer and the Medical Officer of the appointment of the Technical Delegate(s) by FISA.</u>	<u>New addition to current practises</u>
	<u>f)i) Appoint a Safeguarding Officer with appropriate skills and experience who will be responsible for ensuring that a safeguarding plan is in place for the event, including during the planning stages as well as during the regatta. The Safeguarding Officer within the organising committee will work in collaboration with the FISA Event Safeguarding Officer and FISA Safeguarding Officer.</u>	Addition of Safeguarding Officer as a key role on the OC.
	<u>g)i) Appoint a Sustainability Officer with responsibility for ensuring that the sustainability principles and objectives of the organisation are upheld. The Sustainability Officer shall coordinate the implementation of the Environmental Management System, including the planning, delivery, monitoring and reporting phases.</u>	Addition of Sustainability Officer as a key role on the OC.
7. Arrange adequate insurance for third party liability, loss or damage to property and equipment and any other insurance cover required by law;	<u>h)k) ~~7.~~ Arrange adequate insurance for third party liability, loss or damage to property and equipment and any other insurance cover required by law;</u>	
	<u>i)l) Provide telephone and radio communication for the organisation and management of the regatta as specified in the FISA Manual.</u>	
	<u>j)m) Publish an Environmental Management System (EMS) at least two years before the event and provide a final report following the event. The EMS provides a framework to integrate sound sustainability practices and commitments into the event planning, set</u>	

	<u>up/construction, operation and decommissioning of the event.</u>	
8. Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.	~~k)n) 8.~~ Take all other steps which may be required to ensure the proper organisation of the regatta.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 46 – Duties of the Organising Committee	~~Bye-Laws to Rule 46 – Duties of the Organising Committee~~	
1. Authority of FISA – All international rowing regattas are under the authority of FISA and of the member federation concerned.	1) ~~1. Authority of FISA – All international rowing regattas are under the authority of FISA and of the member federation concerned.~~	
2. Date and Programme – For International Regattas and International Matches, the organising committee fixes the date and programme of the regatta in agreement with the relevant member federation (or with FISA for a World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regatta and qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games). For its part, the member federation shall submit the proposed date to FISA for approval not later than 30 September of the year preceding the event.	~~2. Date and Programme – For International Regattas and International Matches, the organising committee fixes the date and programme of the regatta in agreement with the relevant member federation (or with FISA and shall notify FISA of the dates and other details for inclusion in the FISA Calendar. For a World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regatta and qualification regatta for the Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games). FISA fixes the date and programme in agreement with the organising committee. For its part, the member federation shall submit the proposed date to FISA for approval not later than 30 September of the year preceding the event.~~	Change to current practise.
3. Course, Installations, Advance Programme – The organising committee is responsible for the course and all necessary installations and equipment, both on land and on the water. It is also responsible for the organisation of the regatta. It shall draw up an advance programme which shall also describe the type of course installations and send it to all those concerned.	~~3. Course, Installations, Advance Programme – The organising committee is responsible for the course, the rescue and medical services and all necessary installations and equipment, both on land and on the water. It is also responsible for the organisation of the regatta. It shall draw up an advance programme which shall also describe the type of course installations and send it to all those concerned.~~	
4. Safety Adviser – The organising committee shall appoint a person as the regatta Safety Adviser with specific responsibilities for ensuring that all the appropriate safety measures, including traffic rules, have been considered and then implemented for the safe running of the regatta. Nevertheless, the legal responsibility for safety matters rests with the organising committee as a whole, and nothing in the	~~4. Safety Adviser Officer – The organising committee shall appoint a person as the regatta Safety Adviser Officer with specific responsibilities for ensuring that all the appropriate safety measures, including traffic rules and rescue services, have been considered and then implemented for the safe running of the regatta. Nevertheless, the legal responsibility for safety matters rests with the organising~~	Combined with above Bye-Law

<i>Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Adviser personally.</i>	~~<i>committee as a whole, and nothing in the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Safety Adviser Officer personally.</i>~~	
<i>5. Medical Officer – The organising committee shall appoint a medical doctor as the regatta Medical Officer with specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate overall medical support and facilities are readily accessible to the regatta. First aid facilities and a rescue service on the water must always be available. This responsibility shall include:</i> <i>• Provision of the required level of medical services and first aid facilities for all competitors, officials, spectators and other persons attending the event.</i> <i>• Close cooperation with the rescue services on the water and provision of related emergency services support.</i> <i>The Medical Officer shall work closely with and report to the FISA regatta doctor on arrangements and set up of the medical support and facilities and cooperation with rescue services.</i> <i>First aid, rescue and emergency services must be available during all venue opening times.</i>	~~<i>2) 5. Medical Officer – The organising committee shall appoint a medical doctor as the regatta Medical Officer with specific responsibility for ensuring that appropriate overall medical support and facilities are available readily accessible to the regatta. First aid facilities and a rescue service on the water must always be available. This responsibility shall include:</i>~~ ~~<i>a) • Provision of the required level of medical services and first aid facilities for all competitors, officials, spectators and other persons attending the event as specified in the FISA Manual.</i>~~ ~~<i>b) • Close cooperation with the rescue services on the water and provision of related emergency services support.</i>~~ ~~<i>The Medical Officer shall work closely with and report to the FISA regatta doctor on arrangements and set up of the medical support and facilities and cooperation with rescue services.</i>~~ ~~<i>First aid, rescue and emergency services must be available during all venue opening times.</i>~~	Combined with above Bye-Law
<i>6. Radio and Telephone Communications – It is essential that there should be direct telephone and/or radio communication between the President of the Jury, the finish, the start and the Control Commission in order to enable the members of the Jury to carry out their duties properly. It is also essential that radio communication is provided between the rescue service on the water and the medical staff on duty at the course to deal with any emergency.</i>	~~<i>6. Radio and Telephone Communications – The Organising Committee is responsible for providing It is essential that there should be direct telephone and/or radio communication for the organisation and management of the regatta between the President of the Jury, the finish, the start and the Control Commission in order to enable the members of the Jury to carry out their duties properly as specified in the FISA Manual. It is also essential that radio communication is provided between the rescue service on the water and the medical staff on duty at the course to deal with any emergency.</i>~~	Moved to above Bye-Law

7. The organising committee shall publish an Environmental Management plan at least two years before the event.	~~7. The organising committee shall publish an Environmental Management plan System (EMS) at least two years before the event and shall provide a final report following the event. The EMS provides a framework to integrate sound sustainability practices and commitments into the event planning, set up/construction, operation and decommissioning of the event..~~	Moved to earlier Bye-Law
	~~3)2) Bye-Laws to Rule 37 – FISA~~	
	a) ~~Rule~~ —Technical Delegates	Moved from former Rule 14
	i) <u>The FISA Executive Committee shall appoint up to two Technical Delegates for World Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas as well as selected International Regattas and International Matches to ensure that the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are complied with, and that the regattas are satisfactorily operated in terms of safety and competition.</u>	
	ii) ~~1. Appointment – The appointment of the Technical Delegate(s) FISA shall be notified the appointment of the Technical Delegate to the organising committee of the Regatta. The organising committee, who shall notify the Competition Manager, the Safety Officer and the Medical Officer of the appointment of the Technical Delegate(s).~~	Change to current practises.
	iii) ~~2. Arrangements – The organising committee shall be requested to arrange free accommodation, meals and local transport for the Technical Delegate(s) during the duration of stay.~~	
	iv) ~~3. Duration of Stay – The Technical Delegate(s) should arrive at the regatta site at least one daysufficient days before the Team Managers' Meeting at which the draw shall be carried out and~~	

	<u>should stay for the whole time of the regatta. They should make themselves known to the Chair of the organising committee, the President of the Jury, the Competition Manager, the Safety Officer and the Medical Officer.</u>	
	v) <u>4-Inspection – On arrival the Technical Delegate(s) should inspect the regatta course with a representative of the organising committee taking particular note of safety aspects, including warm-up and cool-down areas, traffic rules in racing and training, and areas where crews will be marshalled. They will also inspect the boating area, to ensure that the arrangements for boating and disembarking are satisfactory and that the traffic rules are adequately displayed. They will also ensure that the minimum requirements ~~for an International Regatta required by~~of the Rules of Racing, ~~related~~ Bye-Laws and Event Regulations are in place (e.g. distance markers, photo finish, weighing arrangements, medical facilities, rescue services, etc.).</u>	
	vi) <u>5-Draw – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend the Team Managers' Meeting and observe the draw. In a regatta where the Executive Committee has decided that seeding is to be applied, they shall ensure that the Seeding Panel's advice as regards seeding is put into effect, and that the rowers are made aware that seeding is being practised.</u>	
	vii) <u>6-Jury Meeting – The Technical Delegate(s) shall attend at least the first meeting of the Jury. They should notify the Jury of any problems which they foresee, either from a safety or competitive point of view. However, the Technical Delegate(s) should leave the Jury to carry out its role as set out in Rules 81 to 84 of the Rules of Racing.</u>	

	viii) <u>7. Advice – During the regatta, the organising committee and/or the Jury shall consult the Technical Delegate(s) on any matter where there is any uncertainty concerning the application of the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations. The Technical Delegate(s) shall advise the organising committee and the President of the Jury of any failure to comply with the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.</u>	
	ix) <u>8. Safety Responsibility – The Technical Delegate(s) shall satisfy themselves that the organising committee which has legal responsibility for matters of safety has made proper provisions for safety. Nothing in the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall be taken as imposing legal liability on the Technical Delegate(s).</u>	
	x) <u>9. Technical Delegate's Report – Within seven days of the end of the regatta, the Technical Delegate(s) shall send a report to the Executive Committee of FISA, which shall then forward it to the organising committee of the Regatta. The report shall be in a format prescribed by the Executive Committee Council.</u>	
	b) <u>President of the Jury</u>	
	i) <u>The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under 2) g) of this Appendix.</u> ii) <u>In the case of unsafe conditions, the President of the Jury is empowered to take any necessary decisions and communicate any required changes</u>	Moved from Rule 91

	<u>to the Starter and the Umpires on the course. If time allows, the President of the Jury shall consult the organising committee before taking such decisions. The President of the Jury shall ensure proper co-ordination between the Jury and the organising committee, in particular with the Safety Officer and with the Medical Officer.</u> <u>ii)iii) The President of the Jury shall appoint and chair the Board of the Jury.</u> <u>iv) International regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.</u> <u>iii)v) World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The President of the Jury shall be appointed by the FISA Executive Committee.</u>	
	c) <u>FISA Doctor</u> <u>i) For World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cups, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic regattas and relevant qualification regattas, the Executive Committee, on the recommendation of the Sports Medicine Commission, shall appoint a medical doctor to be the member of the Sports Medicine Commission to be the 'FISA Doctor' for that event.</u> <u>ii) The FISA Doctor shall be a must be both qualified and currently practising as a medical doctor with appropriate experience in Sports Medicine and medical aspects of events.</u> <u>iii) The FISA Doctor will have the authority to undertake the duties and fulfil the responsibilities at that event as provided for by these Rules and Bye-Laws.</u>	Clarify that the Executive Committee appoints on the recommendation of the SMC. Add in 'currently practising'

	iv) <u>The FISA Doctor shall have consultative oversight over all medical, hygiene and related rescue arrangements at the regatta in order to assist the organising committee in those aspects. That notwithstanding, the legal responsibility for the safe delivery of the medical, hygiene and rescue aspects of the regatta remains at all times with the organising committee.</u> v) <u>Responsibilities of the Organising Committee to the FISA Doctor:</u> (1) <u>The organising committee shall provide all necessary support to the FISA Doctor to ensure that the FISA Doctor is fully informed at all times about all the medical, hygiene and related rescue plans for the regatta and any related issues that arise. The Regatta Medical Officer of the organising committee shall be primarily responsible for the provision of this support.</u> (2) <u>The organising committee shall, in particular, provide to the FISA Doctor all or any reports and plans it has, develops or amends as to the medical, hygiene and related rescue plans for the regatta.</u> (3) <u>The organising committee shall keep the FISA Doctor fully and promptly informed of any issue arising in respect the medical, hygiene and related rescue aspects of the regatta and, particularly, any critical or emergency issues as they arise.</u> (4) <u>The organising committee shall respond promptly and fully to the FISA Doctor as to any inquiry made by the FISA Doctor.</u>	

	<u>(5) The organising committee shall give careful consideration to any advice that it receives from the FISA Doctor as to the medical, hygiene and related rescue aspects of the regatta and any critical or emergency issues that arise. Any such advice notwithstanding, responsibility for those matters necessarily remains solely with the organising committee.</u>	
	d) <u>FISA Event Safeguarding Officer</u> <u>For World Rowing Championships, World Rowing Cups, World Rowing Masters, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a FISA Event Safeguarding Officer with appropriate skills and experience. The FISA Event Safeguarding Officer will be the Designated Person at a World Rowing event responsible for managing concerns and reports about harassment and abuse, in accordance with the FISA Policy & Procedures on Safeguarding Participants in Rowing from Harassment and Abuse.</u>	New addition to current practises
	e) <u>Fairness Committee</u> <u>For World Rowing Championships, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate measures in accordance with the Bye-Law to Rule 63 if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions.</u>	Moved from old Rule 71
	f) <u>The Jury</u>	

	i) <u>Composition of the Jury - The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:</u> (1) <u>President of the Jury;</u> (2) ~~2-~~ <u>Starter;</u> (3) ~~3-~~ <u>Judge at the Start;</u> (4) ~~4-~~ <u>Umpires;</u> (5) ~~5-~~ <u>Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge;</u> ~~(4)~~(6) ~~6-~~ <u>Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be senior member.</u>	Moved from old Rule 92.
	ii) <u>The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.</u>	
	~~The Jury shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires and shall be responsible for ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.~~ ~~The safety of rowers must be the prime concern of the Jury at all times during the regatta.~~	
	<u>Bye-Law to Rule 45— Collaboration with the Organising Committee</u>	
	~~Collaboration with the Organising Committee.~~ iii) <u>The proper running of a regatta requires close collaboration between the organising committee and the Jury. The members of the Jury shall, within the scope of their duties, maintain a constant check on the various items of technical equipment on the course.</u>	Moved from Bye-Law to Rule 90.
	~~— Composition of the Jury.~~ ~~The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:~~ ~~1. President of the Jury;~~ ~~2. Starter;~~	~~Moved from Rule 92.~~

	<u>~~3. Judge at the Start;~~</u> <u>~~4. Umpires;~~</u> <u>~~5. Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge;~~</u> <u>~~6. Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be senior member.~~</u>	
	<u>~~The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Umpires, the Senior Judge at the Finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.~~</u>	
	iv) <u>3. Appointment of the Jury</u> (1) <u>~~a.~~ International Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee or the member federation (see point 1) d) of this Appendix).</u>	Moved from old Rule 92. Rule reference number updated.
	(2) <u>~~b.~~ World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.</u>	Confirm that the Executive Committee has final appointment of the Juries.
	v) <u>Clothing – When officiating, the Jury shall , in principle, wear the prescribed clothing (dark blue blazer, light blue shirt, FISA tie and grey trousers and, if worn, a dark blue hat). In wet weather, he may wear ~~a~~ blue waterproofsraincoat. In very hot weather, he may officiate in his shirtsleeves, with or without a tie. Decisions on dress shall be taken by the President of the Jury, taking weather conditions into account.</u> <u>(1) At Multi-sports events, the Jury may wear the event-related officials uniform.</u>	Moved from Bye-law to old Rule 97 to include the whole Jury and not just the Umpire.

	~~(3)~~ (2) <u>The FISA Council may make regulations for the clothing of the Jury at certain events, including coastal, beach sprint, and indoor.</u>	
	<u>3. Appointment of the Jury</u> <u>a. International Regattas—The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee or the member federation (see Rule 41).</u>	Moved from Rule 92. Rule reference number updated.
	<u>b. World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Cup regattas and World Rowing Masters Regattas—The Jury shall be appointed by the Executive Committee and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.</u>	Confirm that the Executive Committee has final appointment of the Juries.
	<u>g) The Board of the Jury</u>	
	<u>The Board of the Jury shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of the Jury designated by the President of the Jury for each session of racing, prior to the start of racing.</u> <u>i) The names of the Board of the Jury members shall be published in advance of each racing day. This Board shall decide on any protests made according to Rule 91. At International Regattas, the President of the Jury shall also nominate three substitutes.</u> <u>ii) In the case of a protest, any member of the Board directly involved in the dispute (e.g. the Umpire or the Starter) shall not be a member of the Board which decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon one or more of the substitutes.</u>	Moved from old Rule 93. Revise the requirement for the Board of the Jury to be displayed on notice boards to allow for current information distribution methods as relevant.
	<u>h) International Umpires</u>	
	<u>i) A person who passes the International examination held by FISA for this purpose and who meets the requirements of the FISA Statutes and Rules of Racing may be an International Umpire.</u>	
	<u>ii) A FISA International Umpire shall have normal sight and hearing</u>	

	iii) <u>International Umpire's badge – Only International Umpires who are members of the Jury at an International regatta or World Rowing Championship or World Rowing Cup regatta, shall wear the FISA International Umpire's badge while on duty.</u>	
	iv) <u>International Umpire Licence</u> (1) <u>Validity - The International Umpires' licence is valid for a period of four years.</u> (2) <u>Renewal - In order to renew their licence an International Umpire must participate in an International Umpires seminar conducted for this purpose by FISA, following which their licence shall be renewed for four years from the date of the seminar.</u> (3) <u>Requirement for National Licence - An umpire must continue to hold a valid national umpire license in order to act as an International Umpire. An International Umpire's license shall expire automatically upon the expiry of the umpire's national license.</u> (4) <u>Retirement – An International Umpire may no longer serve in that status after 31 December following their 70th birthday.</u> (5) <u>Expired Licence – The holder of an expired International Umpire's license who wishes to act again as an International Umpire shall be required to re-take and pass the examination and meet the other candidate requirements of this Bye-law.</u> (+)(6) <u>Emeritus Status – When retiring at the age limit or when retiring after 20 years as an International Umpire, the International Umpire may be awarded the title of International Umpire</u>	Moved from old Appendix x

	<u>Emeritus and presented with the emeritus badge as a mark of good service.</u>	
	<u>v) International Umpire Examination</u> <u>(1) Candidate requirements</u> <u>(a) Candidates shall have held a national license for at least three years immediately prior to the examination.</u> <u>(b) Candidates must be not more than 61 years of age on 31 December of the year of the examination to be eligible as a candidate.</u> <u>(c) Candidates must be nominated in writing to the FISA office at least 2 months before the date of the examination. In order to be accepted, such nominations shall include all information stipulated from time to time by FISA.</u> <u>(2) Examinations</u> <u>(a) Examinations will be scheduled by the FISA Umpiring Commission or may be organised on request of a member federation.</u> <u>(b) Examiners – The examinations will be conducted by at least 2 members of the FISA Umpiring Commission. This number may be increased depending on the number of candidates.</u> <u>(c) Candidates who are successful in the examination and who meet all other requirements shall become an International Umpire. They will receive the FISA International Umpire's licence and badge.</u> <u>(d) Candidates who are successful in the examination and who meet all other requirements shall become an International Umpire. They will receive the FISA International Umpire's licence and badge.</u>	

	~~(a)~~ <u>(e)</u> <u>Number of examinations – Candidates for the International Umpire’s licence failing their first examination attempt shall not be accepted for further examination in the same calendar year. Candidates failing for a second time shall then not be accepted for further examination in the next two calendar years. Candidates failing the examination at the third attempt shall not be accepted for further examination.</u>	
	~~iv)~~ <u>vi)</u> <u>FISA expenses - Where a member federation requests that FISA organise an International Umpires seminar or examination, the federation concerned shall pay the travel and accommodation expenses of the FISA experts who attend.</u>	
	<u>Any Umpire who has held a national licence for at least three years may become an International Umpire, provided that:</u>	
	<u>1. He has normal sight and hearing; and</u> <u>2. He passes the examination held by FISA.</u>	
	<u>The International Umpires’ licence is valid for a period of four years. When the holder participates in an Umpires seminar organised by FISA, the licence is automatically extended for the next four years. Where such seminars are organised at the request of a member federation, the federation must pay the travel and accommodation expenses of the FISA experts who attend.</u>	
	<u>Bye-Law to Rule 48 – International Umpire’s Licence</u>	
	<u>These Bye-Laws are found in Appendix 13 to the Rules of Racing.</u>	
	<u>Rule 51 – Fairness Committee</u>	
	<u>For World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Executive Committee shall appoint a Fairness Committee consisting of three persons with appropriate experience and ability to take the appropriate</u>	

	<u>measures in accordance with the Bye-Law to Rule 78 if the weather has created, is about to create, or is likely to create unfair or unrowable conditions.</u>	

APPENDIX 11	APPENDIX R611	
BYE-LAWS TO RULE 50 – FISA ADVERTISING RULES	BYE-LAWS TO RULE 3850 – <u>Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising and Identifications</u>FISA-ADVERTISING RULES	Include Sponsorship because the wording touches on it
1. Application of these Rules	1) Application of these Rules	
1.1 These Bye-Laws apply to:	a) These Bye-Laws apply to:	
1.1.1 All international regattas governed by FISA rules. In addition, certain sections below describe advertising rules for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup and such other international regattas as FISA may decide (FISA Events).	i) All international regattas governed by FISA <u>Rules of Racing</u> rules. In addition, certain sections below describe advertising rules for World Rowing Championship, World Rowing Cup and such other international regattas as FISA may <u>designate for this purpose</u> decide (FISA Events).	
1.1.2 Boats and equipment at the regatta venue from the time of the official opening of the venue until the end of the regatta.	ii) Boats and equipment at the regatta venue from the time of the official opening of the venue until the end of the <u>official closing ceremony of the regatta or, if no such ceremony, the end of the last medal ceremony.</u>	Better specify the end of the regatta.
1.1.3 Rowers and rowers' clothing and accessories with rowers when they are on the water, on or near the victory pontoon or stage during the hours of racing of the regatta (being all times that the traffic rules for racing are in effect in accordance with these Bye-Laws) and while victory ceremonies are in progress.	iii) Rowers and rowers' clothing and accessories with rowers when they are on the water, on or near the victory pontoon or stage during the hours of racing of the regatta (being all times that the traffic rules for racing are in effect ~~in accordance with these Bye-Laws~~) and while victory ceremonies are in progress.	
1.1.4 All regatta officials and umpires.	iv) All regatta officials and umpires.	
	v) <u>All sponsorship and advertising displays within the regatta venue.</u>	Include the regatta venue in the application of the Rules
These Bye-Laws do not apply to (i) the Olympic or Youth Olympic Games where the Olympic Charter applies, or (ii) the Paralympic Games where the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) rules apply, or (iii) other multisport games where the rules of the games authority apply.	These Bye-Laws do not apply to (i) the Olympic or Youth Olympic Games where the Olympic Charter applies, or (ii) the Paralympic Games where the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) rules apply, or (iii) other multisport games where the rules of the games authority apply.	

Advertising and Identifications	b) ~~Advertising, Sponsorship and~~ Advertising and Identifications	Remove Identifications as covered in later points and not here
	i) <u>"Sponsorship" shall mean the act of sponsoring or of being sponsored which leads to the display of the sponsor name or identification of any form of Identification.</u>	Adding definition of Sponsorship
1. "Advertising" shall mean all forms of advertising or identification including but not limited to any form of commercial identification.	ii) ~~4-~~ "Advertising" shall mean all forms of advertising, <u>display</u> or identification including but not limited to any form of commercial identification.	
2. Advertising is prohibited except where specifically provided for by FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing or related Bye-Laws.	iii) ~~2-~~ Advertising is prohibited except where specifically ~~provided for~~ <u>allowed</u> by FISA Statutes, Rules of Racing or related Bye-Laws.	
3. Advertising must comply with the laws of the country or region in which the regatta is being staged, and if it is televised, the laws that apply to the national television authority.	iv) ~~3-~~ Advertising must comply with the laws of the country or region in which the regatta is being staged, and if it is televised, the laws that apply to the national television authority.	
4. Advertising of tobacco and e-cigarette products and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol) is prohibited.	v) ~~4-Sponsorship by, or a~~ Advertising of, tobacco and e-cigarette products and strong liquor (more than 15% alcohol) is prohibited.	Retain "strong liquor", and add Sponsorship
5. During events (regattas and championships) that are staged only for junior rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited.	vi) ~~5-~~ During events (regattas and championships) that are staged only for ~~junior~~ <u>Junior (Under 19)</u> rowers, the advertising of alcohol is prohibited.	<u>Keep Junior and put Under 19 in brackets until 2022.</u> Change from Junior to Under 19 as per proposed change to Rules.
6. During events at which junior rowers participate (includes all regattas and championships) the advertising of alcohol is prohibited while junior rowers are racing.	vii) ~~6-~~ During events at which ~~junior~~ <u>Junior (Under 19)</u> rowers participate (includes all regattas and championships) the advertising of alcohol is prohibited ~~while junior rowers are racing.~~	Prohibit alcohol advertising during all regattas that have Juniors racing at them.
7. Advertising which is inappropriate or which is harmful to the image of rowing including tobacco and strong liquor or in contradiction with FISA Statutes or Rules of	viii) ~~7-~~ Advertising which is inappropriate or which is harmful to the image of rowing <u>including tobacco and strong liquor</u> or in contradiction with FISA	Delete repetition

<i>Racing and related Bye-Laws, in particular with Art. 3 of the Statutes, is prohibited.</i>	Statutes or Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws, in particular with Art. 3 of the Statutes, is prohibited.	
	ix) <u>With the exception of state lotteries that are owned or operated on behalf of a state authority, the sponsorship by, or advertising of, any form of betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition, whether or not involving any sport event(s), which involves the wagering of something of value (including real or virtual currency) on an outcome is prohibited. This prohibition applies irrespective of whether such betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition advertising would otherwise be permitted by the laws of the country or region in which it will appear. The advertising or sponsorship of any organisation conducting such activity is also prohibited.</u>	Moved from the Bye-Law
8. Where an advertiser deals in a product that is prohibited by this clause but also deals in a non-prohibited product, that non-prohibited product may be advertised providing that it does not incidentally promote the prohibited product.	x) ~~8-~~ Where an advertiser deals in a product that is prohibited by <u>these Bye-Laws</u> ~~this clause~~ but also deals in a non-prohibited product, that non-prohibited product may be advertised providing that it does not incidentally promote the prohibited product.	Refer to “Bye-laws” rather than just to “this clause”.
9. Advertising may not include anything which displays or leads to content which would not be permitted under these Rules (e.g. via website URL or address, etc.).	xi) ~~9-~~ Advertising ~~and Identifications~~ may not include anything which displays or leads to content which would not be permitted under these Rules (e.g. via website URL or address, etc.).	Delete this as we are changing the heading of (b).
The Council may issue Bye-Laws relating to advertising.	~~The Council may issue Bye-Laws relating to advertising.~~	This is already within the authority of Council under the Statutes.
1.2 General Principles	c) ~~1.2~~ General Principles	
1.2.1 A boat or its crew that is not compliant with Rule 50 or its ByeLaws may not be allowed to start a race and may be excluded or otherwise penalised by the Starter or Umpire.	i) ~~1.2.1~~ A boat or its crew that is not compliant with Rule ~~50-38~~ or its ByeLaws may not be allowed to start a race and may be excluded or otherwise penalised by the Starter or Umpire.	

1.2.2 If a crew has raced and it is then found that either the boat or any crew member was not compliant with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws, the crew may be relegated to last place in the race concerned. If the crew has been notified of its non-compliance and races again in a later round of the same event with clothing and/or equipment that is again or newly non-compliant, the crew shall be excluded from the event concerned.	ii) ~~1.2.2~~ If a crew has raced and it is then found that either the boat or any crew member was not compliant with Rule ~~50-38~~ or ~~these~~ its Bye-Laws, the crew may be relegated to last place in the race concerned. If the crew has been notified of its non-compliance and races again in a later round of the same event with clothing and/or equipment that is again or newly non-compliant, the crew ~~may~~ shall be excluded from the event concerned.	
1.2.3 Subject to 1.2.4. hereof, if any member of a crew participating in a victory ceremony does not comply with Rule 50 or its ByeLaws the crew may be relegated to last place in that particular race, excluded from the event concerned or otherwise penalised. Medals already awarded to a crew which has been relegated or excluded may be withdrawn and awarded to the next placed crew in that event.	iii) ~~1.2.3 Subject to 1.2.4. hereof, if~~ If any member of a crew participating in a victory ceremony does not comply with Rule 50 or its Bye-Laws the crew may be relegated to last place in that particular race, excluded from the event concerned or otherwise penalised. Medals already awarded to a crew which has been relegated or excluded may be withdrawn and awarded to the next placed crew in that event.	Referring to a deleted clause
1.2.4 Identifications on hats and socks do not need to be identical within the crew and subject to the agreement between the rowers and their member federation, may be used for individual rower sponsors (see 2.6 below).	~~1.2.4 Identifications on hats and socks do not need to be identical within the crew and subject to the agreement between the rowers and their member federation, may be used for individual rower sponsors (see 2.6 below).~~	Provisions for crew identifications are further in the Appendix
1.3 Exclusive Rights of FISA	d) ~~1.3~~ Exclusive Rights of FISA	
The following rights are the exclusive property of FISA for all FISA Events and, in particular, at all World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and shall be commercialised in cooperation with each organising committee in accordance with the applicable Event & Rights Agreement:	The following rights are the exclusive property of FISA for all FISA Events and, in particular, at all World Rowing Championship and World Rowing Cup regattas and shall be commercialised in cooperation with each organising committee in accordance with the applicable Event & Rights Agreement:	
1.3.1 Television rights, which shall be understood in the widest sense of the term, as it may be used from time to time, and shall include all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, by means of any Linear Television Service or Non-Linear Television Service, pay or	i) ~~1.3.1 Television rights, which shall be understood in the widest sense of the term, as it may be used from time to time, and shall include all means now known or hereafter devised, whether live or recorded, by means of any Linear Television Service or Non-Linear~~	Updated to current practises

free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission;	~~Television Service, pay or free television including terrestrial, satellite or cable transmission~~<u>Broadcasting Rights, which shall be understood to include but not limited to: broadcast, radio, online and interactive media, whether now known or hereinafter invented/developed, for reception on all platforms, exploited or distributed on a free or paid basis in any language, in public or private places, via the designated media, whether "Live" (which means the transmission of the content in real time or with only minimum technical delays as to be imperceptible to the viewer); "Delayed" (which means any transmission which is not Live); and "Radio Transmission" (which means the transmission of audio-only signals by means of the designated media).;</u>	
1.3.2 Commercial rights, including all commercial and sponsorship rights arising in relation to or in any way connected including signage rights, general sponsorship rights, official supplier rights, event programme rights, advertising rights on all promotional materials and publications, merchandising rights and hospitality rights.	ii) ~~1.3.2-Commercial Rights, which shall be understood to mean any and all commercial and intellectual property rights of any kind whatsoever, whether now known or hereafter developed, existing at any time anywhere in the world, in any and all media, arising from and/or in connection with any FISA Event and any part or aspect of them including, but not limited to: all sponsorship and supplier rights, advertising rights on signage and on all promotional materials and publications, licensing/merchandising rights, concession rights, ticketing rights, hospitality rights, catering rights, publishing rights, data rights and Broadcasting Rights (as defined in 1) d) i) above).~~<u>Commercial rights, including all commercial and sponsorship rights arising in relation to or in any way connected including signage rights, general sponsorship rights, official supplier rights, event programme rights, advertising</u>	Updated to current practises.

	~~rights on all promotional materials and publications, merchandising rights and hospitality rights.~~	
1.4 “Identification” and how it is measured “Identification” means the display of a name, designation, trademark, logo or any other distinctive sign or mark of any kind. The following types of Identifications are permitted under these Rules:	~~1.4 “Identification” and how it is measured “Identification” means the display of a name, designation, trademark, logo or any other distinctive sign or mark of any kind. The following types of Identifications are permitted under these Rules:~~	Split between content and heading
	e) <u>“Identification” and how it is measured</u>	
	i) <u>“Identification” means the display of a name, designation, trademark, logo or any other distinctive sign or mark of any kind. The following types of Identifications are permitted to be displayed on uniforms and equipment where specified under these Bye-laws:</u>	
1.4.1 Identification of a manufacturer;	(1) ~~1.4.1~~ Identification of a manufacturer;	
1.4.2 Identification of the product technology;	(2) ~~1.4.2~~ Identification of the product technology;	
1.4.3 Identification of the member federation or club of the crew concerned;	(3) ~~1.4.3~~ Identification of the member federation or club of the crew concerned;	
1.4.4 Name of the boat (not the manufacturer of the boat);	(4) ~~1.4.4~~ Name of the boat (not the manufacturer of the boat);	
1.4.5 Identification of the sponsor(s) of the member federation or club;	(5) ~~1.4.5~~ Identification of the sponsor(s) of the member federation or club;	
1.4.6 Identification of the sponsor(s) of an individual rower where specifically provided under these Bye-Laws;	(6) ~~1.4.6~~ Identification of the sponsor(s) of an individual rower where specifically provided under these Bye-Laws;	
1.4.7 FISA Identification.	(7) ~~1.4.7~~ FISA Identification.	
Each of 1.4.1. to 1.4.7. is an “Identification” for the purpose of this Rule.	Each of (1) ~~1.4.1.~~ to (7) ~~1.4.7.~~ is an “Identification” for the purpose of this ~~Bye-Law~~ <u>Rule</u> .	
Within one sponsors Identification, several different sponsors may be displayed, subject to the overall Identification not exceeding the permitted size and subject to Identifications being identical within a crew where this is stipulated in these Bye-Laws.	ii) Within one sponsors Identification, several different sponsors may be displayed, subject to the overall Identification not exceeding the permitted size and subject to Identifications being identical within a crew where this is stipulated in these Bye-Laws.	

The area of the Identification is calculated by drawing vertical and horizontal lines at right angles to each other extended from the most extreme points of the name or symbol, or of the background colour if this covers a larger area. Where the identification consists of separated elements, then where these elements are together identified with a sponsor, the measurement shall include the extreme points of all such elements together. The area is therefore measured as a square or rectangle, for example: 	iii) The area of the Identification is calculated by drawing vertical and horizontal lines at right angles to each other extended from the most extreme points of the name or symbol, or of the background colour if this covers a larger area. Where the identification consists of separated elements, then where these elements are together identified with a sponsor, the measurement shall include the extreme points of all such elements together. The area is therefore measured as a square or rectangle, for example: 	
1.5 FISA Reserved Space A FISA Reserved Space is a space reserved for use by FISA under these Bye-Laws to display a “FISA Identification” either on clothing or on equipment. A “FISA Identification” may be such identification as FISA shall specify, including but not limited to the regatta sponsor’s name and/or logo. Except as provided in 3.3.1. below, when this space is not being used by FISA it may be used by the regatta organiser but only with the specific prior agreement of FISA. The space shall not be otherwise used.	f) ~~1.5~~ FISA Reserved Space A FISA Reserved Space is a space reserved for use by FISA under these Bye-Laws to display a “FISA Identification” either on clothing or on equipment. A “FISA Identification” may be such identification as FISA shall specify, including but not limited to the regatta sponsor’s name and/or logo. Except as provided in ~~3.3.1.3.c.i~~ below, when this space is not being used by FISA it may be used by the regatta organiser but only with the specific prior agreement of FISA. The space shall not be otherwise used.	
1.6 A Manufacturer as Sponsor	g) ~~1.6~~ A Manufacturer as Sponsor	
1.6.1 If a manufacturer is also a sponsor, it may use the space reserved for a sponsor in addition to its use of the manufacturer’s space, but it may not create a single larger area by combining the two specified areas.	i) ~~1.6.1~~ If a manufacturer is also a sponsor, it may use the space reserved for a sponsor in addition to its use of the manufacturer’s space, but it may not create a single larger area by combining the two specified areas.	
1.6.2 If the area reserved for the manufacturer is not used by the manufacturer, it cannot be used for another purpose.	ii) ~~1.6.2~~ If the area reserved for the manufacturer is not used by the manufacturer, it cannot be used for another purpose.	
1.7 Identifications on the boat and within the Crew	h) ~~1.7~~ Identifications on the boat and within the Crew	

A crew may display different sponsor identifications on their boat, their oars and their clothing. However:	A crew may display different sponsor identifications on their boat, their oars and their clothing. However:	
1.7.1 Identifications on all oars/sculls must be identical within a boat/crew;	i) ~~1.7.1~~ Identifications on all oars/sculls must be identical within a boat/crew <u>with only the exception of the manufacturer Identification where individual rowers may choose to row with oars/sculls from different manufacturers;</u>	Additional words here for clarity.
1.7.2 Identifications on all equipment items and fittings in the boat must be identical within a boat/crew; and	ii) ~~1.7.2~~ Identifications on all <u>other</u> equipment items and fittings in the boat must be identical within a boat/crew; and	add “other” to distinguish from (i) above
1.7.3 Identifications on all clothing items must be identical within a crew except as specifically provided within these Bye-Laws.	iii) ~~1.7.3~~ Identifications on all clothing items must be identical within a crew except as specifically provided within these Bye-Laws <u>with regard to headwear, socks, and shoes and eyewear.</u>	Add “eyewear” here to match with 2(a)(i) below.
1.8 National Identity	i) ~~1.8~~ National Identity	
1.8.1 Crews competing in the name of their member federation are permitted to display their national identity on their rowers clothing and equipment except in those areas specifically reserved for other use or where Identifications are prohibited under these Bye-Laws.	i) ~~1.8.1~~ Crews competing in the name of their member federation are permitted to display their national identity on their rowers clothing and equipment except in those areas specifically reserved for other use or where Identifications are prohibited under these Bye-Laws.	
1.8.2 Where such identity is on the uniform it must be a part of the official design registered with FISA under Rule 51.	ii) ~~1.8.2~~ Where <u>national-such</u> identity is on the uniform it must be a part of the official design registered with FISA under Rule <u>3951</u> .	
1.8.3 National identity shall include the official national colours, the official country name and/or 3-letter identification code, the official national flag (as approved for FISA ceremonies) and any internationally recognised national symbols of the country.	iii) ~~1.8.3~~ National identity ~~shall~~ <u>may</u> include the official national colours, the official country name and/or 3-letter identification code, the official national flag (as approved for FISA ceremonies) and any internationally recognised national symbols of the country.	
1.8.4 Where the member federation is a region or territory, the national identity shall mean such colours, name and flag	iv) ~~1.8.4~~ Where the member federation is a region or territory, the national identity shall mean such colours,	

as are approved by FISA for use at international regattas held under its authority.	name and flag <u>and symbols</u> as are approved by FISA for use at international regattas held under its authority.	
For the avoidance of doubt, this provision shall not apply to crews competing under the name of a club.	For the avoidance of doubt, this provision <u>for national identity</u> shall not apply to crews competing under the name of a club.	
1.9 Except for state lotteries that are owned or operated on behalf of a state authority, the advertising of any form of betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition, whether or not involving any sport event(s), which involves the wagering of something of value (including real or virtual currency) on an outcome is prohibited. This prohibition applies irrespective of whether such betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition advertising would otherwise be permitted by the laws of the country or region in which it will appear. The advertising or sponsorship of any organisation conducting such activity is also prohibited.	~~1.9 Except for state lotteries that are owned or operated on behalf of a state authority, the advertising of any form of betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition, whether or not involving any sport event(s), which involves the wagering of something of value (including real or virtual currency) on an outcome is prohibited. This prohibition applies irrespective of whether such betting, gambling, gaming or lottery competition advertising would otherwise be permitted by the laws of the country or region in which it will appear. The advertising or sponsorship of any organisation conducting such activity is also prohibited.~~	Moved to point (1)(e)
2. Racing Clothing	2) <u>2-Identifications on Racing Clothing</u>	
2.1 Racing Uniform	a) ~~2.1~~ Racing Uniform	
2.1.1 The “racing uniform” of a crew is defined as the shirt and shorts or the one-piece equivalent. Other items of clothing, such as hat, undershirt or under-leggings, socks, etc., are not part of the uniform for the purpose of these Bye-Laws but such items must be identical within a crew except as specifically provided within these Bye-Laws.	i) ~~2.1.1~~ The “racing uniform” of a crew is defined as the shirt and shorts or the one-piece equivalent. Other items of clothing, such as hat, undershirt or under-leggings, socks, etc., are not part of the uniform for the purpose of these Bye-Laws but such items must be identical within a crew except as specifically provided within these Bye-Laws <u>with regard to headwear, socks, shoes and eyewears.</u>	
2.1.2 The Identifications on the racing uniform of a crew must be identical for each member of the crew. However, at international regattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and identifications or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and identifications of his own club.	ii) ~~2.1.2~~ The Identifications on the racing uniform of a crew must be identical for each member of the crew. However, at international regattas, members of a composite crew shall either wear an identical uniform and identifications or each member of the crew shall wear the uniform and identifications of his own club.	

Separate Identifications shall not appear together on the racing uniform when worn such that the presentation of either Identification is enhanced.	iii) Separate Identifications shall not appear together on the racing uniform when worn such that the presentation of either Identification is enhanced.	
2.2 Racing Shirt or Equivalent	b) ~~2.2~~ Racing Shirt or Equivalent	
2.2.1 For all FISA Events, the racing shirt shall be the “singlet” or “sleeveless-shirt” style.	i) ~~2.2.1~~ For all FISA Events, the racing shirt shall be the “singlet” or “sleeveless-shirt” style.	
	ii) <u>The following Identifications are permitted on the racing shirt or equivalent:</u>	
2.2.2 The Identification of the member federation or club in whose name the crew is entered may appear once on the front of the shirt and be no more than 100 sq cm in area. The identification of a member federation at a FISA Event may include the name of the specific event - for example, “(Member Federation Team) World Rowing Championships (place & year)” - subject to approval having been obtained from FISA for use of the event name at least three months before the start of the event and to this Identification being part of the registered uniform for that member federation.	(1) ~~2.2.2~~ The Identification of the member federation or club in whose name the crew is entered may appear once on the front of the shirt and be no more than 100 sq cm in area. The identification of a member federation at a FISA Event may include the name of the specific event - for example, “(Member Federation Team) World Rowing Championships (place & year)” - subject to approval having been obtained from FISA for use of the event name at least three months before the start of the event and to this Identification being part of the registered uniform <u>design</u> for that member federation.	
2.2.3 The Identification of the manufacturer of the shirt may appear once on the front of the shirt and may be no more than 30 sq cm in area.	(2) ~~2.2.3~~ The Identification of the manufacturer of the shirt may appear once on the front of the shirt and may be no more than 30 sq cm in area.	
2.2.4 One product technology Identification of no more than 10 sq cm may appear on the shirt.	(3) ~~2.2.4~~ One product technology Identification of no more than 10 sq cm may appear on the shirt.	
2.2.5 The identification of one or more sponsors of a member federation or club may appear as follows: a. One Identification once on the front of the shirt and be no more than 100 sq cm; and b. One Identification on each side of the shirt in vertical format to be no more than 80 sq cm each. Such Identifications should not encroach on the front or back of	(4) ~~2.2.5~~ The identification of one or more sponsors of a member federation or club may appear as follows: (a) ~~a.~~ One Identification once on the front of the shirt and be no more than 100 sq cm; and (b) ~~b.~~ One Identification on each side of the shirt in vertical format to be no more than 80 sq cm	

the shirt when worn but should appear only on the side. The Identifications may be different on each side but must be uniform within a crew.	each. Such Identifications should not encroach on the front or back of the shirt when worn but should appear only on the side. The Identifications may be different on each side but must be uniform within a crew.	
2.2.6 At FISA Events, rowers may be required to wear special clothing with the FISA Identifications. In particular, FISA may require all rowers to wear a T-Shirt, to be provided by FISA, to be worn under the rowers' racing shirt and upon which FISA Identifications of not more than 100 sq cm in area may appear once on each sleeve. If FISA does not require rowers to wear a FISA T-shirt under the racing shirt, rowers at FISA Events may wear a T-shirt under the racing shirt provided that any Identification on the T-shirt is limited to: 1. a manufacturer's Identification of not more than 10 sq cm in any position except on the sleeve; 2. a non-commercial identification once on each sleeve of a T-shirt which has previously been provided by FISA; 3. a national identity, and that if worn, all members of the crew must wear a T-shirt of the same colour and design.	(5) ~~2.2.6~~ At FISA Events, rowers may be required to wear special clothing with the FISA Identifications. In particular, FISA may require all rowers to wear a T-Shirt, to be provided by FISA, to be worn under the rowers' racing shirt and upon which FISA Identifications of not more than 100 sq cm in area may appear once on each sleeve. If FISA does not require rowers to wear a FISA T-shirt under the racing shirt, rowers at FISA Events may wear a T-shirt under the racing shirt provided that: <u>(a) If worn, all members of the crew must wear a T-shirt of the same colour and design; and</u> ~~(a)~~<u>(b)</u> any Identification on the T-shirt is limited to: (i) ~~1-~~a manufacturer's Identification of not more than 10 sq cm in any position except on the sleeve; (ii) ~~2-~~a non-commercial identification once on each sleeve of a <u>FISA T-shirt which has previously been provided by FISA for the purpose of this Bye-Law at a previous regatta;</u> ~~(iii) 3-~~a national identity, <u>and that if worn, all members of the crew must wear a T-shirt of the same colour and design.</u>	Additions to clarify that a previously provided FISA T-shirt is acceptable, pending the other requirements also.

For the avoidance of doubt, the “same design” requires all such shirts to have sleeves of equal length.	For the avoidance of doubt, the “same design” requires all such shirts to have sleeves of equal length.	
2.2.7 Leader Bib (World Rowing Cup) – At Victory Ceremonies of the World Rowing Cup, FISA may provide at its cost and require rowers to wear, “leader bibs” with identifications as may be determined or approved by FISA. FISA offers the member federation of the crew the opportunity to display its sponsor(s) on the leader bib on an Identification measuring no more than 100 sq cm in area.	(6) ~~2.2.7~~ Leader Bib (World Rowing Cup) – At Victory Ceremonies of the World Rowing Cup, FISA may provide at its cost and require rowers to wear, “leader bibs” with identifications as may be determined or approved by FISA. FISA offers the member federation of the crew the opportunity to display its sponsor(s) on the leader bib on an Identification measuring no more than 100 sq cm in area.	
2.3 Racing Shorts or Equivalent	c) ~~2.3~~ Racing Shorts or Equivalent	
	i) <u>The following Identifications are permitted on the racing shorts or equivalent:</u>	
2.3.1 The identification of the manufacturer may appear once and be no more than 30 sq cm.	(1) ~~2.3.1~~ The identification of the manufacturer may appear once and be no more than 30 sq cm.	
2.3.2 One product technology Identification may appear once and be no more than 10 sq cm.	(2) ~~2.3.2~~ One product technology Identification may appear once and be no more than 10 sq cm.	
2.3.3 In addition to the manufacturer and product technology Identifications, the racing shorts may have one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg. These Identifications must be identical within the crew.	(3) ~~2.3.3~~ In addition to the manufacturer and product technology Identifications, the racing shorts may have one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg. These Identifications must be identical within the crew.	
2.4 Headwear	d) ~~2.4~~ Headwear	
2.4.1 A crew is permitted to wear headwear.	i) ~~2.4.1~~ Individual members of Aa crew <u>are</u> permitted to <u>choose whether to</u> wear headwear.	
2.4.2 If two or more members of a crew wear headwear, such headwear shall be identical in colour and design except as otherwise provided in 2.4.4. below. The manufacturer may be different as long as the colour and design are identical.	ii) ~~2.4.2~~ If two or more members of a crew wear headwear, such headwear shall be identical in colour and design except as otherwise provided in <u>2.4.4(2)(d)(iii) and (2)(d)(iv)</u> . below. <u>The manufacturer may be different as long as the colour and design are identical.</u>	Moved to (2)(d)(iii)

2.4.3 The Identification of the manufacturer of the headwear may appear once and be no more than 10 sq cm in area.	iii) ~~2.4.3~~ The Identification of the manufacturer of the headwear may appear once and be no more than 10 sq cm in area. <u>The manufacturer may be different between individual crew members as long as the colour and design of the headwear are identical.</u>	
2.4.4 The headwear of individual crew members may have two sponsor Identifications each of not more than 50 sq cm in area. Subject to 1.2.4, these identifications are reserved for the sponsor or sponsors of that crew member and may accordingly, subject to 2.4.2. above, vary between crew members.	iv) ~~2.4.4~~ The headwear of individual crew members may have two sponsor Identifications each of not more than 50 sq cm in area. ~~Subject to 1.2.4, t~~ These identifications are reserved for the sponsor or sponsors of that crew member and may accordingly, subject to ~~(2)(d)(ii)~~ <u>2.4.2.</u> above, vary between crew members.	
2.5 Socks and leg coverings	e) ~~2.5~~ Socks and leg coverings	
2.5.1 This provision applies to socks and any other item of leg covering that is worn visibly below shorts (for example, leggings or pressure stockings).	i) ~~2.5.1~~ This provision applies to socks and any other item of leg covering that is worn visibly below shorts (for example, leggings or pressure stockings).	
2.5.2 At international regattas, all socks and leg coverings shall be of the same design, colour and length within the crew, except only as provided in the sponsor Identifications in 2.5.4. below. The manufacturer may be different as long as the colour, design and length are identical.	ii) ~~2.5.2 At international regattas, a~~ All socks and leg coverings shall be of the same design, colour and length within the crew, except only ~~as provided in for~~ the sponsor <u>and manufacturer</u> Identifications in ~~(2)(e)(iii) and (2)(e)(iv)~~ <u>2.5.4.</u> below. ~~The manufacturer may be different as long as the colour, design and length are identical.~~	Moved to (2)(e)(iii)
2.5.3 The identification of the manufacturer of the socks and/or leg coverings must be the same on each leg and may appear once on each leg and in each case shall be no more than 10 sq cm.	iii) ~~2.5.3~~ The identification of the manufacturer of the socks and/or leg coverings must be the same on each leg and may appear once on each leg and in each case shall be no more than 10 sq cm. <u>The manufacturer may be different between individual crew members as long as the colour, design and length of the socks or leg coverings are identical.</u>	

2.5.4 The socks or leg coverings (but not both) of individual crew members may also display one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg and distinctly separate from the manufacturer's identification. Subject to 1.2.4, these may be different within a crew and, with the agreement between the individual rower(s) and the member federation, may be offered to the sponsor(s) of the individual rowers in the crew and may, accordingly, subject to 2.5.2 above, vary between crew members and be different on each leg.	iv) ~~2.5.4~~ The socks or leg coverings (but not both) of individual crew members may also display one sponsor Identification of not more than 50 sq cm on each leg and distinctly separate from the manufacturer's identification. ~~Subject to 1.2.4, these~~ The sponsor(s) may be different within a crew and, ~~at FISA Events~~ with the agreement between the individual rower(s) and the member federation, may be offered to the sponsor(s) of the individual rowers in the crew and may, accordingly, subject to ~~2.5.22) e) ii)~~ above, vary between crew members and be different on each leg.	
2.6 Identification on Shoes Shoes shall be regarded as individual equipment and each rower may wear shoes of a different colour and manufacturer in the boat. Shoes worn at FISA Events, including the quick-release strap connecting them, may carry the Identification of the Manufacturer as generally used on products sold through the retail trade during the period of six months or more prior to the relevant event.	f) ~~2.6~~ Identification on Shoes Shoes shall be regarded as individual equipment and each rower may wear shoes of a different colour and manufacturer in the boat. Shoes worn at FISA Events, including the quick-release strap connecting them, may carry the Identification of the ~~m~~ Manufacturer as generally used on products sold through the retail trade during the period of six months or more prior to the relevant event.	
2.7 Identification on Eyewear	g) ~~2.7~~ Identification on Eyewear	
2.7.1 Eyewear is regarded as personal to the rower and may be different within a crew.	i) ~~2.7.1~~ Eyewear is regarded as personal to the rower and may be different within a crew.	
	ii) <u>The following Identifications are permitted on eyewear:</u>	
2.7.2 The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on one of the eyeglass arms and may be no more than 6 sq cm.	(1) ~~2.7.2~~ The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on one of the eyewear ~~glass~~ arms and may be no more than 6 sq cm.	
2.7.3 Alternatively, the Identification may appear twice,; once on each of the two arms,. In this case the Identification on each arm is to be identical and each may not exceed 3 sq cm in area.	(2) ~~2.7.3~~ Alternatively, the Identification may appear ~~twice,;twice;~~ once on each of the two arms,. In this case the Identification on each arm is to be identical and each may not exceed 3 sq cm in area.	
2.7.4 Only Identification of the manufacturer is allowed. No identification is permitted on the lenses.	iii) ~~2.7.4~~ Only Identification of the manufacturer is allowed. No identification is permitted on the lenses.	

3. Identification on Racing Boats	3) ~~3-1~~ Identification on Racing Boats	
3.1 At an international regatta, the only Identifications permitted on the racing boats are:	a) ~~3-1~~ At an international regatta, the only Identifications permitted on the racing boats are:	
3.1.1 The manufacturers of the boat and its fittings;	i) ~~3-1.1~~ The manufacturers of the boat and its fittings;	
3.1.2 The name of the boat;	ii) ~~3-1.2~~ The name of the boat;	
3.1.3 The sponsor(s) of the member federation or club;	iii) ~~3-1.3~~ The sponsor(s) of the member federation or club;	
3.1.4 FISA Identifications;	iv) ~~3-1.4~~ The sponsor of the organising committee (at international regattas) or FISA Identifications (at FISA Events);	Add this to accord with (3)(c)(i) & (ii) below
3.1.5 National identity.	v) ~~3-1.5~~ National identity.	
3.2 Identification of the Boat Manufacturer	b) ~~3-2~~ Identification of the Boat Manufacturer	
3.2.1 The symbol of the manufacturer of the boat may appear once on each side of the boat in the first 50 cm from the bow of the boat and be no more than 80 sq cm in area. The symbol shall not include any descriptive or other text.	i) ~~3-2.1~~ The symbol of the manufacturer of the boat may appear once on each side of the boat in the first 50 cm from the bow of the boat and be no more than 80 sq cm in area. The symbol shall not include any descriptive or other text.	
3.2.2 The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s), except those areas otherwise reserved for FISA and the sponsor(s). Each Identification may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.	ii) ~~3-2.2~~ The Identification of the manufacturer may appear once on each side of the shell in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s), except those areas otherwise reserved for FISA and the sponsor(s). Each Identification may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.	
3.3 FISA Reserved Space	c) ~~3-3~~ FISA Reserved Space	
3.3.1 International Regattas a. On a 1x, 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 60 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area. b. On a 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+, the first 80 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area.	i) ~~3-3.1~~ International Regattas (1) ~~a-~~ On a 1x, 2x, 2- or 2+, the first 60 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. ~~The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area.~~ (2) ~~b-~~ On a 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+, the first 80 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. ~~The Identification shall be no more than 800 sq cm in area.~~	

3.3.2 FISA Events a. On a 1x, 2x, 2- or 2+ boat, the first 80 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation 3-letter identification code. b. On a 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+boat, the first 100 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation 3-letter identification code.	ii) ~~3.3.2~~ FISA Events (1) ~~a-~~ On a 1x, 2x, 2- or 2+ boat, the first 80 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation 3-letter identification code. (2) ~~b-~~ On a 4x, 4-, 4+ or 8+ boat, the first 100 cm of each side of the shell in the section occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification and the member federation 3-letter identification code.	
3.4 Sponsor Identifications and Boat Name on the side of the boat	d) ~~3.4~~ Sponsor Identifications and Boat Name on the side of the boat	
3.4.1 Except for the provisions of para 1.8 , the only other Identifications permitted on the side of the boat are the name of the boat and/or the Identification of the sponsor(s) of the member federation or club.	i) ~~3.4.1~~ Except for the provisions of <u>(1)(i), (3)(b) and (3)(c)</u>~~para 1.8~~, the only other Identifications permitted on the side of the boat are the name of the boat and/or the Identification of the sponsor(s) of the member federation or club.	
3.4.2 The name of the boat shall be considered as a sponsor Identification for the purpose of this Bye-Law.	ii) ~~3.4.2~~ The name of the boat shall be considered as a sponsor Identification for the purpose of this Bye-Law.	
3.4.3 Each sponsor Identification on the side of the boat shall be positioned apart from the FISA Identification. However, on each side of the boat the sponsor Identifications may be combined into one or more larger Identifications, subject to the total area of the resulting Identifications not exceeding the total area of all permitted sponsor Identifications on that side of the boat.	iii) ~~3.4.3~~ Each sponsor Identification on the side of the boat shall be positioned apart from the FISA Identification. However, on each side of the boat the sponsor Identifications may be combined into one or more larger Identifications, subject to the total area of the resulting Identifications not exceeding the total area of all permitted sponsor Identifications on that side of the boat.	
3.4.4 On a 1x, one sponsor Identification is permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 800 sq cm.	iv) ~~3.4.4~~ On a 1x, one sponsor Identification is permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 800 sq cm.	

3.4.5 On a 2x, 2- or 2+, two sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.	v) ~~3.4.5~~ On a 2x, 2- or 2+, two sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.	
3.4.6 On a 4x, 4- or 4+, four sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.	vi) ~~3.4.6~~ On a 4x, 4- or 4+, four sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.	
3.4.7 On a 8+, eight sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.	vii) ~~3.4.7~~ On a 8+, eight sponsor Identifications are permitted on each side and each shall be no more than 600 sq cm.	
3.4.8 The sponsor Identifications may be different, including on each side of the boat. For example, an 8+ may display one sponsor Identification eight times or eight different sponsor Identifications or a combination of these.	viii) ~~3.4.8~~ The sponsor Identifications may be different, including on each side of the boat. For example, an 8+ may display <u>on each side of the boat</u> one sponsor Identification eight times or eight different sponsor Identifications or a combination of these.	Add for clarification
3.5 Sponsor Identifications on the fore and aft decks of the Boat	e) ~~3.5~~ Sponsor Identifications on the fore and aft decks of the Boat	
3.5.1 Only one sponsor Identification is permitted on each of the fore and aft decks of a boat, each no more than 800 sq cm in area.	i) ~~3.5.1~~ Only one sponsor Identification is permitted on each of the fore and aft decks of a boat, each no more than 800 sq cm in area.	Pending the proposal from SWE
3.5.2 The sponsor Identifications on the fore and aft decks may be different.	ii) ~~3.5.2~~ The sponsor Identifications on the fore and aft decks may be different.	
3.6 Identification on Riggers or Fins On each rigger and on each side of the fin, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and each may be no more than 16 sq cm in area.	f) ~~3.6~~ Identification on Riggers or Fins On each rigger and on each side of the fin, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and each may be no more than 16 sq cm in area.	
3.7 Identification on Swivels (Oarlocks) The identification of the manufacturer may appear either on one side or on both sides of the swivel. If the Identification is on one side only, it may not exceed 8 sq cm in area, or if on both sides each Identification shall be identical and may not exceed 4 sq cm in area.	g) ~~3.7~~ Identification on Swivels (Oarlocks) The identification of the manufacturer may appear either on one side or on both sides of the swivel. If the Identification is on one side only, it may not exceed 8 sq cm in area, or if on both sides each Identification shall be identical and may not exceed 4 sq cm in area.	
3.8 Identification on Seats	h) ~~3.8~~ Identification on Seats	

On each seat, the identification of the manufacturer may appear only once and may be no more than 6 sq cm in area.	On each seat, the identification of the manufacturer may appear only once and may be no more than 6 sq cm in area.	
3.9 With the exception of the plaque required under Bye-Law to Rule 39, paragraph 3.1, no other Identification of the manufacturer is allowed on racing boats.	i) ~~3.9~~ With the exception of the plaque required under Bye-Law to Rule ~~3928~~ , ~~paragraph 3.1~~ , no other Identification of the manufacturer is allowed on racing boats.	
3.10 Identification on Bow Numbers Number Plates	j) ~~3.10~~ Identification on Bow ~~Numbers~~ Number Plates	Delete to match (i) & (ii) below?
3.10.1 International Regattas – The Identification of an organising committee sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number plate and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height.	i) ~~3.10.1~~ International Regattas – The Identification of an organising committee sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number plate and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height.	
3.10.2 FISA Events – The Identification of a FISA sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number plate and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height. FISA may require at FISA events that boats carry a bow number plate displaying their national flag or their member federation 3-letter identification code instead of a lane number.	ii) ~~3.10.2~~ FISA Events – The Identification of a FISA sponsor may appear once on the bottom of the bow number plate and the lettering may be no more than 5 cm in height. FISA may require at FISA events that boats carry a bow number plate displaying their national flag or their member federation 3-letter identification code instead of a lane number.	
4. Racing Sculls and Oars	4) ~~4.~~ Racing Sculls and Oars	
4.1 Application – This Bye-Law applies to sculling oars and sweep rowing oars.	a) ~~4.1~~ Application – This Bye-Law applies to sculling oars and sweep rowing oars.	
4.2 Blade Colours – Only the member federation colours registered with FISA or the Club colours registered with the member federation may appear on the blades.	b) ~~4.2~~ Blade Colours – Only the member federation colours registered with FISA or the Club colours registered with the member federation may appear on the blades.	
4.3 The Outboard Section – No Identifications are allowed on the outboard section of the loom or shaft (that is, outboard from the collar).	c) ~~4.3~~ The Outboard Section – No Identifications, ~~including national identity~~ , are allowed on the outboard section of the loom or shaft (that is, outboard from the collar).	
4.4 Identification on the Inboard Section – On the inboard section of the loom or shaft (when measured from the attachment of the handle with the shaft to the collar) the following Identifications are permitted:	d) ~~4.4~~ Identification on the Inboard Section – On the inboard section of the loom or shaft (when measured from the attachment of the handle with the shaft to the collar) the following Identifications are permitted:	
4.4.1 Identification on Sculling Oars – On a sculling oar, one sponsor Identification of no more than 72 sq. cm. is allowed.	i) ~~4.4.1~~ Identification on Sculling Oars – On a sculling oar, one sponsor Identification of no more than 72 sq. cm.	

In addition, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq cm in area; and	is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq cm in area; and	
4.4.2 Identification on Sweep Rowing Oars – On a sweep rowing oar, one sponsor Identification of no more than 100 sq cm is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq. cm in area	ii) ~~4.4.2~~ Identification on Sweep Rowing Oars – On a sweep rowing oar, one sponsor Identification of no more than 100 sq cm is allowed. In addition, the Identification of the manufacturer may appear once and may be no more than 60 sq. cm in area	
4.5 No additional Identifications – Except for the provisions of paragraph 1.8 above, the only other markings allowed on sculling or sweep rowing oars are discreet marks to identify the owner, the particular boat and/or the position in which it is used.	e) ~~4.5~~ No additional Identifications – Except for the provisions of ~~(1)(i) paragraph 1.8~~ above, the only other markings allowed on sculling or sweep rowing oars are discreet marks to identify the owner, the particular boat and/or the position in which it is used.	
5. Identification on Regatta Officials' Clothing	5) ~~5.~~ Identification on Regatta Officials' Clothing	
5.1 International Regattas - Regatta Officials may wear clothing with organising committee sponsor Identifications.	a) ~~5.1~~ International Regattas - Regatta Officials may wear clothing with organising committee sponsor Identifications.	
5.2 FISA Events – FISA may require regatta officials to wear clothing with FISA Identifications.	b) ~~5.2~~ FISA Events – FISA may require regatta officials to wear clothing with FISA Identifications.	
6. Identification on Umpire Boats	6) ~~6.~~ Identification on Umpire Boats	
6.1 International Regattas – An organising committee may require the display of organising committee Identifications (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat.	a) ~~6.1~~ International Regattas – An organising committee may require the display of organising committee Identifications <u>or organising committee sponsor identifications-</u> (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat.	
6.2 FISA Events – FISA may require the display of FISA Identifications (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat.	b) ~~6.2~~ FISA Events – FISA may require the display of FISA Identifications (three maximum), each up to 800 sq cm, on each umpire boat.	

APPENDIX 12	APPENDIX ~~R7~~ <u>12</u>	
BYE-LAWS TO RULE 67 – FISA PROGRESSION SYSTEM	BYE-LAWS TO RULE ~~67~~ <u>57</u> – FISA PROGRESSION SYSTEM	

1. International regattas – Where the progression system provides two options for determining the allocation of crews to the next round, the option to be used for each round of each event shall be decided by random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, before the end of the first race of the immediately preceding round in that event. The result of the draw of the options shall not be published before the end of that immediately preceding round.	1. International regattas – Where the progression system provides two options for determining the allocation of crews to the next round, the option to be used for each round of each event shall be decided by random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, before the end of the first race of the immediately preceding round in that event. The result of the draw of the options shall not be published before the end of that immediately preceding round.	
2. World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games regattas – The Executive Committee shall appoint two persons with appropriate experience and ability to review, at the end of each round, the balance of the crews allocated to the next round by the two options. If one of the options appears to offer a better balance of crews than the other, based solely on the performance of the crews in all completed rounds of the regatta, they shall select that option. If there is little discernible difference between the two options, a random draw supervised by a member of the Jury will take place to select the option to be used.	2. World Rowing Championship regattas, Olympic, Paralympic and Youth Olympic Games regattas – The Executive Committee shall appoint two persons with appropriate experience and ability to review, at the end of each round, the balance of the crews allocated to the next round by the two options. If one of the options appears to offer a better balance of crews than the other, based solely on the performance of the crews in all completed rounds of the regatta, they shall select that option. If there is little discernible difference between the two options, a random draw supervised by a member of the Jury will take place to select the option to be used.	
World Rowing Championships	World Rowing Championships	
World Rowing Championships Case 1: 7 to 8 entries	World Rowing Championships Case 1: 7 to 8 entries	

Format – Two heats, one repêchage and no semi-finals. Heats – The winner of each heat goes forward to the final A; the remaining crews go into the repêchage. Repêchage – The first four crews in the repêchage go forward to final A; if there are 8 entries the remaining crews go forward to final B. Note the special case: there is no final B with 7 entries	Format – Two heats, one repêchage and no semi-finals. Heats – The winner of each heat goes forward to the final A; the remaining crews go into the repêchage. Repêchage – The first four crews in the repêchage go forward to final A; if there are 8 entries the remaining crews go forward to final B. Note the special case: there is no final B with 7 entries													
Table for World Rowing Championships Case 1: 7 to 8 entries	Table for World Rowing Championships Case 1: 7 to 8 entries													
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World Rowing Championships Case 2: 9 to 10 entries	World Rowing Championships Case 2: 9 to 10 entries													

Format – Two heats, one repêchage and no semi-finals. Heats – The first two crews in each heat go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchage. Repêchage – The first two crews in the repêchage go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B.		Format – Two heats, one repêchage and no semi-finals. Heats – The first two crews in each heat go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchage. Repêchage – The first two crews in the repêchage go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B.																		
Table for World Rowing Championships Case 2: 9 to 10 entries		Table for World Rowing Championships Case 2: 9 to 10 entries																		
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World Rowing Championships Case 3: 11 to 12 entries		World Rowing Championships Case 3: 11 to 12 entries																		

Format – Two heats, two repêchages and no semi-finals. Heats – The winner of each heat goes forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchage – The first two crews in each repêchage go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the repêchages.	Format – Two heats, two repêchages and no semi-finals. Heats – The winner of each heat goes forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews in each repêchage go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the repêchages.									
Table for World Rowing Championships Case 3: 11 to 12 entries	Table for World Rowing Championships Case 3: 11 to 12 entries									
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World Rowing Championships Case 4: 13 to 15 entries	World Rowing Championships Case 4: 13 to 15 entries									

Format – Three heats, one repêchage and two semi-finals AB. Heats – The first three crews of each heat go forward to the semi-finals AB: the remaining crews go forward to the repêchage. Repêchage – The first three crews in the repêchage go forward to the semi-finals; if there are 14 or 15 entries the remaining crews go forward to final C. Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case: there is no final C with 13 entries	Format – Three heats, one repêchage and two semi-finals AB. Heats – The first three crews of each heat go forward to the semi-finals AB: the remaining crews go forward to the repêchage. Repêchage – The first three crews in the repêchage go forward to the semi-finals; if there are 14 or 15 entries the remaining crews go forward to final C. Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case: there is no final C with 13 entries									
Table for World Rowing Championships Case 4: 13 to 15 entries	Table for World Rowing Championships Case 4: 13 to 15 entries									
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World Rowing Championships Case 5: 16 to 18 entries		World Rowing Championships Case 5: 16 to 18 entries		
Format – Three heats, two repêchages and two semi-finals AB. Heats – The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first three crews of each repêchage go forward to semifinals AB; the remaining crews go forward to final C. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.		Format – Three heats, two repêchages and two semi-finals AB. Heats – The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first three crews of each repêchage go forward to semifinals AB; the remaining crews go forward to final C. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.		
Table for World Rowing Championships Case 5: 16 to 18 entries		Table for World Rowing Championships Case 5: 16 to 18 entries		
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World Rowing Championships Case 6: 19 to 20 entries		World Rowing Championships Case 6: 19 to 20 entries		
Format – Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals AB and two semi- finals CD. Heats – The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. The last crew in each semi-final CD goes forward to final D and the remaining crews go forward to final C. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case for 19 entries: the last placed crews in S CD1 and S CD2 go to FD.		Format – Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals AB and two semi- finals CD. Heats – The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. The last crew in each semi-final CD goes forward to final D and the remaining crews go forward to final C. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case for 19 entries: the last placed crews in S CD1 and S CD2 go to FD.		
Table for World Rowing Championships Case 6: 19 to 20 entries		Table for World Rowing Championships Case 6: 19 to 20 entries		
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World Rowing Championships Case 7: 21 to 24 entries		World Rowing Championships Case 7: 21 to 24 entries		
Format – Four heats, four repêchages, two semi-finals AB and two semi- finals CD. Heats – The winner of each heat goes forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the four repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews of each semi-final CD go forward to final C; the remaining crews go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals.		Format – Four heats, four repêchages, two semi-finals AB and two semi- finals CD. Heats – The winner of each heat goes forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the four repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A; the remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews of each semi-final CD go forward to final C; the remaining crews go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals.		
Table for World Rowing Championships Case 7: 21 to 24 entries		Table for World Rowing Championships Case 7: 21 to 24 entries		

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World Rowing Championships Case 8: 25 to 26 entries		World Rowing Championships Case 8: 25 to 26 entries		

Format – Five heats, one repêchage, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB and two semi-finals CD. Heats – The first four crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchage. Repêchage – The first four crews in the repêchage go to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to final E. Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semifinals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three boats in semi-finals CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case for 25 entries: the last crew in the repêchage is eliminated and there will be no Final E.	Format – Five heats, one repêchage, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB and two semi-finals CD. Heats – The first four crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchage. Repêchage – The first four crews in the repêchage go to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to final E. Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three boats in semi-finals CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case for 25 entries: the last crew in the repêchage is eliminated and there will be no Final E.									
Table for World Rowing Championships Case 8: 25 to 26 entries	Table for World Rowing Championships Case 8: 25 to 26 entries									
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World Rowing Championships Case 9: 27 to 30 entries		World Rowing Championships Case 9: 27 to 30 entries		

Format – Five heats, two repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB and two semi-finals CD. Heats – The first four crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews in each repêchage go forward to the quarter- finals; the remaining crews go to final E. There are two options for the repêchages. Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semifinals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in semi-finals CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals.	Format – Five heats, two repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB and two semi-finals CD. Heats – The first four crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews in each repêchage go forward to the quarter- finals; the remaining crews go to final E. There are two options for the repêchages. Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semifinals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in semi-finals CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. There are two options for the semi-finals.									
Table for World Rowing Championships Case 9: 27 to 30 entries	Table for World Rowing Championships Case 9: 27 to 30 entries									
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World Rowing Championships Case 10: 31 to 36 entries	World Rowing Championships Case 10: 31 to 36 entries	

Format – Six heats, three repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, two semi-finals CD and two semi-finals EF. Heats – The first three crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews in each repêchage go to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to semi-finals EF. There are two options for the repêchages. Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semifinals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in semi-final CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in semi-finals EF go forward to final E. The remaining crews go forward to final F. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case for 31 entries: the last crew in each semi-final EF goes forward to final F; the remaining crews go forward to final E.	Format – Six heats, three repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, two semi-finals CD and two semi-finals EF. Heats – The first three crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews in each repêchage go to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to semi-finals EF. There are two options for the repêchages. Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in semi-final CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in semi-finals EF go forward to final E. The remaining crews go forward to final F. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case for 31 entries: the last crew in each semi-final EF goes forward to final F; the remaining crews go forward to final E.	
Table for World Rowing Championships Case 10: 31-36 entries	Table for World Rowing Championships Case 10: 31-36 entries	

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World Rowing Championships Case 11: 37 to 40 entries				World Rowing Championships Case 11: 37 to 40 entries				

Format – Eight heats, four repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, two semi-finals CD and three semi-finals EFG. Heats – The first two crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews in each repêchage go to the quarterfinals; the remaining crews go to semi-finals EFG. There are two options for the repêchages. Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semifinals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three boats in each semi-final CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first two crews in each semi-final EFG go forward to final E. The third and fourth crews in each semi-final EFG go forward to final F. The remaining crews go forward to final G. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case for 37-38 entries: the last crew in each semi-final EFG goes forward to Final	Format – Eight heats, four repêchages, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, two semi-finals CD and three semi-finals EFG. Heats – The first two crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews in each repêchage go to the quarterfinals; the remaining crews go to semi-finals EFG. There are two options for the repêchages. Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi-finals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three boats in each semi-final CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first two crews in each semi-final EFG go forward to final E. The third and fourth crews in each semi-final EFG go forward to final F. The remaining crews go forward to final G. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special case for 37-38 entries: the last crew in each semi-final EFG goes forward to Final	

G, the remaining third and fourth placed crews go forward to final F.	G, the remaining third and fourth placed crews go forward to final F.													
Table for World Rowing Championships Case 11: 37 to 40 entries	Table for World Rowing Championships Case 11: 37 to 40 entries													
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World Rowing Championships Case 12: 41-48 entries	World Rowing Championships Case 12: 41-48 entries													

Format – Eight heats, eight repêchages, four quarter-finals ABCD, four quarterfinals EFGH, two semi-finals AB, two semi-finals CD, two semi-finals EF and two semi-finals GH.

Heats – The first two crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages.

Repêchages – The first crew in each repêchage goes to the quarter-finals ABCD; the remaining crews go to quarter-finals EFGH. There are two options for the repêchages.

Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final ABCD go forward to semi-finals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. The first three crews in each quarter-final EFGH go forward to semi-finals EF. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals GH. There are 2 options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in each semi-final CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in each semi-final EF go forward to final E. The remaining crews go forward to final F. The first three crews in each semi-final GH go forward to final G. The remaining crews go

Format – Eight heats, eight repêchages, four quarter-finals ABCD, four quarterfinals EFGH, two semi-finals AB, two semi-finals CD, two semi-finals EF and two semi-finals GH.

Heats – The first two crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the remaining crews go to the repêchages.

Repêchages – The first crew in each repêchage goes to the quarter-finals ABCD; the remaining crews go to quarter-finals EFGH. There are two options for the repêchages.

Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final ABCD go forward to semi-finals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. The first three crews in each quarter-final EFGH go forward to semi-finals EF. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals GH. There are 2 options for the quarter-finals.

Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in each semi-final CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in each semi-final EF go forward to final E. The remaining crews go forward to final F. The first three crews in each semi-final GH go forward to final G. The remaining crews go

These previously appeared under the Case 12 table and were then accidentally omitted in the

Format – Time trial, eight heats, four quarter-finals ABCD, four quarter-finals EFGH, two semi-finals AB, two semi-finals CD, two semi-finals EF and two semifinals GH.

Time trial – The results of the time trial are used to determine the position of the first 48 crews in the heats. The remaining crews progress to Final I (up to 54 entries) or semi-finals IJ (up to 60 entries) etc.

Heats – The first three crews in each heat progress to the quarter-finals ABCD. The remaining crews progress to quarter-finals EFGH. There are two options for the quarter-finals.

Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each quarter-final ABCD go forward to semi-finals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. The first three crews in each quarter-final EFGH go forward to semi-finals EF. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals GH. There are 2 options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in each semi-final CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in each semi-final EF go forward to final E. The remaining crews go forward to final F. The first three crews in each semi-final GH go forward to final G. The

Format – Time trial, eight heats, four quarter-finals ABCD, four quarter-finals EFGH, two semi-finals AB, two semi-finals CD, two semi-finals EF and two semi-finals GH.

Time trial – The results of the time trial are used to determine the position of the first 48 crews in the heats. The remaining crews progress to Final I (up to 54 entries) or semi-finals IJ (up to 60 entries) etc.

All crews start in one time trial, starting one after the other, at 30 or 45 second intervals (or as close thereto as possible) from the start line using two adjacent lanes alternately. The highest seeded crew will start first, followed by the remaining seeded crews in seeded order, and then the remaining crews in the order of a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury and made explicitly for this purpose. If the Fairness Committee decides that there are not two lanes which provide equal conditions, then a single racing lane may be used (See Appendix xx, Processional Races

Heats – The first three crews in each heat progress to the quarter-finals ABCD. The remaining crews progress to quarter-finals EFGH. ~~There are two options for the quarter-finals.~~ Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each

remaining crews go forward to final H. There are two options for the semi-finals.		quarter-final ABCD go forward to semi-finals AB. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals CD. The first three crews in each quarter-final EFGH go forward to semi-finals EF. The remaining crews go forward to semi-finals GH. There are 2 options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. The first three crews in each semi-final CD go forward to final C. The remaining crews go forward to final D. The first three crews in each semi-final EF go forward to final E. The remaining crews go forward to final F. The first three crews in each semi-final GH go forward to final G. The remaining crews go forward to final H. There are two options for the semi-finals.		
Table for World Rowing Championships Case 13: 49 and more entries		Table for World Rowing Championships Case 13: 49 and more entries		
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NEW APPENDIX R8 – Time Trials – Bye-laws to Rule 62

	<u>Time Trials</u>	
	1) <u>Definition of Time Trials</u>	
	A time trial is a race in which crews are started one after the other, whether in one or more lanes, and where the result is determined by the time taken by each crew to complete the course.	
	2) <u>Circumstances in which time trials shall be used as part of, or in place of, the FISA Progression System</u>	
	a) As part of the FISA Progression System (Appendix R7) Case 13: 49 and more entries – The first round shall be in the form of one time trial for all crews; b) As a contingency in place of the FISA Progression System i) Contingency arrangements for weather conditions when no reasonable alternative is available under the Rules (for example, Heats, where reallocation of lanes is not allowed and/or where there is not enough time to delay racing); ii) To recover lost time in a regatta (caused by adverse weather or other conditions) by omitting one or more rounds and replacing with time trials.	
	SECTION A. FORMAT OF TIME TRIALS	
	3) <u>Format of Time Trials</u>	
	Time trials should normally be run in individual heat format to minimise the time between the first and last crews starting and finishing, with a maximum of 6 crews in each race, so as to provide the most equal conditions for all crews.	
	EXCEPTIONS –	
	a) where the Progression System (>48 crews) requires one time trial for all crews in that event; <u>and</u>	
	b) where time has been lost due to unrowable or unfair conditions or other reasons and there is not enough time to run all usual rounds before the finals, so one or more rounds must be cancelled. In such case all remaining crews in a group (e.g. heats, or quarter-finals ABCD) shall compete in one processional race.	
	4) <u>Starting Order and Frequency of Crews Starting</u>	
	a) As one time trial for all remaining crews If the time trial is for the first round of racing (heats), the highest	

	seeded crew starts first, followed by the second highest seeded crew, etc., and after all the seeded crews then the remaining crews shall start in order of a random draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, made for this purpose. If the race is for a subsequent round (repêchage, quarter-final, semi-final, final) the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two or more crews have the same placing in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order. Successive crews in a race shall be started at between 30 and 45 second intervals or as close thereto as possible.	
	b) As individual heats If the time trial replaces heats then in each separate heat the highest seeded crew shall start first and the second highest seeded crew shall start second. The remaining crews shall start in the order of their lanes, as given from the official draw. If the time trial is for repêchages, quarter-finals, semi-finals or finals then in each separate race the crews shall start in order according to their placings in the previous round. Where two crews have the same placing, (e.g. both were heat winners), then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine their starting order. Successive crews in a race shall be started at between 30 and 45 second intervals or as close thereto as possible. Each separate race shall be started at not more than five-minute intervals.	
	5) <u>Method of Starting</u>	
	a) International regattas: Only where suitable timing facilities exist, time trials may be conducted using a “flying start” in which crews start rowing before the 100 metre point and their time is taken from the time they pass through the 100 metre point to the time they reach the finish line. b) At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic and relevant qualification regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, time trials shall be conducted from a fixed start using the normal start and timing system. Where there is an automatic start system installed (using boots to hold the bows of boats) this shall not be used for time trials.	
	6) <u>Race Distance</u>	
	Using a fixed start, the race distance for time trials shall be 2,000m on	

	a FISA standard course. In exceptional cases and where a flying start is used, the racing distance should not be less than 1,900 metres.	
	7) <u>Number of Lanes</u>	
	a) Time trials shall in principle be held from fixed starts using two adjacent lanes subject always to the Fairness Committee (or President of the Jury in the case of an international regatta) deciding that conditions are equal in two lanes. (The use of two lanes gives crews more time to come onto the start (1 minute per lane)). b) It shall be the responsibility of the Fairness Committee to decide if 2 lanes are equal and that the 2-lane format can be used. The Fairness Committee shall also decide if two adjacent lanes should be used or if there should be one vacant lane between the two racing lanes. This decision might vary from course to course, but all factors should be considered, including security of crews and any impact of wash from one crew to the next. i) In particular, for time trials where all remaining crews in a group compete together in one time trial (as part of the Progression System >48 entries or contingency scenario), the use of two lanes will reduce the time required and therefore minimise any impact of changing conditions between the first and last crews in the race. c) If the Fairness Committee decides that two lanes are not equal then the time trial shall be run using one lane only.	
	8) <u>Equal preparation</u> a) Where 2 lanes are used for a time trial, equal conditions shall be provided for all crews, including warm-up. The location and design of warm-up zones should ensure that crews in each of the two racing lanes will have equal time for warm-up. (For this purpose it might be necessary to create two warm-up zones, one on each side of the course for each of the two racing lanes used.) Care shall also be taken to ensure any external disturbance is equal for both lanes (e.g. proximity of warm-up/cool-down boats and/or TV boats. b) Equal time to move on to the Start – The first crew or crews to race in a time trial should not be allowed more time than subsequent crews in that time trial to move to the start finger and prepare for the start as if a crew had just started before	

	them.	
	9) <u>Timing of Crews in Time Trials</u>	
	Times of crews in time trials shall be recorded to the highest available accuracy of the photo-finish system as necessary to determine the rankings between crews.	
	<u>SECTION B. CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH TIME TRIALS SHALL BE USED</u>	
	10) Except where used as part of the FISA Progression System, time trials shall not be used where other alternatives are available in accordance with Rule 63 (Unrowable Weather Conditions). The following definitions shall be used when determining whether time trials should be held.	
	a) <u>Unrowable conditions</u> Parts or all of the course and/or warm-up area are not rowable and it is not possible to conduct fair racing ("rowable" means that crews are able to warm up and race without risk of their boats swamping or overturning due to rough water conditions). In such adverse conditions, if the warm-up area is rowable and either one or two lanes are rowable and equal, processional races may be held in place of side-by-side racing. The President of the Jury shall determine when conditions are, or are about to be, unrowable.	
	b) <u>Unequal conditions</u> Conditions are not equal for all crews over the full length of the course. In such unequal conditions, if one or two lanes are	

	equal over the full time required to complete the processional race, processional races may be held in place of side-by-side races. (It will also be a factor if conditions at the different points of the course are changing quickly/suddenly or are predicted to change quickly/suddenly during the time required to complete the processional race.) At World Rowing Championship, Olympic, Paralympic, Youth Olympic and relevant qualifications regattas and World Rowing Cup regattas, the Fairness Committee shall determine when conditions are unequal. At international regattas the President of the Jury shall so determine.	
	<u>SECTION C. CONDUCTING TIME TRIALS</u>	
	11) The Council shall approve guidelines for the conduct of time trials.	

Appendix R9 – Duties of the Jury

Bye-Laws to Rule 95 – Duties of the Control Commission	1) Bye-Laws to Rule ~~79~~ <u>81</u> – Duties of the Control Commission	
<i>The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of rowers. The Control Commission shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boating pontoons. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for the following:</i>	The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of rowers. The Control Commission shall carry out its duties in the boathouse area and at the boating pontoons. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for the following:	
1. The correct weighing of coxswains following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	a) ~~1.~~ The correct weighing of coxswains following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	
2. Checking the deadweight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race).	b) ~~2.~~ Checking the deadweight to be carried by coxswains (before and after the race).	
3. The correct weighing of rowers in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	c) ~~3.~~ The correct weighing of rowers in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws.	
4. Crew changes before the race at International Regattas.	d) ~~4.~~ <u>Receiving notification of crew changes before the race. Crew changes before the race at International Regattas.</u>	Change to current practise
. Checking the identity of rowers to ensure that the composition of the crew is the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated crew photographs for this purpose.	e) ~~5.~~ Checking the identity of rowers to ensure that the composition of the crew is the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated crew photographs for this purpose.	
6. At International Regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of rowers, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters rowers and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews.	f) ~~6.~~ <u>At International Regattas where</u> ~~Where~~ other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of rowers, the ages of ~~Junior~~ <u>Under 19</u> , Under 23 and Masters rowers and, where applicable, the average ages of Masters crews.	

7. Where doping tests are carried out, to support the anti-doping officials to identify the rowers selected for testing by the anti-doping authority.	g) ~~7.~~ Where doping tests are carried out, to support the anti-doping officials to identify the rowers selected for testing by the anti-doping authority.	
8. Boats and equipment – Checking the following: 8.1 Compliance with all safety requirements in accordance with Rule 39 and its Bye-Laws; 8.2 Correct bow numbers or other identification as may be required on each boat and where applicable that each boat is carrying an official GPS unit and any other equipment required by FISA; 8.3 Possible use of unauthorised equipment; 8.4 Where applicable, minimum weights of boats; 8.5 Conformity of the boat with the rules regarding identifications; 8.6 Correct colours and design of oar-blades, where required;	h) ~~8.~~ Boats and equipment – Checking the following: i) ~~8.1~~ Compliance with all safety requirements in accordance with Rule ~~39~~ ~~28~~ and its Bye-Laws; ii) ~~8.2~~ Correct bow numbers or other identification as may be required on each boat and where applicable that each boat is carrying an official GPS unit and any other equipment required by FISA; iii) ~~8.3~~ Possible use of unauthorised equipment; iv) ~~8.4~~ Where applicable, minimum weights of boats; v) ~~8.5~~ Conformity of ~~the boat~~ <u>all equipment</u> with the rules regarding identifications; vi) ~~8.6~~ Correct colours and design of oar-blades, where required;	Updating of Rule number.
9. Uniform clothing of rowers and its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.	i) ~~9.~~ Uniform clothing of rowers and its conformity with the rules regarding ~~identifications~~ <u>identifications</u> .	
	j) <u>Receiving and giving decisions on objections lodged by crews against sanctions which were awarded during cool-down, training or other times and which objections, in order to be valid, must be lodged with an umpire before the crew embarks for the race to which the sanction and objection apply (Rule 75).</u>	Addition to clarify role in Sanctions
Bye-Laws to Rule 96 – Duties of the Starter and the Judge at the Start	2) Bye-Laws to Rule ~~96~~<u>82</u> – Duties of the Starter and the Judge at the Start	
1. Starter	a) ~~1.~~ Starter	
1.1 General Duties – Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations required by the Rules covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the radio and/or telephone communication with the Judge at the Start, the President of the Jury, the Judges at the Finish and the Control Commission is in working order. The Starter shall	i) ~~1.1~~ General Duties – Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations required by the Rules covering the start and the course are present and in working order. The Starter shall check that the radio and/or telephone communication with the Judge at the Start, the President of the Jury, the Judges at the Finish and the Control Commission is in working	

<i>also make certain that any crews on the water are obeying the prescribed traffic rules.</i>	order. The Starter shall also make certain that any crews on the water are obeying the prescribed traffic rules.	
<i>1.2 Communication – In principle, the Starter and the Umpire shall use visual signals to convey information. Where verbal communication is necessary, they shall address the rowers in English. If, for any reason, the use of another language enables a member of the Jury to be better understood by a crew, a rower or an accompanying official, he may repeat his information in that language.</i>	ii) ~~1.2~~ Communication – In principle, the Starter and the Umpire shall use visual signals to convey information. Where ~~verbal~~ ~~-oral~~ communication is necessary, they shall address the rowers in English. If, for any reason, the use of another language enables a member of the Jury to be better understood by a crew, a rower or an accompanying official, he may repeat his information in that language.	Changing to correct terminology for spoken communication.
<i>1.3 Unfair or unsafe conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the wind is likely to create unequal or unsafe conditions and, if so directed as described below, or after consulting with the President of the Jury, and the Fairness Committee where applicable, shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these rules to ensure a fair and safe race. The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes, in principle, at least two minutes before a start.</i>	iii) ~~1.3~~ Unfair or unsafe conditions – The Starter shall consider whether the ~~wind~~ ~~-weather~~ is likely to create ~~unequal~~ unfair or unsafe conditions and, ~~if so directed as described below or after consulting~~ <u>shall consult</u> with the President of the Jury, and the Fairness Committee where applicable, ~~shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these rules to ensure a fair and safe race.~~ The President of the Jury shall inform the Starter of any required changes, in principle, at least two minutes before a start. <u>The Starter shall take whatever steps may be necessary in accordance with these Rules to ensure a safe race.</u>	
<i>1.4 Information to Crews – The Starter shall inform the crews of the time remaining before the start and tell them (as soon as they enter the starting zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, he shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. He shall check that the rowers' equipment and clothing are in order.</i>	iv) ~~1.4~~ Information to Crews – The Starter shall inform the crews of the time remaining before the start and tell them (as soon as they enter the ~~starting~~ ~~-start~~ zone for the first time) in which lane they will race. In addition, he shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. He shall check that the rowers' equipment and clothing are in order.	
<i>1.5 Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick Starts and False</i>	v) ~~1.5~~ Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including Quick	

Starts) are described in the Bye-Laws to Rule 74 in the Rules of Racing. If a crew is excluded at the start or does not arrive at the start for its race the Starter shall leave the lane of that crew vacant.	Starts and False Starts) are described in the Bye-Laws to Rule ~~82-67~~ in the Rules of Racing. If a crew is excluded at the start or does not arrive at the start for its race the Starter shall leave the lane of that crew vacant.	Updating of Rule number.
1.6 Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to that race.	vi) ~~4.6~~ Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a crew if the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to that race.	
1.7 Late Arrival – The Starter may award a Yellow Card to crews arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. He may exclude a crew arriving after the start time.	vii) ~~4.7~~ Late Arrival – The Starter may award a Yellow Card to crews arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated start time. He may exclude a crew arriving after the start time.	
1.8 In the case of a Yellow Card previously awarded to a crew, the penalty shall be announced by the Starter after the announcement of “Two Minutes” for the race concerned. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of that crew.	viii) ~~4.8~~ In the case of a Yellow Card previously awarded to a crew, the <u>penalty-sanction</u> shall be announced by the Starter after the announcement of “Two Minutes” for the race concerned. The Starter shall instruct the official on the starting platforms to place a yellow marker adjacent to the starting position of that crew.	
1.9 Delay – Should it be necessary to delay a race (e.g. equipment breakage) or should some other unexpected event occur (e.g. lightning), the Starter shall consult, if necessary, with the Umpire and then with the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all rowers) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and the Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.	ix) ~~4.9~~ Delay – Should it be necessary to delay a race (~~e.g. equipment breakage~~) or should some other unexpected event occur (~~e.g. lightning~~), the Starter shall consult, if <u>necessarypossible</u> , with the Umpire and then with the President of the Jury; then inform the crews of the new starting time both <u>orallyverbally</u> and in writing (legible to all rowers) on a board affixed to the start tower. The Starter shall inform the Control Commission and the Judge at the Finish of the new starting time and the President of the Jury of anything unusual. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before getting out of the boat.	No need to include examples Oral is correct terminology for spoken word
2. Judge at the Start	b) ~~2.~~ Judge at the Start	

2.1 <i>Communications – Before taking up his duties, the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the radio and telephone link with the Starter and between the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms is in working order. The Judge at the Start sits at the front of the Aligner's hut, in line with the start line.</i>	i) ~~2.1~~ Communications – Before taking up his duties, the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the radio and telephone link with the Starter and between the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms is in working order. The Judge at the Start sits at the front of the Aligner's hut, in line with the start line.	
2.2 <i>Aligning – The organising committee shall appoint the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms. The Aligner instructs these officials to adjust the position of the boats until they are correctly aligned. The Aligner sits behind the Judge at the Start, in line with the start line, seated on a higher (30cm) chair or platform, looking over the head of the Judge at the Start. The Judge at the Start checks that the Aligner has positioned all the boats with their bows exactly on the start line. When he is satisfied that this is the case he indicates this to the Starter by raising his white flag. (Where a white and red light are available for this purpose, the Judge at the Start shall use these lights in place of the white and red flags.) Should correct alignment be lost during the subsequent starting procedure he shall lower his flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned.</i>	ii) ~~2.2~~ Aligning – The organising committee shall appoint the Aligner and the officials on the starting platforms. The Aligner instructs these officials to adjust the position of the boats until they are correctly aligned. The Aligner sits behind the Judge at the Start, in line with the start line, seated on a higher (30cm) chair or platform, looking over the head of the Judge at the Start. The Judge at the Start checks that the Aligner has positioned all the boats with their bows exactly on the start line. When he is satisfied that this is the case he indicates this to the Starter by raising his white flag. (Where a white and red light are available for this purpose, the Judge at the Start shall use these lights in place of the white and red flags.) Should correct alignment be lost during the subsequent starting procedure he shall lower his flag or switch off the white light until the boats are realigned.	
2.3 <i>False Start – The Judge at the Start, the Starter and the Umpire shall follow the procedure outlined in Rule 74 and its Bye-Laws.</i>	iii) ~~2.3~~ False Start – The Judge at the Start, the Starter and the Umpire shall follow the procedure outlined in Rule ~~83-67~~ and its Bye-Laws.	Updating of Rule number.
2.4 <i>Contact with the Umpire – Before the start, the Judge at the Start shall make contact with the Umpire to assure himself that the latter is ready.</i>	iv) ~~2.4~~ Contact with the Umpire – Before the start, the Judge at the Start shall make contact with the Umpire to assure himself that the latter is ready.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 97 – Duties of the Umpire	3) Bye-Laws to Rule ~~98-83~~ – Duties of the Umpire	
1. <i>Precedence – Except for the duties specifically attributed to them, both the Starter and the Judge at the Start are subordinate to the Umpire.</i>	a) ~~1.~~ Precedence – Except for the duties specifically attributed to them, both the Starter and the Judge at the Start are subordinate to the Umpire.	

2. <i>Duties on the Way to the Start – On the way to the start, the Umpire shall inspect the course installations to ensure that they are in proper order and shall satisfy himself that there are no obstacles on the course or wash from other motor boats affecting the course. He also makes certain that any crews on the water are following the prescribed traffic rules. Should he find any defect in the installations or any other problem, he shall inform (e.g. by radio from the start if necessary) the President of the Jury and he shall also inform any crews concerned.</i>	b) ~~2.~~ Duties on the Way to the Start – On the way to the start, the Umpire shall inspect the course installations to ensure that they are in proper order and shall satisfy himself that there are no obstacles on the course or wash from other motor boats affecting the course. He shall also make certain that any crews on the water are following the prescribed traffic rules. Should he find any defect in the installations or any other problem, he shall inform (e.g. by radio from the start if necessary) the President of the Jury and he shall also inform any crews concerned.	
3. <i>Duties during the Starting Procedure – During the starting procedure, the Umpire's launch should, in principle, either be immediately beside the Judge at the Start or behind the crews, in the centre of the course. Should the start for any reason be faulty, other than a false start, for which the Judge at the Start alone is responsible, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it himself by ringing a bell and waving his red flag.</i>	c) ~~3.~~ Duties during the Starting Procedure – During the starting procedure, the Umpire's launch should, in principle, either be immediately beside the Judge at the Start or behind the crews, in the centre of the course. Should the start for any reason be faulty, other than a false start, for which the Judge at the Start alone is responsible, the Umpire may order the Starter to stop the race or may stop it himself by ringing a bell and waving his red flag.	
4. <i>As soon as the race has started, the Umpire's launch shall follow immediately the rowers in the centre of the course.</i>	d) ~~4.~~ As soon as the race has started, the Umpire's launch shall follow immediately the rowers in the centre of the course.	
5. <i>Position of the Umpire's Launch – During the race, the Umpire must ensure that his launch is so placed as best to enable him to take action as effectively as possible. The position of the Umpire's launch should depend on the progress of the race and the progression of the crews to the subsequent rounds; it may also depend on weather conditions. The Umpire must satisfy himself that crews whom he may wish to address can hear him. Should it be necessary to overtake one or more crews, he must see to it that they are not hampered more than is necessary by the wash of his launch. He should position his launch, whenever possible, so as not to impede the crews' view of each other.</i>	e) ~~5.~~ Position of the Umpire's Launch – During the race, the Umpire must ensure that his launch is so placed as best to enable him to take action as effectively as possible. The position of the Umpire's launch should depend on the progress of the race and the progression of the crews to the subsequent rounds; it may also depend on weather conditions. The Umpire must satisfy himself that crews whom he may wish to address can hear him. Should it be necessary to overtake one or more crews, he must see to it that they are not hampered more than is necessary by the wash of his launch. He should position his launch, whenever	

	possible, so as not to impede the crews' view of each other.	
6. <i>Type of Race – The Umpire's decision may be influenced by the type of race (heat, repêchage, quarter-final, semi-final or final). He must therefore take this factor as well as the position in the subsequent races into account in considering any action which he may take under these rules.</i>	f) ~~6.~~ Type of Race – The Umpire's decision may be influenced by the type of race (heat, repêchage, quarter-final, semi-final or final). He must therefore take this factor as well as the position in the subsequent races into account in considering any action which he may take under these rules.	
7. <i>Safety – The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the rowers and he must do his utmost to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, he may call a crew's attention by raising his white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop". Should one or more rowers fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy himself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, he shall remain with the capsized crew until he is satisfied that all the members are safe and the rescue service is present.</i>	g) ~~7.~~ Safety – The Umpire shall take every care to ensure the safety of the rowers and he must do his utmost to prevent damage to boats and equipment. When necessary, he may call a crew's attention by raising his white flag, stating the name of the crew, and stop it by giving the command "Stop". Should one or more rowers fall into the water or should any boat capsize or sink, the Umpire must satisfy himself that the rescue service is in action and, if not, he shall remain with the capsized crew until he is satisfied that all the members are safe and the rescue service is present.	
8. <i>Adverse Weather – In the case of squalls or sudden deterioration of the weather, it is the responsibility of the Umpire to decide if the race may be started, is to continue or if it is to be stopped. The safety of the rowers is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing.</i>	h) ~~8.~~ Adverse Weather – In the case of squalls or sudden deterioration of the weather, it is the responsibility of the Umpire to decide if the race is to continue or if it is to be stopped. The safety of the rowers is more important than any of the provisions of the Rules of Racing.	
9. <i>Clothing – When officiating, the Umpire shall stand upright in his launch and wear the prescribed clothing (dark blue blazer, light blue shirt, FISA tie and grey trousers and, if worn, a dark blue hat). In wet weather, he may wear a blue raincoat. In very hot weather, he may officiate in his shirtsleeves, with or without a tie. Decisions on dress shall be taken by the President of the Jury, taking weather conditions into account.</i>	~~9. Clothing – When officiating, the Umpire shall stand upright in his launch and wear the prescribed clothing (dark blue blazer, light blue shirt, FISA tie and grey trousers and, if worn, a dark blue hat). In wet weather, he may wear a blue raincoat. In very hot weather, he may officiate in his shirtsleeves, with or without a tie. Decisions on dress shall be taken by the President of the Jury, taking weather conditions into account.~~	Moved to Rule 46 (Composition of the Jury).
10. <i>Coaching – As coaching with electric, electronic or other technical devices is not allowed during racing, the Umpire must make a regular check on the area adjacent to the course.</i>	i) ~~10.~~ Coaching – As coaching with electric, electronic or other technical devices is not allowed during racing, the	

	Umpire must make a regular check on the area adjacent to the course.	
11. Overall Ability – The Umpire must keep himself informed on rowing questions in general. It is also desirable that he should get to know the racing characteristics of individual crews and coaches.	j) ~~11.~~ Overall Ability – The Umpire must keep himself informed on rowing questions in general. It is also desirable that he should get to know the racing characteristics of individual crews and coaches.	
12. Zonal Umpiring	k) ~~12.~~ Zonal Umpiring	
12.1 For zonal umpiring the President of the Jury shall designate the points along the course at which the umpires shall be positioned and shall give such instructions as are necessary, including for contingency or other situations. Zonal umpires, when stationed in boats, may move to the centre of the course after the race has passed to confirm that all crews are within their lanes and shall then return to their designated position. If the umpire considers that any crew is about to interfere with another crew the umpire may follow the race for such distance as he considers necessary to take the appropriate actions under these rules.	i) ~~12.1~~ For zonal umpiring the President of the Jury shall designate the points along the course at which the umpires shall be positioned and shall give such instructions as are necessary, including for contingency or other situations. Zonal umpires, when stationed in boats, may move to the centre of the course after the race has passed to confirm that all crews are within their lanes and shall then return to their designated position. If the umpire considers that any crew is about to interfere with another crew the umpire may follow the race for such distance as he considers necessary to take the appropriate actions under these rules.	
12.2 Where zonal umpiring is in force, the provisions of this Bye-Law shall refer to each of the umpires responsible for respective zones of the race, both within their respective zone and outside where appropriate. The extent to which zonal umpires carry out their duties shall be subject to their location and consequent ability to oversee the race.	ii) ~~12.2~~ Where zonal umpiring is in force, the provisions of this Bye-Law shall refer to each of the umpires responsible for respective zones of the race, both within their respective zone and outside where appropriate. The extent to which zonal umpires carry out their duties shall be subject to their location and consequent ability to oversee the race. In zonal umpiring the Umpires shall be in radio communication with each other and with the President of the Jury.	
Bye-Laws to Rule 98 – Duties of the Judge at the Finish	4) Bye-Laws to Rule ~~82-84~~ – Duties of the Judge at the Finish	
1. The Judges at the Finish shall:	a) ~~1.~~ The Judges at the Finish shall:	
1.1 Determine the order in which the bows of the boats cross the finish line;	i) ~~1.1~~ Determine the order in which the bows of the boats ~~cross~~ reach the finish line;	Change to correct terminology.

1.2 Satisfy themselves that the Umpire has indicated, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order and to indicate to the Umpire acknowledgement of his signal by raising a white flag or displaying a white light;	ii) ~~4.2~~ Satisfy themselves that the Umpire has indicated, by raising his white flag, that the race was in order and to indicate to the Umpire acknowledgement of his signal by raising a white flag or displaying a white light. <u>He will clearly announce 'white flag' clearly;</u>	Change to correct procedure.
1.3 List the crews in their correct order of finish;	iii) ~~4.3~~ List the crews in their correct order of finish;	
1.4 Check that the official results on the result sheet and on the scoreboard are correct.	iv) ~~4.4~~ Check that the official results on the result sheet ~~and on the scoreboard~~ are correct <u>and announce 'race (number) official' which authorises publication of the official result.</u>	Change to correct procedure.
2. The senior Judge at the Finish shall sign the official record of the results.	b) ~~2.~~ The senior Judge at the Finish shall sign the official record of the results.	
3. Position – As a general rule, there shall be at least two Judges, one of them the Senior Judge, at the finish. They shall be positioned so to enable them to carry out their responsibility to determine the finish order.	c) ~~3.~~ Position – As a general rule, there shall be at least two Judges, one of them the Senior Judge, at the finish. They shall be positioned so to enable them to carry out their ~~responsability~~ <u>responsibility</u> to determine the finish order.	Correct spelling.

FISA ANTI-DOPING BYE-LAWS

**APPENDIX 14
BYE-LAWS TO RULE 100 – ANTI-DOPING**

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FISA ANTI-DOPING BYE-LAWS

APPENDIX 14 BYE-LAWS TO RULE 100 – ANTI-DOPING

INTRODUCTION

Preface

These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws are adopted and implemented in accordance with FISA's responsibilities under the *Code*, and in furtherance of FISA's continuing efforts to eradicate doping in sport.

These Anti-Doping Rules are sport rules governing the conditions under which sport is played. Aimed at enforcing anti-doping rules in a global and harmonised manner, they are distinct in nature from criminal and civil laws. They are not intended to be subject to or limited by any national requirements and legal standards applicable to criminal or civil proceedings, although they are intended to be applied in a manner which respects the principles of proportionality and human rights. When reviewing the facts and the law of a given case, all courts, arbitral tribunals and other adjudicating bodies should be aware of and respect the distinct nature of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, which implement the *Code*, and the fact that these rules represent the consensus of a broad spectrum of stakeholders around the world as to what is necessary to protect and ensure fair sport.

As provided in the *Code*, FISA shall be responsible for conducting all aspects of *Doping Control*. Any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping *Education* may be delegated by FISA to a *Delegated Third Party*, such as the International Testing Agency (ITA), however, FISA shall require the *Delegated Third Party* to perform such aspects in compliance with the *Code*, *International Standards*, and these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. FISA may delegate its adjudication responsibilities and parts of *Results Management* to the CAS Anti-Doping Division.

When FISA has delegated its responsibilities to implement part or all of *Doping Control* to the ITA or to another *Delegated Third Party*, any reference to FISA in these *Bye-Laws* should be intended as a reference to the ITA or to the other *Delegated Third Party*, where applicable and within the context of the aforementioned delegation. FISA shall always remain fully responsible for ensuring that any delegated aspects are performed in compliance with the *Code*.

Italicized terms in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws are defined in Appendix 1.

Unless otherwise specified, references to Articles are references to Articles of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

Fundamental Rationale for the *Code* and FISA's Anti-Doping Rules

Anti-doping programs are founded on the intrinsic value of sport. This intrinsic value is often referred to as "the spirit of sport": the ethical pursuit of human excellence through the dedicated perfection of each *Rower's* natural talents.

Anti-doping programs seek to protect the health of *Rowers* and to provide the opportunity for *Rowers* to pursue human excellence without the *Use of Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

Anti-doping programs seek to maintain the integrity of sport in terms of respect for rules, other competitors, fair competition, a level playing field, and the value of clean sport to the world.

The spirit of sport is the celebration of the human spirit, body and mind. It is the essence of Olympism and is reflected in the values we find in and through sport, including:

- Health
- Ethics, fair play and honesty
- *Rowers'* rights as set forth in the *Code*
- Excellence in performance
- Character and *Education*
- Fun and joy
- Teamwork
- Dedication and commitment
- Respect for rules and laws
- Respect for self and other *Participants*
- Courage
- Community and solidarity

The spirit of sport is expressed in how we play true.

Doping is fundamentally contrary to the spirit of sport.

Scope of these Anti-Doping Rules

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply to:

- (a) FISA, including its board members, directors, officers and specified employees, and *Delegated Third Parties* and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*;
- (b) each of FISA's *Member Federations*, including their board members, directors, officers and specified employees, and *Delegated Third Parties* and their employees, who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*;
- (c) the following *Rowers, Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons*:
 - (i) all *Rowers* and *Athlete Support Personnel* who are members of FISA, or of any *Member Federation*, or of any member or affiliate organisation of any *Member Federation* (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues);
 - (ii) all *Rowers* and *Athlete Support Personnel* who participate in such capacity in *Events, Competitions* and other activities organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FISA, or any *Member Federation*, or by any member or affiliate organisation of any *Member Federation* (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), wherever held;
 - (iii) any other *Rower* or *Athlete Support Personnel* or other *Person* who, by virtue of an accreditation, a license or other contractual arrangement, or otherwise, is subject to the authority of FISA, or of any *Member Federation*, or of any member or affiliate organisation of any *Member Federation* (including any clubs, teams, associations, or leagues), for purposes of anti-doping; and
 - (iv) *Rowers* who are not regular members of FISA or of one of its *Member Federations* but who want to be eligible to compete in a particular *International Event*.

Each of the abovementioned *Persons* is deemed, as a condition of his or her participation or involvement in the sport, to have agreed to and be bound by these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, and to have submitted to the authority of FISA to enforce these Anti-Doping Rules, including any *Consequences* for the breach thereof,

and to the jurisdiction of the hearing panels specified in Article 8 and Article 13 to hear and determine cases and appeals brought under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.¹

It is the responsibility of each *Member Federation* that decides to engage in *Doping Control* activities itself (independently from the *Doping Control* activities of its *National Anti-Doping Organisation*) to ensure that all *Doping Control* activities conducted at the national level on the *Member Federation's Rowers* complies with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

These Anti-Doping Rules shall apply without limitation to all *Doping Control* activities over which FISA or its *Member Federations* have authority.

Within the overall pool of *Rowers* set out above who are bound by and required to comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, the following *Rowers* shall be considered to be *International-Level Rowers* for the purposes of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, and, therefore, the specific provisions in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws applicable to *International-Level Rowers* (e.g., *Testing*, *TUEs*, whereabouts, and *Results Management*) shall apply to such *Rowers*:

- (a) *Rowers* who are part of the FISA's *Registered Testing Pool* or FISA's *Testing Pool* (if one is established);
- (b) *Rowers* who participate in the following FISA *Events*:
 - World Rowing Cup Regattas;
 - World Rowing Championships for Seniors, U23 and Juniors;
 - Olympic, Youth Olympic and Paralympic Qualification Regattas;
 - Paralympic Games Rowing Regattas

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITION OF DOPING

Doping is defined as the occurrence of one or more of the anti-doping rule violations set forth in Article 2.1 through Article 2.11 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

ARTICLE 2 ANTI-DOPING RULE VIOLATIONS

The purpose of Article 2 is to specify the circumstances and conduct which constitute anti-doping rule violations. Hearings in doping cases will proceed based on the assertion that one or more of these specific rules have been violated.

¹ [Comment: Where the Code requires a Person other than a Rower or Athlete Support Person to be bound by the Code, such Person would of course not be subject to Sample collection or Testing, and would not be charged with an anti-doping rule violation under the Code for Use or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method. Rather, such Person would only be subject to discipline for a violation of Code Articles 2.5 (Tampering), 2.7 (Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration), 2.9 (Complicity), 2.10 (Prohibited Association) and 2.11 (Retaliation). Furthermore, such Person would be subject to the additional roles and responsibilities according to Code Article 21.3. Also, the obligation to require an employee to be bound by the Code is subject to applicable law.]

FISA shall ensure that, as per Article 19 of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, any arrangements with their board members, directors, officers, and specified employees, as well as with the Delegated Third Parties and their employees – either employment, contractual or otherwise – have explicit provisions incorporated according to which such Persons are bound by, agree to comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, and agree on the FISA's authority to solve the anti-doping cases.]

Rowers or other *Persons* shall be responsible for knowing what constitutes an anti-doping rule violation and the substances and methods which have been included on the *Prohibited List*.

The following constitute anti-doping rule violations:

2.1 Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Rower's Sample*

2.1.1 It is the *Rowers'* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters their bodies. *Rowers* are responsible for any *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found to be present in their *Samples*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, *Negligence* or knowing *Use* on the *Rower's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1.²

2.1.2 Sufficient proof of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1 is established by any of the following: presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in the *Rower's A Sample* where the *Rower* waives analysis of the *B Sample* and the *B Sample* is not analysed; or, where the *Rower's B Sample* is analysed and the analysis of the *Rower's B Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the *Rower's A Sample*; or where the *Rower's A* or *B Sample* is split into two (2) parts and the analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample* confirms the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* found in the first part of the split *Sample* or the *Rower* waives analysis of the confirmation part of the split *Sample*.³

2.1.3 Excepting those substances for which a *Decision Limit* is specifically identified in the *Prohibited List* or a *Technical Document*, the presence of any reported quantity of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Rower's Sample* shall constitute an anti-doping rule violation.

2.1.4 As an exception to the general rule of Article 2.1, the *Prohibited List*, *International Standards* or *Technical Documents* may establish special criteria for reporting or the evaluation of certain *Prohibited Substances*.

2.2 Use or Attempted Use by a *Rower* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*⁴

² [Comment to Article 2.1.1: An anti-doping rule violation is committed under this Article without regard to a *Rower's Fault*. This rule has been referred to in various CAS decisions as "Strict Liability". A *Rower's Fault* is taken into consideration in determining the Consequences of this anti-doping rule violation under Article 10. This principle has consistently been upheld by CAS.]

³ [Comment to Article 2.1.2: The Anti-Doping Organisation with Results Management responsibility may, at its discretion, choose to have the *B Sample* analysed even if the *Rower* does not request the analysis of the *B Sample*.]

⁴ [Comment to Article 2.2: It has always been the case that Use or Attempted Use of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* may be established by any reliable means. As noted in the Comment to Article 3.2, unlike the proof required to establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.1, Use or Attempted Use may also be established by other reliable means such as admissions by the *Rower*, witness statements, documentary evidence, conclusions drawn from longitudinal profiling, including data collected as part of the *Rower Biological Passport*, or other analytical information which does not otherwise satisfy all the requirements to establish "Presence" of a *Prohibited Substance* under Article 2.1.

For example, Use may be established based upon reliable analytical data from the analysis of an *A Sample* (without confirmation from an analysis of a *B Sample*) or from the analysis of a *B Sample* alone where the Anti-Doping Organisation provides a satisfactory explanation for the lack of confirmation in the other *Sample*.]

2.2.1 It is the *Rowers'* personal duty to ensure that no *Prohibited Substance* enters their bodies and that no *Prohibited Method* is *Used*. Accordingly, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, *Negligence* or knowing *Use* on the *Rower's* part be demonstrated in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation for *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*.

2.2.2 The success or failure of the *Use* or *Attempted Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* is not material. It is sufficient that the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* was *Used* or *Attempted* to be *Used* for an anti-doping rule violation to be committed.⁵

2.3 Evading, Refusing or Failing to Submit to Sample Collection by a Rower

Evading *Sample* collection; or refusing or failing to submit to *Sample* collection without compelling justification after notification by a duly authorised *Person*.⁶

2.4 Whereabouts Failures by a Rower

Any combination of three (3) missed tests and/or filing failures, as defined in the *International Standard for Results Management*, within a twelve (12) month period by a *Rower* in a *Registered Testing Pool*.

2.5 Tampering or Attempted Tampering with any Part of Doping Control by a Rower or Other Person

2.6 Possession of a Prohibited Substance or a Prohibited Method by a Rower or Rower Support Person

2.6.1 *Possession* by a *Rower In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, or *Possession* by a *Rower Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* unless the *Rower* establishes that the *Possession* is consistent with a *Therapeutic Use Exemption* ("TUE") granted in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.

2.6.2 *Possession* by an *Athlete Support Person In-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method*, or *Possession* by an *Athlete Support Person Out-of-Competition* of any *Prohibited Substance* or any *Prohibited Method* which is prohibited *Out-of-Competition* in connection with a *Rower*, *Competition* or training, unless the *Athlete Support Person* establishes that the *Possession* is

⁵ [Comment to Article 2.2.2: Demonstrating the "Attempted Use" of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* requires proof of intent on the *Rower's* part. The fact that intent may be required to prove this particular anti-doping rule violation does not undermine the *Strict Liability* principle established for violations of Article 2.1 and violations of Article 2.2 in respect of *Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

A *Rower's Use* of a *Prohibited Substance* constitutes an anti-doping rule violation unless such substance is not prohibited *Out-of-Competition* and the *Rower's Use* takes place *Out-of-Competition*. (However, the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Sample* collected *In-Competition* is a violation of Article 2.1 regardless of when that substance might have been administered.)]

⁶ [Comment to Article 2.3: **Error! Main Document Only.** For example, it would be an anti-doping rule violation of "evading *Sample* collection" if it were established that a *Rower* was deliberately avoiding a *Doping Control* official to evade notification or *Testing*. A violation of "failing to submit to *Sample* collection" may be based on either intentional or negligent conduct of the *Rower*, while "evading" or "refusing" *Sample* collection contemplates intentional conduct by the *Rower*.]

consistent with a *TUE* granted to a *Rower* in accordance with Article 4.4 or other acceptable justification.⁷

2.7 *Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking in any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method by a Rower or Other Person*

2.8 *Administration or Attempted Administration by a Rower or Other Person to any Rower In-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method, or Administration or Attempted Administration to any Rower Out-of-Competition of any Prohibited Substance or any Prohibited Method that is Prohibited Out-of-Competition*

2.9 *Complicity or Attempted Complicity by a Rower or Other Person*

Assisting, encouraging, aiding, abetting, conspiring, covering up or any other type of intentional complicity or *Attempted* complicity involving an anti-doping rule violation, *Attempted* anti-doping rule violation or violation of Article 10.14.1 by another *Person*.⁸

2.10 *Prohibited Association by a Rower or Other Person*

2.10.1 Association by a *Rower* or other *Person* subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organisation* in a professional or sport-related capacity with any *Athlete Support Person* who:

2.10.1.1 If subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, is serving a period of *Ineligibility*; or

2.10.1.2 If not subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organisation* and where *Ineligibility* has not been addressed in a *Results Management* process pursuant to the *Code*, has been convicted or found in a criminal, disciplinary or professional proceeding to have engaged in conduct which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code-compliant* rules had been applicable to such *Person*. The disqualifying status of such *Person* shall be in force for the longer of six (6) years from the criminal, professional or disciplinary decision or the duration of the criminal, disciplinary or professional sanction imposed; or

2.10.1.3 Is serving as a front or intermediary for an individual described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2.

2.10.2 To establish a violation of Article 2.10, an *Anti-Doping Organisation* must establish that the *Rower* or other *Person* knew of the *Athlete Support Person's* disqualifying status.

⁷ [Comment to Articles 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification would not include, for example, buying or Possessing a Prohibited Substance for purposes of giving it to a friend or relative, except under justifiable medical circumstances where that Person had a physician's prescription, e.g., buying Insulin for a diabetic child.]

[Comment to Article 2.6.1 and 2.6.2: Acceptable justification may include, for example, (a) a *Rower* or a team doctor carrying Prohibited Substances or Prohibited Methods for dealing with acute and emergency situations (e.g., an epinephrine auto-injector), or (b) a *Rower* Possessing a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons shortly prior to applying for and receiving a determination on a *TUE*.]

⁸ [Comment to Article 2.9: Complicity or Attempted Complicity may include either physical or psychological assistance.]

The burden shall be on the *Rower* or other *Person* to establish that any association with an *Athlete Support Person* described in Article 2.10.1.1 or 2.10.1.2 is not in a professional or sport-related capacity and/or that such association could not have been reasonably avoided.

Anti-Doping Organisations that are aware of *Athlete Support Personnel* who meet the criteria described in Article 2.10.1.1, 2.10.1.2, or 2.10.1.3 shall submit that information to WADA.⁹

2.11 Acts by a Rower or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities

Where such conduct does not otherwise constitute a violation of Article 2.5:

2.11.1 Any act which threatens or seeks to intimidate another *Person* with the intent of discouraging the *Person* from the good-faith reporting of information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the *Code* to WADA, an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or *Person* conducting an investigation for WADA or an *Anti-Doping Organisation*.

2.11.2 Retaliation against a *Person* who, in good faith, has provided evidence or information that relates to an alleged anti-doping rule violation or alleged non-compliance with the *Code* to WADA, an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, law enforcement, regulatory or professional disciplinary body, hearing body or *Person* conducting an investigation for WADA or an *Anti-Doping Organisation*.

For purposes of Article 2.11, retaliation, threatening and intimidation include an act taken against such *Person* either because the act lacks a good faith basis or is a disproportionate response.¹⁰

ARTICLE 3 PROOF OF DOPING

3.1 Burdens and Standards of Proof

⁹ [Comment to Article 2.10: *Rowers* and other *Persons* must not work with coaches, trainers, physicians or other *Athlete Support Personnel* who are *Ineligible* on account of an anti-doping rule violation or who have been criminally convicted or professionally disciplined in relation to doping. This also prohibits association with any other *Rower* who is acting as a coach or *Athlete Support Person* while serving a period of *Ineligibility*. Some examples of the types of association which are prohibited include: obtaining training, strategy, technique, nutrition or medical advice; obtaining therapy, treatment or prescriptions; providing any bodily products for analysis; or allowing the *Rower Support Person* to serve as an agent or representative. Prohibited association need not involve any form of compensation.

While Article 2.10 does not require the *Anti-Doping Organisation* to notify the *Rower* or other *Person* about the *Athlete Support Person*'s disqualifying status, such notice, if provided, would be important evidence to establish that the *Rower* or other *Person* knew about the disqualifying status of the *Athlete Support Person*.]

¹⁰ [Comment to Article 2.11.2: This Article is intended to protect *Persons* who make good faith reports, and does not protect *Persons* who knowingly make false reports.]

[Comment to Article 2.11.2: Retaliation would include, for example, actions that threaten the physical or mental well-being or economic interests of the reporting *Persons*, their families or associates. Retaliation would not include an *Anti-Doping Organisation* asserting in good faith an anti-doping rule violation against the reporting *Person*. For purposes of Article 2.11, a report is not made in good faith where the *Person* making the report knows the report to be false.]

FISA shall have the burden of establishing that an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. The standard of proof shall be whether FISA has established an anti-doping rule violation to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel bearing in mind the seriousness of the allegation which is made. This standard of proof in all cases is greater than a mere balance of probability but less than proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Where these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws place the burden of proof upon the *Rower* or other *Person* alleged to have committed an anti-doping rule violation to rebut a presumption or establish specified facts or circumstances, except as provided in Articles 3.2.2 and 3.2.3, the standard of proof shall be by a balance of probability.¹¹

3.2 Methods of Establishing Facts and Presumptions

Facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means, including admissions.¹² The following rules of proof shall be applicable in doping cases:

3.2.1 Analytical methods or *Decision Limits* approved by WADA after consultation within the relevant scientific community or which have been the subject of peer review are presumed to be scientifically valid. Any *Rower* or other *Person* seeking to challenge whether the conditions for such presumption have been met or to rebut this presumption of scientific validity shall, as a condition precedent to any such challenge, first notify WADA of the challenge and the basis of the challenge. The initial hearing body, appellate body or CAS, on its own initiative, may also inform WADA of any such challenge. Within ten (10) days of WADA's receipt of such notice and the case file related to such challenge, WADA shall also have the right to intervene as a party, appear as *amicus curiae* or otherwise provide evidence in such proceeding. In cases before CAS, at WADA's request, the CAS panel shall appoint an appropriate scientific expert to assist the panel in its evaluation of the challenge.¹³

3.2.2 WADA-accredited laboratories, and other laboratories approved by WADA, are presumed to have conducted *Sample* analysis and custodial procedures in accordance with the *International Standard* for Laboratories. The *Rower* or other *Person* may rebut this presumption by establishing that a departure from the *International Standard* for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

If the *Rower* or other *Person* rebuts the preceding presumption by showing that a departure from the *International Standard* for Laboratories occurred which could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*, then FISA shall

¹¹ [Comment to Article 3.1: This standard of proof required to be met by FISA is comparable to the standard which is applied in most countries to cases involving professional misconduct.]

¹² [Comment to Article 3.2: For example, FISA may establish an anti-doping rule violation under Article 2.2 based on the *Rower's* admissions, the credible testimony of third *Persons*, reliable documentary evidence, reliable analytical data from either an A or B *Sample* as provided in the Comments to Article 2.2, or conclusions drawn from the profile of a series of the *Rower's* blood or urine *Samples*, such as data from the *Rower Biological Passport*.]

¹³ [Comment to Article 3.2.1: For certain *Prohibited Substances*, WADA may instruct WADA-accredited laboratories not to report *Samples* as an *Adverse Analytical Finding* if the estimated concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* is below a *Minimum Reporting Level*. WADA's decision in determining that *Minimum Reporting Level* or in determining which *Prohibited Substances* should be subject to *Minimum Reporting Levels* shall not be subject to challenge. Further, the laboratory's estimated concentration of such *Prohibited Substance* in a *Sample* may only be an estimate. In no event shall the possibility that the exact concentration of the *Prohibited Substance* in the *Sample* may be below the *Minimum Reporting Level* constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on the presence of that *Prohibited Substance* in the *Sample*.]

have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.¹⁴

3.2.3 Departures from any other *International Standard* or other anti-doping rule or policy set forth in the *Code* or these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall not invalidate analytical results or other evidence of an anti-doping rule violation, and shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation;¹⁵ provided, however, if the *Rower* or other *Person* establishes that a departure from one of the specific *International Standard* provisions listed below could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or whereabouts failure, then FISA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* or the whereabouts failure:

- (i) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations related to *Sample* collection or *Sample* handling which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case FISA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;
- (ii) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Results Management* or *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations related to an *Adverse Passport Finding* which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation, in which case FISA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the anti-doping rule violation;
- (iii) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Results Management* related to the requirement to provide notice to the *Rower* of the B *Sample* opening which could reasonably have caused an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, in which case FISA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*;¹⁶
- (iv) a departure from the *International Standard* for *Results Management* related to *Rower* notification which could reasonably have caused an

¹⁴ [Comment to Article 3.2.2: **Error! Main Document Only.** The burden is on the *Rower* or other *Person* to establish, by a balance of probability, a departure from the *International Standard* for Laboratories that could reasonably have caused the *Adverse Analytical Finding*. Thus, once the *Rower* or other *Person* establishes the departure by a balance of probability, the *Rower* or other *Person*'s burden on causation is the somewhat lower standard of proof – "could reasonably have caused." If the *Rower* or other *Person* satisfies these standards, the burden shifts to FISA to prove to the comfortable satisfaction of the hearing panel that the departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding*.]

¹⁵ [Comment to Article 3.2.3: Departures from an *International Standard* or other rule unrelated to *Sample* collection or handling, *Adverse Passport Finding*, or *Rower* notification relating to whereabouts failure or B *Sample* opening – e.g., the *International Standard* for Education, *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information or *International Standard* for Therapeutic Use Exemptions – may result in compliance proceedings by WADA but are not a defense in an anti-doping rule violation proceeding and are not relevant on the issue of whether the *Rower* committed an anti-doping rule violation. Similarly, FISA's violation of the document referenced in Article 20.7.7 of the *Code* shall not constitute a defense to an anti-doping rule violation.]

¹⁶ [Comment to Article 3.2.3 (iii): FISA would meet its burden to establish that such departure did not cause the *Adverse Analytical Finding* by showing that, for example, the B *Sample* opening and analysis were observed by an independent witness and no irregularities were observed.]

anti-doping rule violation based on a whereabouts failure, in which case FISA shall have the burden to establish that such departure did not cause the whereabouts failure.

3.2.4 The facts established by a decision of a court or professional disciplinary tribunal of competent jurisdiction which is not the subject of a pending appeal shall be irrebuttable evidence against the *Rower* or other *Person* to whom the decision pertained of those facts unless the *Rower* or other *Person* establishes that the decision violated principles of natural justice.

3.2.5 The hearing panel in a hearing on an anti-doping rule violation may draw an inference adverse to the *Rower* or other *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation based on the *Rower's* or other *Person's* refusal, after a request made in a reasonable time in advance of the hearing, to appear at the hearing (either in person or telephonically as directed by the hearing panel) and to answer questions from the hearing panel or FISA.

ARTICLE 4 THE *PROHIBITED LIST*

4.1 Incorporation of the *Prohibited List*

These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws incorporate the *Prohibited List*, which is published and revised by WADA as described in Article 4.1 of the *Code*.

Unless provided otherwise in the *Prohibited List* or a revision, the *Prohibited List* and revisions shall go into effect under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws three (3) months after publication by WADA, without requiring any further action by FISA or its *Member Federations*. All *Rowers* and other *Persons* shall be bound by the *Prohibited List*, and any revisions thereto, from the date they go into effect, without further formality. It is the responsibility of all *Rowers* and other *Persons* to familiarise themselves with the most up-to-date version of the *Prohibited List* and all revisions thereto.

FISA shall provide its *Member Federations* with the most recent version of the *Prohibited List*. Each *Member Federation* shall in turn ensure that its members, and the constituents of its members, are also provided with the most recent version of the *Prohibited List*.¹⁷

4.2 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods Identified on the Prohibited List*

4.2.1 *Prohibited Substances and Prohibited Methods*

The *Prohibited List* shall identify those *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* which are prohibited as doping at all times (both *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition*) because of their potential to enhance performance in future *Competitions* or their masking potential, and those substances and methods which are prohibited *In-Competition* only. The *Prohibited List* may be expanded by WADA for a particular sport. *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* may be included in the *Prohibited List* by general

¹⁷ [Comment to Article 4.1: The current *Prohibited List* is available on WADA's website at <https://www.wada-ama.org>. The *Prohibited List* will be revised and published on an expedited basis whenever the need arises. However, for the sake of predictability, a new *Prohibited List* will be published every year whether or not changes have been made.]

category (e.g., anabolic agents) or by specific reference to a particular substance or method.¹⁸

4.2.2 Specified Substances or Specified Methods

For purposes of the application of Article 10, all *Prohibited Substances* shall be *Specified Substances* except as identified on the *Prohibited List*. No *Prohibited Method* shall be a *Specified Method* unless it is specifically identified as a *Specified Method* on the *Prohibited List*.¹⁹

4.2.3 Substances of Abuse

For purposes of applying Article 10, *Substances of Abuse* shall include those *Prohibited Substances* which are specifically identified as *Substances of Abuse* on the *Prohibited List* because they are frequently abused in society outside of the context of sport.

4.3 WADA's Determination of the Prohibited List

WADA's determination of the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* that will be included on the *Prohibited List*, the classification of substances into categories on the *Prohibited List*, the classification of a substance as prohibited at all times or *In-Competition* only, the classification of a substance or method as a *Specified Substance*, *Specified Method* or *Substance of Abuse* is final and shall not be subject to any challenge by a *Rower* or other *Person* including, but not limited to, any challenge based on an argument that the substance or method was not a masking agent or did not have the potential to enhance performance, represent a health risk or violate the spirit of sport.

4.4 Therapeutic Use Exemptions ("TUEs")

4.4.1 The presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers*, and/or the *Use* or *Attempted Use*, *Possession* or *Administration* or *Attempted Administration* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, shall not be considered an anti-doping rule violation if it is consistent with the provisions of a *TUE* granted in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

4.4.2 TUE Applications

4.4.2.1 *Rowers* who are not *International-Level Rowers* shall apply to their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* for a *TUE*. If the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* denies the application, the *Rower* may appeal exclusively to the appellate body described in Article 13.2.2.

4.4.2.2 *Rowers* who are *International-Level Rowers* shall apply to FISA. Any *International-Level Rower* who needs to *Use* a *Prohibited Substance* or a

¹⁸ [Comment to Article 4.2.1: Out-of-Competition Use of a substance which is only prohibited In-Competition is not an anti-doping rule violation unless an Adverse Analytical Finding for the substance or its Metabolites or Markers is reported for a Sample collected In-Competition.]

¹⁹ [Comment to Article 4.2.2: The Specified Substances and Specified Methods identified in Article 4.2.2 should not in any way be considered less important or less dangerous than other doping substances or methods. Rather, they are simply substances and methods which are more likely to have been consumed or used by a Rower for a purpose other than the enhancement of sport performance.]

Prohibited Method for therapeutic reasons must apply to FISA and obtain a *TUE* prior to *Using* or *Possessing* the substance or method in question.

4.4.3 *TUE Recognition*²⁰

4.4.3.1 Where the *Rower* already has a *TUE* granted by their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* pursuant to Article 4.4 of the *Code* for the substance or method in question, that *TUE* is not automatically valid for purposes of international-level *Competition*. However, the *Rower* may apply to FISA to recognise that *TUE*. If following a review of the *Rower's* original *TUE* application form and supporting materials, as required by the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, FISA considers that the *Rower's TUE* meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, then FISA must recognise it for the purposes of international-level *Competition* as well. If FISA considers that the *TUE* does not meet those criteria and so refuses to recognise it, FISA must notify the *Rower* and the *Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation* promptly, with reasons. The *Rower* or the *Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation* shall have twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to *WADA* for review in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

If the matter is referred to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* granted by the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* remains valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for international-level *Competition*) pending *WADA's* decision. If the matter is not referred to *WADA* for review, within the twenty-one (21) days deadline, the *Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation* must determine whether the original *TUE* granted by that *National Anti-Doping Organisation* should nevertheless remain valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (provided that the *Rower* ceases to be an international-level *Rower* and does not participate in international-level *Competition*). Pending the *National Anti-Doping Organisation's* decision, the *TUE* remains valid for national-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for international-level *Competition*).

4.4.3.2 If FISA chooses to test a *Rower* who is not an *International-Level Rower*, FISA must recognise a *TUE* granted to that *Rower* by their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* unless the *Rower* is required to apply for recognition of the *TUE* pursuant to Articles 5.8 and 7.0 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.

4.4.4 *TUE Application Process*²¹

²⁰ [Comment to Article 4.4.3: If FISA refuses to recognise a *TUE* granted by a *National Anti-Doping Organisation* only because medical records or other information are missing that are needed to demonstrate satisfaction with the criteria in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, the matter should not be referred to *WADA*. Instead, the file should be completed and re-submitted to FISA.]

[Comment to Article 4.4.3: FISA may agree with a *National Anti-Doping Organisation* that the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* will consider *TUE* applications on behalf of FISA.]

²¹ [Comment to Article 4.4.4: The submission of falsified documents to a *TUEC* or FISA, offering or accepting a bribe to a *Person* to perform or fail to perform an act, procuring false testimony from any witness, or committing any other fraudulent act or any other

- 4.4.4.1** If the *Rower* does not already have a *TUE* granted by their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* for the substance or method in question, the *Rower* must apply directly to FISA in ADAMS.
- 4.4.4.2** An application to FISA for grant or recognition of a *TUE* must be made as soon as possible, save where Articles 4.1 or 4.3 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* apply. The application shall be made at least thirty (30) days before the *Rower's* next *Competition*, in accordance with Article 6 of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* as posted on FISA' website.
- 4.4.4.3** FISA shall establish a *Therapeutic Use Exemption Committee* ("TUEC") to consider applications for the grant or recognition of *TUEs* in accordance with Article 4.4.4.3(a)-(d) below:
- (a) The TUEC shall consist of a minimum of three (3) members with experience in the care and treatment of *Rowers* and sound knowledge of clinical, sports and exercise medicine.
 - (b) Before serving as a member of the TUEC, each member must sign a conflict of interest and confidentiality declaration. The appointed members shall not be employees of FISA.
 - (c) When an application to FISA for the grant or recognition of a *TUE* is made, three (3) members (which may include the Chair) shall be appointed to consider the application. In addition, the Chair of the TUEC may appoint experts with specific expertise as external members of the TUEC to provide expert opinion and transparency in the decision process.
 - (d) Before considering a *TUE* application, each member shall disclose any circumstances likely to affect their impartiality with respect to the *Rower* making the application. If a member is unwilling or unable to assess the *Rower's TUE* application, for any reason, a replacement shall be appointed from the pool of members appointed under point (a) above. The Chair cannot serve as a member of the TUEC if there are any circumstances which are likely to affect the impartiality of the *TUE* decision.
- 4.4.4.4** The TUEC shall promptly evaluate and decide upon the application in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* and usually (i.e., unless exceptional circumstances apply) within no more than twenty-one (21) days of receipt of a complete application. Where the application is made in a reasonable time prior to an *Event*, the TUEC must use its best endeavours to issue its decision before the start of the *Event*.

similar intentional interference or Attempted interference with any aspect of the TUE process shall result in a charge of Tampering or Attempted Tampering under Article 2.5.

A Rower should not assume that their application for the grant or recognition of a TUE (or for renewal of a TUE) will be granted. Any Use or Possession or Administration of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method before an application has been granted is entirely at the Rower's own risk.]

4.4.4.5 The TUEC decision shall be the final decision of FISA and may be appealed in accordance with Article 4.4.7. FISA TUEC decision shall be notified in writing to the *Rower*, and to *WADA* and other *Anti-Doping Organisations* in accordance with the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*. It shall also promptly be reported into *ADAMS*.

4.4.4.6 If FISA (or the *National Anti-Doping Organisation*, where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of FISA) denies the *Rower's* application, it must notify the *Rower* promptly, with reasons. If FISA grants the *Rower's* application, it must notify not only the *Rower* but also their *National Anti-Doping Organisation*. If the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* considers that the *TUE* granted by FISA does not meet the criteria set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, it has twenty-one (21) days from such notification to refer the matter to *WADA* for review in accordance with Article 4.4.7.

If the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* refers the matter to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* granted by FISA remains valid for international-level *Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* (but is not valid for national-level *Competition*) pending *WADA's* decision. If the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* does not refer the matter to *WADA* for review, the *TUE* granted by FISA becomes valid for national-level *Competition* as well when the twenty-one (21) day review deadline expires.

4.4.5 Retroactive *TUE* Applications

If FISA chooses to collect a *Sample* from a *Rower* who is not an *International-Level Rower* or a *National-Level Rower*, and that *Rower* is *Using a Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* for therapeutic reasons, FISA must permit that *Rower* to apply for a retroactive *TUE*.

4.4.6 Expiration, Withdrawal or Reversal of a *TUE*

4.4.6.1 A *TUE* granted pursuant to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws: (a) shall expire automatically at the end of any term for which it was granted, without the need for any further notice or other formality; (b) will be withdrawn if the *Rower* does not promptly comply with any requirements or conditions imposed by the TUEC upon grant of the *TUE*; (c) may be withdrawn by the TUEC if it is subsequently determined that the criteria for grant of a *TUE* are not in fact met; or (d) may be reversed on review by *WADA* or on appeal.

4.4.6.2 In such event, the *Rower* shall not be subject to any *Consequences* based on their *Use* or *Possession* or *Administration* of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* in question in accordance with the *TUE* prior to the effective date of expiry, withdrawal, or reversal of the *TUE*. The review pursuant to Article 5.1.1.1 of the *International Standard for Results Management* of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*, reported shortly after the *TUE* expiry, withdrawal or reversal, shall include consideration of whether such finding is consistent with *Use* of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* prior to that date, in which event no anti-doping rule violation shall be asserted.

4.4.7 Reviews and Appeals of *TUE* Decisions

- 4.4.7.1** WADA must review FISA's decision not to recognise a *TUE* granted by the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* that is referred to WADA by the *Rower* or the *Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation*. In addition, WADA must review FISA's decision to grant a *TUE* that is referred to WADA by the *Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation*. WADA may review any other *TUE* decisions at any time, whether upon request by those affected or on its own initiative. If the *TUE* decision being reviewed meets the criteria set out in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*, WADA will not interfere with it. If the *TUE* decision does not meet those criteria, WADA will reverse it.²²
- 4.4.7.2** Any *TUE* decision by FISA (or by a *National Anti-Doping Organisation* where it has agreed to consider the application on behalf of FISA) that is not reviewed by WADA, or that is reviewed by WADA but is not reversed upon review, may be appealed by the *Rower* and/or the *Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation*, exclusively to CAS.²³
- 4.4.7.3** A decision by WADA to reverse a *TUE* decision may be appealed by the *Rower*, the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* and/or FISA, exclusively to CAS.
- 4.4.7.4** A failure to render a decision within a reasonable time on a properly submitted application for grant/recognition of a *TUE* or for review of a *TUE* decision shall be considered a denial of the application thus triggering the applicable rights of review/appeal.

ARTICLE 5 TESTING AND INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Purpose of *Testing* and Investigations²⁴

- 5.1.1** *Testing* and investigations may be undertaken for any anti-doping purpose. They shall be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* and the eventual specific protocols of FISA supplementing that *International Standard*.
- 5.1.2** *Testing* shall be undertaken to obtain analytical evidence as to whether the *Rower* has violated Article 2.1 (Presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* in a *Rower's Sample*) or Article 2.2 (*Use or Attempted Use* by a *Rower* of a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method*).

5.2 Authority to Test

²² [Comment to Article 4.4.7.1: WADA shall be entitled to charge a fee to cover the costs of: (a) any review it is required to conduct in accordance with Article 4.4.7; and (b) any review it chooses to conduct, where the decision being reviewed is reversed.]

²³ [Comment to Article 4.4.7.2: In such cases, the decision being appealed is the FISA's *TUE* decision, not WADA's decision not to review the *TUE* decision or (having reviewed it) not to reverse the *TUE* decision. However, the time to appeal the *TUE* decision does not begin to run until the date that WADA communicates its decision. In any event, whether the decision has been reviewed by WADA or not, WADA shall be given notice of the appeal so that it may participate if it sees fit.]

²⁴ [Comment to Article 5.1: Where *Testing* is conducted for anti-doping purposes, the analytical results and data may be used for other legitimate purposes under the Anti-Doping Organisation's rules. See, e.g., Comment to Article 23.2.2 of the Code.]

- 5.2.1 Subject to the limitations for *Event Testing* set out in Article 5.3, FISA shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority over all *Rowers* specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (Section “Scope of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws”).
- 5.2.2 FISA may require any *Rower* over whom it has *Testing* authority (including any *Rower* serving a period of *Ineligibility*) to provide a *Sample* at any time and at any place.²⁵
- 5.2.3 WADA shall have *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* authority as set out in Article 20.7.10 of the *Code*.
- 5.2.4 If FISA delegates or contracts any part of *Testing* to a *National Anti-Doping Organisation* directly or through a *Member Federation*, that *National Anti-Doping Organisation* may collect additional *Samples* or direct the laboratory to perform additional types of analysis at the *National Anti-Doping Organisation’s* expense. If additional *Samples* are collected or additional types of analysis are performed, FISA shall be notified.

5.3 *Event Testing*

- 5.3.1 Except as otherwise provided below, only a single organisation shall have authority to conduct *Testing* at *Event Venues* during an *Event Period*. At *International Events*, FISA (or other international organisation which is the ruling body for an *Event*) shall have authority to conduct *Testing*. At *National Events*, the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of that country shall have authority to conduct *Testing*. At the request of FISA (or other international organisation which is the ruling body for an *Event*), any *Testing* during the *Event Period* outside of the *Event Venues* shall be coordinated with FISA (or the relevant ruling body of the *Event*).
- 5.3.2 If an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, which would otherwise have *Testing* authority but is not responsible for initiating and directing *Testing* at an *Event*, desires to conduct *Testing* of *Rowers* at the *Event Venues* during the *Event Period*, the *Anti-Doping Organisation* shall first confer with FISA (or other international organisation which is the ruling body of the *Event*) to obtain permission to conduct and coordinate such *Testing*. If the *Anti-Doping Organisation* is not satisfied with the response from FISA (or other international organisation which is the ruling body of the *Event*), the *Anti-Doping Organisation* may, in accordance with the procedures described in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, ask WADA for permission to conduct *Testing* and to determine how to coordinate such *Testing*. WADA shall not grant approval for such *Testing* before consulting with and informing FISA (or other international organisation which is the ruling body for the *Event*). WADA’s decision shall be final and not subject to appeal. Unless otherwise provided in the authorisation to conduct *Testing*, such tests shall be considered *Out-of-Competition* tests. *Results Management* for any such test shall be the responsibility of the *Anti-Doping*

²⁵ [Comment to Article 5.2.2: FISA may obtain additional authority to conduct *Testing* by means of bilateral or multilateral agreements with other Signatories. Unless the *Rower* has identified a sixty (60) minute *Testing* window between the hours of 11:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m., or has otherwise consented to *Testing* during that period, FISA will not test a *Rower* during that period unless it has a serious and specific suspicion that the *Rower* may be engaged in doping. A challenge to whether FISA had sufficient suspicion for *Testing* during this time period shall not be a defense to an anti-doping rule violation based on such test or attempted test.]

Organisation initiating the test unless provided otherwise in the rules of the ruling body of the *Event*.²⁶

5.3.3 Every organiser of FISA's *International Events* must plan for *Testing* to take place and must ensure that, during the *Event*, the necessary facilities and *Testing* personnel are available, and the *Testing* procedures are correctly applied in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing* and Investigation and pursuant to instructions issued by FISA.

5.3.4 At select FISA *International Events*, where FISA is the ruling body, FISA shall be responsible for coordinating *Testing*, in accordance with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

5.3.5 The overall costs of *Testing* and *Sample* analysis shall be borne by the organising committee and/or the host contracted by FISA where the *Event* or *Competition* is taking place. FISA may at its own discretion decide to take responsibility for those costs. In any event, FISA shall have the right to select or approve the *Sample* collection agency or laboratory for the *Event* or *Competition*

5.4 Testing Requirements

5.4.1 FISA shall conduct test distribution planning and *Testing* as required by the *International Standard for Testing* and Investigations. FISA shall develop and implement a plan that prioritises appropriately between disciplines, categories of *Rowers*, types of *Testing*, types of *Samples* collected, and types of *Sample* analysis.

5.4.2 Where reasonably feasible, *Testing* shall be coordinated through ADAMS in order to maximise the effectiveness of the combined *Testing* effort and to avoid unnecessary repetitive *Testing*.

5.4.3 At *International Competitions* or *Events*, FISA shall have the authority to determine the number and type of tests to be conducted.

5.5 Rower Whereabouts Information

5.5.1 FISA has established a *Registered Testing Pool* of those *Rowers* who are required to provide whereabouts information in the manner specified in the *International Standard for Testing* and Investigations and who shall be subject to *Consequences* for Article 2.4 violations as provided in Article 10.3.2. FISA shall coordinate with *National Anti-Doping Organisations* to identify such *Rowers* and to collect their whereabouts information.

5.5.2 FISA shall make available through ADAMS a list which identifies those *Rowers* included in its *Registered Testing Pool* by name. FISA shall regularly review and update as necessary its criteria for including *Rowers* in its *Registered Testing Pool*, and shall periodically (but not less than quarterly) review the list of *Rowers* in its *Registered Testing Pool* to ensure that each listed *Rower* continues to meet

²⁶ [Comment to Article 5.3.2: Before giving approval to a National Anti-Doping Organisation to initiate and conduct *Testing* at an *International Event*, WADA shall consult with the international organisation which is the ruling body for the *Event*. Before giving approval to an *International Federation* to initiate and conduct *Testing* at a *National Event*, WADA shall consult with the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of the country where the *Event* takes place. The *Anti-Doping Organisation* "initiating and directing *Testing*" may, if it chooses, enter into agreements with a *Delegated Third Party* to which it delegates responsibility for *Sample* collection or other aspects of the *Doping Control* process.]

the relevant criteria. *Rowers* shall be notified before they are included in the *Registered Testing Pool* and when they are removed from that pool. The notification shall contain the information set out in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

- 5.5.3** Where a *Rower* is included in an international *Registered Testing Pool* by FISA and in a national *Registered Testing Pool* by their *National Anti-Doping Organisation*, the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* and FISA shall agree between themselves which of them shall accept that *Rower's* whereabouts filings; in no case shall a *Rower* be required to make whereabouts filings to more than one of them.
- 5.5.4** In accordance with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, each *Rower* in the *Registered Testing Pool* shall do the following: (a) advise FISA of his/her whereabouts on a quarterly basis; (b) update that information as necessary so that it remains accurate and complete at all times; and (c) make himself or herself available for *Testing* at such whereabouts. The ultimate responsibility for providing whereabouts information rests with each *Rower*. However, it shall be the responsibility of each *Member Federation* to use its best efforts to assist FISA in obtaining whereabouts information as requested by FISA.
- 5.5.5** For purposes of Article 2.4, a *Rower's* failure to comply with the requirements of the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* shall be deemed a filing failure or a missed test, as defined in Annex B of the *International Standard for Results Management*, where the conditions set forth in Annex B are met.
- 5.5.6** A *Rower* in FISA's *Registered Testing Pool* shall continue to be subject to the obligation to comply with the whereabouts requirements set in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* unless and until (a) the *Rower* gives written notice to FISA that he or she has retired or (b) FISA has informed him or her that he or she no longer satisfies the criteria for inclusion in FISA's *Registered Testing Pool*.
- 5.5.7** Whereabouts information provided by a *Rower* while in the *Registered Testing Pool* will be accessible through ADAMS to WADA and to other *Anti-Doping Organisations* having authority to test that *Rower* as provided in Article 5.2. Whereabouts information shall be maintained in strict confidence at all times; it shall be used exclusively for purposes of planning, coordinating or conducting *Doping Control*, providing information relevant to the *Athlete Biological Passport* program or other analytical results, to support an investigation into a potential anti-doping rule violation, or to support proceedings alleging an anti-doping rule violation; and shall be destroyed after it is no longer relevant for these purposes in accordance with the *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information*.
- 5.5.8** FISA may, in accordance with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*, collect whereabouts information from *Rowers* who are not included within a *Registered Testing Pool*. If it chooses to do so, a *Rower's* failure to provide requested whereabouts information on or before the date required by FISA or the *Rower's* failure to provide accurate whereabouts information may result in the consequences defined in Article 5.5.12 below.

- 5.5.9** In accordance with the International Standard for Testing and Investigations, FISA may establish a *Testing Pool* and/or other pool, which includes *Rowers* who are subject to less stringent whereabouts requirements than *Rowers* included in FISA's *Registered Testing Pool*. The collection of whereabouts and the inclusion of *Rowers* in the *Testing Pool* or other pool may be coordinated with the *Member Federations* and/or the *National Anti-Doping Organisations* and FISA may allocate the responsibility to collect whereabouts information from *Rowers* in the *Testing Pool* or other pool to the *Rower's Member Federation*.
- 5.5.10** FISA shall notify *Rowers* before they are included in the *Testing Pool* and when they are removed. Such notification shall include the whereabouts requirements and the consequences that apply in case of non-compliance, as indicated in Articles 5.5.11 and 5.5.12.
- 5.5.11** *Rowers* included in the *Testing Pool* shall provide FISA at least with the following whereabouts information so that they may be located and subjected to *Testing*:
- (a) An overnight address;
 - (b) Competition / Event schedule; and
 - (c) Regular training activities.
- Such whereabouts information should be filed in ADAMS to enable better *Testing* coordination with other *Anti-Doping Organisations*.
- 5.5.12** A *Rower's* failure to provide whereabouts information on or before the date required by FISA or the *Rower's* failure to provide accurate whereabouts information might result in FISA elevating the *Rower* to FISA's *Registered Testing Pool* and additional appropriate and proportionate non-Code Article 2.4 consequences, established by FISA if any.
- 5.5.13** Each *Member Federation* must provide to FISA by email, training camp whereabouts forms as set out hereunder. The completed summary training camp form, main training location form and where possible, the individual training camp forms for its national teams, as well as any other information requested by FISA, should be submitted to FISA Headquarters quarterly by 31 December, 31 March, 30 June and 30 September for each subsequent quarter. These forms shall set out the dates and venues of the camps, main training locations and must also list the *Rowers* training at these locations. The individual training camp forms must be completed and received by FISA no later than two weeks before the start of any above reported training camp. It is the responsibility of the *Member Federation* to update this information so that the information received by FISA is timely, accurate and complete at all times. This information will be used to conduct *Out-of-Competition Testing*. Failure to submit complete timely quarterly whereabouts information or any changes thereto may result in sanctions being imposed on the *Member Federation* including without limitation in accordance with Article 12 of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

5.6 Retired Rowers Returning to Competition

- 5.6.1** If an *International-Level Rower* or *National-Level Rower* in FISA's *Registered Testing Pool* retires and then wishes to return to active participation in sport, the *Rower* shall not compete in *International Events* or *National Events* until the *Rower* has made himself or herself available for *Testing*, by giving six (6) months prior written notice to FISA and their *National Anti-Doping Organisation*.

WADA, in consultation with FISA and the *Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation*, may grant an exemption to the six (6) month written notice rule where the strict application of that rule would be unfair to the *Rower*. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.²⁷

Any competitive results obtained in violation of this Article 5.6.1 shall be *Disqualified* unless the *Rower* can establish that he or she could not have reasonably known that this was an *International Event* or a *National Event*.

- 5.6.2** If a *Rower* retires from sport while subject to a period of *Ineligibility*, the *Rower* must notify the *Anti-Doping Organisation* that imposed the period of *Ineligibility* in writing of such retirement. If the *Rower* then wishes to return to active competition in sport, the *Rower* shall not compete in *International Events* or *National Events* until the *Rower* has made himself or herself available for *Testing* by giving six (6) months prior written notice (or notice equivalent to the period of *Ineligibility* remaining as of the date the *Rower* retired, if that period was longer than six (6) months) to FISA and to their *National Anti-Doping Organisation*.

5.7 Independent Observer Program

FISA and the organising committees for FISA's *Events*, as well as the *Member Federations* and the organising committees for *National Events*, shall authorise and facilitate the *Independent Observer Program* at such *Events*.

ARTICLE 6 ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Samples shall be analysed in accordance with the following principles:

6.1 Use of Accredited, Approved Laboratories and Other Laboratories

- 6.1.1** For purposes of directly establishing an *Adverse Analytical Finding* under Article 2.1, *Samples* shall be analysed only in WADA-accredited laboratories or laboratories otherwise approved by WADA. The choice of the WADA-accredited or WADA-approved laboratory used for the *Sample* analysis shall be determined exclusively by FISA.²⁸
- 6.1.2** As provided in Article 3.2, facts related to anti-doping rule violations may be established by any reliable means. This would include, for example, reliable laboratory or other forensic testing conducted outside of WADA-accredited or approved laboratories.

6.2 Purpose of Analysis of Samples and Data

Samples and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information shall be analysed to detect *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* identified on the *Prohibited List* and other substances as may be directed by WADA pursuant to the monitoring program described in Article

²⁷ [Comment to Article 5.6.1: WADA has developed a protocol and exemption application form that Rowers must use to make such requests, and a decision template that the International Federations must use. Both documents are available on WADA's website at <https://www.wada-ama.org>.]

²⁸ [Comment to Article 6.1: Violations of Article 2.1 may be established only by Sample analysis performed by a WADA-accredited laboratory or another laboratory approved by WADA. Violations of other Articles may be established using analytical results from other laboratories so long as the results are reliable.]

4.5 of the *Code*, or to assist FISA in profiling relevant parameters in a *Rower's* urine, blood or other matrix, including for DNA or genomic profiling, or for any other legitimate anti-doping purpose.²⁹

6.3 Research on *Samples* and Data

Samples, related analytical data and *Doping Control* information may be used for anti-doping research purposes, although no *Sample* may be used for research without the *Rower's* written consent. *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information used for research purposes shall first be processed in such a manner as to prevent *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information being traced back to a particular *Rower*. Any research involving *Samples* and related analytical data or *Doping Control* information shall adhere to the principles set out in Article 19 of the *Code*.³⁰

6.4 Standards for *Sample* Analysis and Reporting

In accordance with Article 6.4 of the *Code*, FISA shall ask laboratories to analyse *Samples* in conformity with the *International Standard* for Laboratories and Article 4.7 of the *International Standard* for Testing and Investigations.

Laboratories at their own initiative and expense may analyse *Samples* for *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* not included on the standard *Sample* analysis menu, or as requested by FISA. Results from any such analysis shall be reported to FISA and have the same validity and *Consequences* as any other analytical result.³¹

6.5 Further Analysis of a *Sample* Prior to or During *Results Management*

There shall be no limitation on the authority of a laboratory to conduct repeat or additional analysis on a *Sample* prior to the time FISA notifies a *Rower* that the *Sample* is the basis for an Article 2.1 anti-doping rule violation charge. If after such notification FISA wishes to conduct additional analysis on that *Sample*, it may do so with the consent of the *Rower* or approval from a hearing body.

6.6 Further Analysis of a *Sample* After it has been Reported as Negative or has Otherwise not Resulted in an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Charge

After a laboratory has reported a *Sample* as negative, or the *Sample* has not otherwise resulted in an anti-doping rule violation charge, it may be stored and subjected to further analyses for the purpose of Article 6.2 at any time exclusively at the direction of either the *Anti-Doping Organisation* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection or WADA. Any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with authority to test the *Rower* that wishes to conduct further analysis on a stored *Sample* may do so with the permission of the *Anti-Doping Organisation* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection or WADA, and shall be responsible for any follow-up *Results Management*. Any *Sample* storage or

²⁹ [Comment to Article 6.2: For example, relevant *Doping Control*-related information could be used to direct *Target Testing* or to support an anti-doping rule violation proceeding under Article 2.2, or both.]

³⁰ [Comment to Article 6.3: As is the case in most medical or scientific contexts, use of *Samples* and related information for quality assurance, quality improvement, method improvement and development or to establish reference populations is not considered research. *Samples* and related information used for such permitted non-research purposes must also first be processed in such a manner as to prevent them from being traced back to the particular *Rower*, having due regard to the principles set out in Article 19 of the *Code*, as well as the requirements of the *International Standard* for Laboratories and *International Standard* for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.]

³¹ [Comment to Article 6.4: The objective of this Article is to extend the principle of "Intelligent Testing" to the *Sample* analysis menu so as to most effectively and efficiently detect doping. It is recognised that the resources available to fight doping are limited and that increasing the *Sample* analysis menu may, in some sports and countries, reduce the number of *Samples* which can be analysed.]

further analysis initiated by WADA or another *Anti-Doping Organisation* shall be at WADA's or that organisation's expense. Further analysis of *Samples* shall conform with the requirements of the *International Standard for Laboratories*.

6.7 Split of A or B Sample

Where WADA, an *Anti-Doping Organisation* with *Results Management* authority, and/or a WADA-accredited laboratory (with approval from WADA or the *Anti-Doping Organisation* with *Results Management* authority) wishes to split an A or B *Sample* for the purpose of using the first part of the split *Sample* for an A *Sample* analysis and the second part of the split *Sample* for confirmation, then the procedures set forth in the *International Standard for Laboratories* shall be followed.

6.8 WADA's Right to Take Possession of Samples and Data

WADA may, in its sole discretion at any time, with or without prior notice, take physical possession of any *Sample* and related analytical data or information in the possession of a laboratory or *Anti-Doping Organisation*. Upon request by WADA, the laboratory or *Anti-Doping Organisation* in possession of the *Sample* or data shall immediately grant access to and enable WADA to take physical possession of the *Sample* or data. If WADA has not provided prior notice to the laboratory or *Anti-Doping Organisation* before taking possession of a *Sample* or data, it shall provide such notice to the laboratory and each *Anti-Doping Organisation* whose *Samples* or data have been taken by WADA within a reasonable time after taking possession. After analysis and any investigation of a seized *Sample* or data, WADA may direct another *Anti-Doping Organisation* with authority to test the *Rower* to assume *Results Management* responsibility for the *Sample* or data if a potential anti-doping rule violation is discovered.³²

ARTICLE 7 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RESPONSIBILITY, INITIAL REVIEW, NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL SUSPENSIONS

Results Management under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws establishes a process designed to resolve anti-doping rule violation matters in a fair, expeditious and efficient manner.

7.1 Responsibility for Conducting Results Management

7.1.1 Except as otherwise provided in Articles 6.6, 6.8 and Code Article 7.1, *Results Management* shall be the responsibility of, and shall be governed by, the procedural rules of the *Anti-Doping Organisation* that initiated and directed *Sample* collection (or, if no *Sample* collection is involved, the *Anti-Doping Organisation* which first provides notice to a *Rower* or other Person of a potential anti-doping rule violation and then diligently pursues that anti-doping rule violation).

7.1.2 In circumstances where the rules of a *National Anti-Doping Organisation* do not give the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* authority over a *Rower* or other

³² [Comment to Article 6.8: Resistance or refusal to WADA taking physical possession of *Samples* or data could constitute Tampering, Complicity or an act of non-compliance as provided in the *International Standard for Code Compliance by Signatories*, and could also constitute a violation of the *International Standard for Laboratories*. Where necessary, the laboratory and/or the *Anti-Doping Organisation* shall assist WADA in ensuring that the seized *Sample* or data are not delayed in exiting the applicable country.

WADA would not, of course, unilaterally take possession of *Samples* or analytical data without good cause related to a potential anti-doping rule violation, non-compliance by a Signatory or doping activities by another Person. However, the decision as to whether good cause exists is for WADA to make in its discretion and shall not be subject to challenge. In particular, whether there is good cause or not shall not be a defense against an anti-doping rule violation or its Consequences.]

Person who is not a national, resident, license holder, or member of a sport organisation of that country, or the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* declines to exercise such authority, *Results Management* shall be conducted by the applicable International Federation or by a third party with authority over the *Rower* or other *Person* as directed by the rules of the applicable International Federation.

- 7.1.3 In the event the *Major Event Organisation* assumes only limited *Results Management* responsibility relating to a *Sample* initiated and taken during an *Event* conducted by a *Major Event Organisation*, or an anti-doping rule violation occurring during such *Event*, the case shall be referred by the *Major Event Organisation* to the applicable International Federation for completion of *Results Management*.
- 7.1.4 *Results Management* in relation to a potential whereabouts failure (a filing failure or a missed test) shall be administered by FISA or the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* with whom the *Rower* in question files whereabouts information, as provided in the *International Standard for Results Management*. If FISA determines a filing failure or a missed test, it shall submit that information to WADA through ADAMS, where it will be made available to other relevant *Anti-Doping Organisations*.
- 7.1.5 Other circumstances in which FISA shall take responsibility for conducting *Results Management* in respect of anti-doping rule violations involving *Rowers* and other *Persons* under its authority shall be determined by reference to and in accordance with Article 7 of the *Code*.
- 7.1.6 WADA may direct FISA to conduct *Results Management* in particular circumstances. If FISA refuses to conduct *Results Management* within a reasonable deadline set by WADA, such refusal shall be considered an act of non-compliance, and WADA may direct another *Anti-Doping Organisation* with authority over the *Rower* or other *Person*, that is willing to do so, to take *Results Management* responsibility in place of FISA or, if there is no such *Anti-Doping Organisation*, any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* that is willing to do so. In such case, FISA shall reimburse the costs and attorney's fees of conducting *Results Management* to the other *Anti-Doping Organisation* designated by WADA, and a failure to reimburse costs and attorney's fees shall be considered an act of non-compliance.

7.2 Review and Notification Regarding Potential Anti-Doping Rule Violations

FISA shall carry out the review and notification with respect to any potential anti-doping rule violation in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*.

7.3 Identification of Prior Anti-Doping Rule Violations

Before giving a *Rower* or other *Person* notice of a potential anti-doping rule violation as provided above, FISA shall refer to ADAMS and contact WADA and other relevant *Anti-Doping Organisations* to determine whether any prior anti-doping rule violation exists.

7.4 Provisional Suspensions³³

³³ [Comment to Article 7.4: Before a Provisional Suspension can be unilaterally imposed by FISA, the internal review specified in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws and the International Standard for Results Management must first be completed.]

7.4.1 *Mandatory Provisional Suspension after an Adverse Analytical Finding or Adverse Passport Finding*

If FISA receives an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Adverse Passport Finding* (upon completion of the *Adverse Passport Finding* review process) for a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* that is not a *Specified Substance* or a *Specified Method*, FISA shall impose a *Provisional Suspension* on the *Rower* promptly upon or after the review and notification required by Article 7.2.

A mandatory *Provisional Suspension* may be eliminated if: (i) the *Rower* demonstrates to the CAS Anti-Doping Division that the violation is likely to have involved a *Contaminated Product*, or (ii) the violation involves a *Substance of Abuse* and the *Rower* establishes entitlement to a reduced period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.2.4.1.

The CAS Anti-Doping Division's decision not to eliminate a mandatory *Provisional Suspension* on account of the *Rower's* assertion regarding a *Contaminated Product* shall not be appealable.

7.4.2 *Optional Provisional Suspension Based on an Adverse Analytical Finding for Specified Substances, Specified Methods, Contaminated Products, or Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations*

FISA may impose a *Provisional Suspension* for anti-doping rule violations not covered by Article 7.4.1 prior to the analysis of the *Rower's* B *Sample* or final hearing as described in Article 8.

An optional *Provisional Suspension* may be lifted at the discretion of FISA at any time prior to the CAS Anti-Doping Division's decision under Article 8, unless provided otherwise in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

7.4.3 *Opportunity for Hearing or Appeal*

Notwithstanding Articles 7.4.1 and 7.4.2, a *Provisional Suspension* may not be imposed unless the *Rower* or other *Person* is given: (a) an opportunity for a *Provisional Hearing*, either before or on a timely basis after the imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*; or (b) an opportunity for an expedited hearing in accordance with Article 8 on a timely basis after the imposition of the *Provisional Suspension*.

The imposition of a *Provisional Suspension*, or the decision not to impose a *Provisional Suspension*, may be appealed in an expedited process in accordance with Article 13.2.

7.4.4 *Voluntary Acceptance of Provisional Suspension*

Rowers on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a *Provisional Suspension* if done so prior to the later of: (i) the expiration of ten (10) days from the report of the B *Sample* (or waiver of the B *Sample*) or ten (10) days from the notice of any other anti-doping rule violation, or (ii) the date on which the *Rower* first competes after such report or notice.

Other *Persons* on their own initiative may voluntarily accept a *Provisional Suspension* if done so within ten (10) days from the notice of the anti-doping rule violation.

Upon such voluntary acceptance, the *Provisional Suspension* shall have the full effect and be treated in the same manner as if the *Provisional Suspension* had been imposed under Article 7.4.1 or 7.4.2; provided, however, at any time after voluntarily accepting a *Provisional Suspension*, the *Rower* or other *Person* may withdraw such acceptance, in which event the *Rower* or other *Person* shall not receive any credit for time previously served during the *Provisional Suspension*.

- 7.4.5** If a *Provisional Suspension* is imposed based on an A *Sample Adverse Analytical Finding* and a subsequent B *Sample* analysis (if requested by the *Rower* or FISA) does not confirm the A *Sample* analysis, then the *Rower* shall not be subject to any further *Provisional Suspension* on account of a violation of Article 2.1. In circumstances where the *Rower* (or the *Rower's* team) has been removed from an *Event* based on a violation of Article 2.1 and the subsequent B *Sample* analysis does not confirm the A *Sample* finding, then, if it is still possible for the *Rower* or team or crew to be reinserted, without otherwise affecting the *Event*, the *Rower* or team or crew may continue to take part in the *Event*.

7.5 Results Management Decisions

Results Management decisions or adjudications by FISA must not purport to be limited to a particular geographic area or the FISA's sport and shall address and determine without limitation the following issues: (i) whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed or a *Provisional Suspension* should be imposed, the factual basis for such determination, and the specific Articles that have been violated, and (ii) all *Consequences* flowing from the anti-doping rule violation(s), including applicable *Disqualifications* under Articles 9 and 10.10, any forfeiture of medals or prizes, any period of *Ineligibility* (and the date it begins to run) and any *Financial Consequences*.³⁴

7.6 Notification of Results Management Decisions

FISA shall notify *Rowers*, other *Persons*, *Signatories* and WADA of *Results Management* decisions as provided in Article 14 and in the *International Standard for Results Management*.

7.7 Retirement from Sport³⁵

If a *Rower* or other *Person* retires while the FISA's *Results Management* process is underway, FISA retains authority to complete its *Results Management* process. If a *Rower* or other *Person*

³⁴ [Comment to Article 7.5: *Results Management* decisions include *Provisional Suspensions*.

Each decision by FISA should address whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed and all *Consequences* flowing from the violation, including any *Disqualifications* other than *Disqualification* under Article 10.1 (which is left to the ruling body for an *Event*). Pursuant to Article 15, such decision and its imposition of *Consequences* shall have automatic effect in every sport in every country. For example, for a determination that a *Rower* committed an anti-doping rule violation based on an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a *Sample* taken In-Competition, the *Rower's* results obtained in the Competition would be *Disqualified* under Article 9 and all other competitive results obtained by the *Rower* from the date the *Sample* was collected through the duration of the period of *Ineligibility* are also *Disqualified* under Article 10.10; if the *Adverse Analytical Finding* resulted from *Testing* at an *Event*, it would be the Major Event Organisation's responsibility to decide whether the *Rower's* other individual results in the *Event* prior to *Sample* collection are also *Disqualified* under Article 10.1.]

³⁵ [Comment to Article 7.7: Conduct by a *Rower* or other *Person* before the *Rower* or other *Person* was subject to the authority of any Anti-Doping Organisation would not constitute an anti-doping rule violation but could be a legitimate basis for denying the *Rower* or other *Person* membership in a sports organisation.]

retires before any *Results Management* process has begun, and FISA would have had *Results Management* authority over the *Rower* or other *Person* at the time the *Rower* or other *Person* committed an anti-doping rule violation, FISA has authority to conduct *Results Management*.

ARTICLE 8 *RESULTS MANAGEMENT: RIGHT TO A FAIR HEARING AND NOTICE OF HEARING DECISION*

For any *Person* who is asserted to have committed an anti-doping rule violation, FISA shall provide a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and *Operationally Independent* hearing panel in compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standard for Results Management*.

8.1 Fair Hearings

8.1.1 Fair, Impartial and *Operationally Independent* Hearing Panel

FISA has delegated its Article 8 responsibilities (first instance hearings, waiver of hearings and decisions) to the CAS Anti-Doping Division (CAS ADD). The procedural rules of CAS ADD pertaining to the hearing of first instance shall apply. CAS ADD will always ensure that the *Rower* or other *Person* is provided with a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a fair, impartial and *Operationally Independent* hearing panel in compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standard for Results Management*.

8.1.2 Hearing Process

8.1.2.1 When FISA sends a notice to a *Rower* or other *Person* notifying them of a potential anti-doping rule violation, and the *Rower* or other *Person* does not waive a hearing in accordance with Article 8.3.1 or Article 8.3.2, then the case shall be referred to CAS ADD for hearing and adjudication, which shall be conducted in accordance with its procedural rules and the principles described in Articles 8 and 9 of the *International Standard for Results Management*.

8.1.2.2 Hearings held in connection with *Events* in respect to *Rowers* and other *Persons* who are subject to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws may be conducted by an expedited process where permitted by CAS ADD.³⁶

8.1.2.3 WADA, the *Member Federation* and the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of the *Athlete* or other *Person* may attend the hearing as observers. In any event, FISA shall keep them fully apprised as to the status of pending cases and the result of all hearings.

8.2 Notice of Decisions

8.2.1 At the end of the hearing, or promptly thereafter, the CAS ADD shall issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the *International Standard for Results Management* and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed, the *Disqualification* of results under Article 10.10 and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential *Consequences* were not imposed.

³⁶ [Comment to Article 8.1.2.2: For example, a hearing could be expedited on the eve of a major Event where the resolution of the anti-doping rule violation is necessary to determine the Athlete's eligibility to participate in the Event, or during an Event where the resolution of the case will affect the validity of the Rower's results or continued participation in the Event.]

- 8.2.2** FISA shall notify that decision to the *Rower* or other *Person* and to other *Anti-Doping Organisations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. The decision may be appealed as provided in Article 13.

8.3 Waiver of Hearing

- 8.3.1** A *Rower* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping violation is asserted may waive a hearing expressly and agree with the *Consequences* proposed by FISA.
- 8.3.2** However, if the *Rower* or other *Person* against whom an anti-doping rule violation is asserted fails to dispute that assertion within twenty (20) days or the deadline otherwise specified in the notice sent by the FISA asserting the violation, then they shall be deemed to have waived a hearing, to have admitted the violation, and to have accepted the proposed *Consequences*.
- 8.3.3** In cases where Article 8.3.1 or 8.3.2 applies, a hearing before the CAS ADD shall not be required. Instead FISA shall promptly issue a written decision that conforms with Article 9 of the *International Standard for Results Management* and which includes the full reasons for the decision, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed, the *Disqualification* of results under Article 10.10 and, if applicable, a justification for why the greatest potential *Consequences* were not imposed.
- 8.3.4** FISA shall notify that decision to the *Rower* or other *Person* and to other *Anti-Doping Organisations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3, and shall promptly report it into ADAMS. FISA shall *Publicly Disclose* that decision in accordance with Article 14.3.2.

8.4 Single Hearing Before CAS

Anti-doping rule violations asserted against *International-Level Rowers*, *National-Level Rowers* or other *Persons* may, with the consent of the *Rower* or other *Person*, FISA (where it has *Results Management* responsibility in accordance with Article 7) and WADA, be heard in a single hearing directly at CAS.³⁷

ARTICLE 9 AUTOMATIC DISQUALIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

An anti-doping rule violation in *Individual Sports* in connection with an *In-Competition* test automatically leads to *Disqualification* of the result obtained in that *Competition* with all resulting *Consequences*, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.³⁸

³⁷ [Comment to Article 8.4: : In some cases, the combined cost of holding a hearing in the first instance at the international or national level, then rehearing the case de novo before CAS can be very substantial. Where all of the parties identified in this Article are satisfied that their interests will be adequately protected in a single hearing, there is no need for the *Rower* or *Anti-Doping Organisations* to incur the extra expense of two (2) hearings. An *Anti-Doping Organisation* that wants may participate in the CAS hearing as a party or as an observer may condition its approval of a single hearing on being granted that right. Nothing set out in Article 8.4 precludes the *Rower* or other *Person* and FISA (where it has *Results Management* responsibility) to waive their right to appeal by agreement. Such waiver, however, only binds the parties to such agreement and not any other entity with a right of appeal under the Code.]

³⁸ [Comment to Article 9: For *Team Sports*, any awards received by individual players will be *Disqualified*. However, *Disqualification* of the team will be as provided in Article 11. In sports which are not *Team Sports* but where awards are given to teams, *Disqualification* or other disciplinary action against the team when one or more team members have committed an anti-doping rule violation shall be as provided in the applicable rules of the *International Federation*.]

ARTICLE 10 SANCTIONS ON INDIVIDUALS

10.1 ***Disqualification of Results in the Event during which an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Occurs***

- 10.1.1** An anti-doping rule violation occurring during or in connection with an *Event* may, upon the decision of the ruling body of the *Event*, lead to *Disqualification* of all of the *Rower's* individual results obtained in that *Event* with all *Consequences*, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 10.1.2.

Factors to be included in considering whether to *Disqualify* other results in an *Event* might include, for example, the seriousness of the *Rower's* anti-doping rule violation and whether the *Rower* tested negative in the other *Competitions*.³⁹

- 10.1.2** If the *Rower* establishes that he or she bears *No Fault* or *Negligence* for the violation, the *Rower's* individual results in the other *Competitions* shall not be *Disqualified*, unless the *Rower's* results in *Competitions* other than the *Competition* in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the *Rower's* anti-doping rule violation.

10.2 ***Ineligibility for Presence, Use or Attempted Use, or Possession of a Prohibited Substance or Prohibited Method***

The period of *Ineligibility* for a violation of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6 shall be as follows, subject to potential elimination, reduction or suspension pursuant to Article 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7:

- 10.2.1** The period of *Ineligibility*, subject to Article 10.2.4, shall be four (4) years where:

10.2.1.1 The anti-doping rule violation does not involve a *Specified Substance* or *Specified Method*, unless the *Rower* or other *Person* can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional.⁴⁰

10.2.1.2 The anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance* or a *Specified Method* and FISA can establish that the anti-doping rule violation was intentional.

- 10.2.2** If Article 10.2.1 does not apply, subject to Article 10.2.4.1, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years.

- 10.2.3** As used in Article 10.2, the term "intentional" is meant to identify those *Rowers* or other *Persons* who engage in conduct which they knew constituted an anti-doping rule violation or knew that there was a significant risk that the conduct might constitute or result in an anti-doping rule violation and manifestly disregarded that risk. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse*

³⁹ [Comment to Article 10.1.1: Whereas Article 9 Disqualifies the result in a single Competition in which the Rower tested positive (e.g., the 100 meter backstroke), this Article may lead to Disqualification of all results in all races during the Event (e.g., the swimming World Championships).]

⁴⁰ [Comment to Article 10.2.1.1: While it is theoretically possible for a Rower or other Person to establish that the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional without showing how the Prohibited Substance entered one's system, it is highly unlikely that in a doping case under Article 2.1 a Rower will be successful in proving that the Rower acted unintentionally without establishing the source of the Prohibited Substance.]

Analytical Finding for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall be rebuttably presumed to be not “intentional” if the substance is a *Specified Substance* and the *Rower* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition*. An anti-doping rule violation resulting from an *Adverse Analytical Finding* for a substance which is only prohibited *In-Competition* shall not be considered “intentional” if the substance is not a *Specified Substance* and the *Rower* can establish that the *Prohibited Substance* was *Used Out-of-Competition* in a context unrelated to sport performance.⁴¹

10.2.4 Notwithstanding any other provision in Article 10.2, where the anti-doping rule violation involves a *Substance of Abuse*:

10.2.4.1 If the *Rower* can establish that any ingestion or *Use* occurred *Out-of-Competition* and was unrelated to sport performance, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be three (3) months *Ineligibility*.

In addition, the period of *Ineligibility* calculated under this Article 10.2.4.1 may be reduced to one (1) month if the *Rower* or other *Person* satisfactorily completes a *Substance of Abuse* treatment program approved by FISA. The period of *Ineligibility* established in this Article 10.2.4.1 is not subject to any reduction based on any provision in Article 10.6.⁴²

10.2.4.2 If the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* occurred *In-Competition*, and the *Rower* can establish that the context of the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* was unrelated to sport performance, then the ingestion, *Use* or *Possession* shall not be considered intentional for purposes of Article 10.2.1 and shall not provide a basis for a finding of *Aggravating Circumstances* under Article 10.4.

10.3 *Ineligibility* for Other Anti-Doping Rule Violations

The period of *Ineligibility* for anti-doping rule violations other than as provided in Article 10.2 shall be as follows, unless Article 10.6 or 10.7 are applicable:

10.3.1 For violations of Article 2.3 or 2.5, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be four (4) years except: (i) in the case of failing to submit to *Sample* collection, if the *Rower* can establish that the commission of the anti-doping rule violation was not intentional, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years; (ii) in all other cases, if the *Rower* or other *Person* can establish exceptional circumstances that justify a reduction of the period of *Ineligibility*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be in a range from two (2) years to four (4) years depending on the *Rower* or other *Person*’s degree of *Fault*; or (iii) in a case involving a *Protected Person* or *Recreational Rower*, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be in a range between a maximum of two (2) years and, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Protected Person* or *Recreational Rower*’s degree of *Fault*.

⁴¹ [Comment to Article 10.2.3: Article 10.2.3 provides a special definition of “intentional” which is to be applied solely for purposes of Article 10.2.]

⁴² [Comment to Article 10.2.4.1: The determinations as to whether the treatment program is approved and whether the *Rower* or other *Person* has satisfactorily completed the program shall be made in the sole discretion of FISA. This Article is intended to give FISA the leeway to apply their own judgment to identify and approve legitimate and reputable, as opposed to “sham”, treatment programs. It is anticipated, however, that the characteristics of legitimate treatment programs may vary widely and change over time such that it would not be practical for WADA to develop mandatory criteria for acceptable treatment programs.]

- 10.3.2** For violations of Article 2.4, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the *Rower's* degree of *Fault*. The flexibility between two (2) years and one (1) year of *Ineligibility* in this Article is not available to *Rowers* where a pattern of last-minute whereabouts changes or other conduct raises a serious suspicion that the *Rower* was trying to avoid being available for *Testing*.
- 10.3.3** For violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of four (4) years up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation. An Article 2.7 or Article 2.8 violation involving a *Protected Person* shall be considered a particularly serious violation and, if committed by *Athlete Support Personnel* for violations other than for *Specified Substances*, shall result in lifetime *Ineligibility* for *Athlete Support Personnel*. In addition, significant violations of Article 2.7 or 2.8 which may also violate non-sporting laws and regulations, shall be reported to the competent administrative, professional or judicial authorities.⁴³
- 10.3.4** For violations of Article 2.9, the period of *Ineligibility* imposed shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation.
- 10.3.5** For violations of Article 2.10, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be two (2) years, subject to reduction down to a minimum of one (1) year, depending on the *Rower* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case.⁴⁴
- 10.3.6** For violations of Article 2.11, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be a minimum of two (2) years, up to lifetime *Ineligibility*, depending on the seriousness of the violation by the *Rower* or other *Person*.⁴⁵

10.4 Aggravating Circumstances which may Increase the Period of *Ineligibility*

If FISA establishes in an individual case involving an anti-doping rule violation other than violations under Article 2.7 (*Trafficking* or *Attempted Trafficking*), 2.8 (*Administration* or *Attempted Administration*), 2.9 (*Complicity* or *Attempted Complicity*) or 2.11 (Acts by a *Rower* or Other *Person* to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting) that *Aggravating Circumstances* are present which justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the standard sanction, then the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable shall be increased by an additional period of *Ineligibility* of up to two (2) years depending on the seriousness of the violation and the nature of the *Aggravating*

⁴³ [Comment to Article 10.3.3: Those who are involved in doping *Rowers* or covering up doping should be subject to sanctions which are more severe than the *Rowers* who test positive. Since the authority of sport organisations is generally limited to *Ineligibility* for accreditation, membership and other sport benefits, reporting *Athlete Support Personnel* to competent authorities is an important step in the deterrence of doping.]

⁴⁴ [Comment to Article 10.3.5: Where the "other *Person*" referenced in Article 2.10 is an entity and not an individual, that entity may be disciplined as provided in Article 12.]

⁴⁵ [Comment to Article 10.3.6: Conduct that is found to violate both Article 2.5 (*Tampering*) and Article 2.11 (Acts by a *Rower* or Other *Person* to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities) shall be sanctioned based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction.]

Circumstances, unless the *Rower* or other *Person* can establish that he or she did not knowingly commit the anti-doping rule violation.⁴⁶

10.5 Elimination of the Period of *Ineligibility* where there is *No Fault* or *Negligence*

If a *Rower* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case that he or she bears *No Fault* or *Negligence*, then the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be eliminated.⁴⁷

10.6 Reduction of the Period of *Ineligibility* based on *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence*

10.6.1 Reduction of Sanctions in Particular Circumstances for Violations of Article 2.1, 2.2 or 2.6.

All reductions under Article 10.6.1 are mutually exclusive and not cumulative.

10.6.1.1 *Specified Substances* or *Specified Methods*

Where the anti-doping rule violation involves a *Specified Substance* (other than a *Substance of Abuse*) or *Specified Method*, and the *Rower* or other *Person* can establish *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two (2) years of *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Rower's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.1.2 *Contaminated Products*

In cases where the *Rower* or other *Person* can establish both *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence* and that the detected *Prohibited Substance* (other than a *Substance of Abuse*) came from a *Contaminated Product*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two (2) years *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Rower* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ [Comment to Article 10.4: Violations under Articles 2.7 (Trafficking or Attempted Trafficking), 2.8 (Administration or Attempted Administration), 2.9 (Complicity or Attempted Complicity) and 2.11 (Acts by a Rower or Other Person to Discourage or Retaliate Against Reporting to Authorities) are not included in the application of Article 10.4 because the sanctions for these violations already build in sufficient discretion up to a lifetime ban to allow consideration of any Aggravating Circumstance.]

⁴⁷ [Comment to Article 10.5: This Article and Article 10.6.2 apply only to the imposition of sanctions; they are not applicable to the determination of whether an anti-doping rule violation has occurred. They will only apply in exceptional circumstances, for example, where a Rower could prove that, despite all due care, he or she was sabotaged by a competitor. Conversely, *No Fault* or *Negligence* would not apply in the following circumstances: (a) a positive test resulting from a mislabelled or contaminated vitamin or nutritional supplement (Rowers are responsible for what they ingest (Article 2.1) and have been warned against the possibility of supplement contamination); (b) the Administration of a Prohibited Substance by the Rower's personal physician or trainer without disclosure to the Rower (Rowers are responsible for their choice of medical personnel and for advising medical personnel that they cannot be given any Prohibited Substance); and (c) sabotage of the Rower's food or drink by a spouse, coach or other Person within the Rower's circle of associates (Rowers are responsible for what they ingest and for the conduct of those Persons to whom they entrust access to their food and drink). However, depending on the unique facts of a particular case, any of the referenced illustrations could result in a reduced sanction under Article 10.6 based on *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence*.]

⁴⁸ [Comment to Article 10.6.1.2: In order to receive the benefit of this Article, the Rower or other Person must establish not only that the detected Prohibited Substance came from a Contaminated Product, but must also separately establish *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence*. It should be further noted that Rowers are on notice that they take nutritional supplements at their own risk. The sanction reduction based on *No Significant Fault* or *Negligence* has rarely been applied in Contaminated Product cases unless the Rower has exercised a high level of caution before taking the Contaminated Product. In assessing whether the Rower can

10.6.1.3 Protected Persons or Recreational Rowers

Where the anti-doping rule violation not involving a *Substance of Abuse* is committed by a *Protected Person* or *Recreational Rower*, and the *Protected Person* or *Recreational Rower* can establish *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then the period of *Ineligibility* shall be, at a minimum, a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, and at a maximum, two (2) years *Ineligibility*, depending on the *Protected Person* or *Recreational Rower's* degree of *Fault*.

10.6.2 Application of *No Significant Fault or Negligence* beyond the Application of Article 10.6.1

If a *Rower* or other *Person* establishes in an individual case where Article 10.6.1 is not applicable that he or she bears *No Significant Fault or Negligence*, then, subject to further reduction or elimination as provided in Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced based on the *Rower* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, but the reduced period of *Ineligibility* may not be less than one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the reduced period under this Article may be no less than eight (8) years.⁴⁹

10.7 Elimination, Reduction, or Suspension of Period of *Ineligibility* or Other Consequences for Reasons Other than *Fault*

10.7.1 Substantial Assistance in Discovering or Establishing Code Violations⁵⁰

10.7.1.1 FISA may, prior to an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of the time to appeal, suspend a part of the *Consequences* (other than *Disqualification* and mandatory *Public Disclosure*) imposed in an individual case where the *Rower* or other *Person* has provided *Substantial Assistance* to an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, criminal authority or professional disciplinary body which results in: (i) the *Anti-Doping Organisation* discovering or bringing forward an anti-doping rule violation by another *Person*; or (ii) which results in a criminal or disciplinary body discovering or bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional rules committed by another *Person* and the information provided by the *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* is made available to FISA or other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with *Results Management* responsibility; or (iii) which results in WADA initiating a proceeding against a *Signatory*, WADA-accredited laboratory, or *Rower* passport management unit (as

establish the source of the *Prohibited Substance*, it would, for example, be significant for purposes of establishing whether the *Rower* actually Used the Contaminated Product, whether the *Rower* had declared the product which was subsequently determined to be contaminated on the Doping Control form.

This Article should not be extended beyond products that have gone through some process of manufacturing. Where an Adverse Analytical Finding results from environment contamination of a "non-product" such as tap water or lake water in circumstances where no reasonable person would expect any risk of an anti-doping rule violation, typically there would be *No Fault or Negligence* under Article 10.5.]

⁴⁹ [Comment to Article 10.6.2: Article 10.6.2 may be applied to any anti-doping rule violation except those Articles where intent is an element of the anti-doping rule violation (e.g., Article 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9 or 2.11) or an element of a particular sanction (e.g., Article 10.2.1) or a range of *Ineligibility* is already provided in an Article based on the *Rower* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*.]

⁵⁰ [Comment to Article 10.7.1: The cooperation of *Rowers*, *Athlete Support Personnel* and other *Persons* who acknowledge their mistakes and are willing to bring other anti-doping rule violations to light is important to clean sport.]

defined in the *International Standard* for Laboratories) for non-compliance with the *Code*, *International Standard* or *Technical Document*; or (iv) with the approval by WADA, which results in a criminal or disciplinary body bringing forward a criminal offense or the breach of professional or sport rules arising out of a sport integrity violation other than doping. After an appellate decision under Article 13 or the expiration of time to appeal, FISA may only suspend a part of the otherwise applicable *Consequences* with the approval of WADA.

The extent to which the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended shall be based on the seriousness of the anti-doping rule violation committed by the *Rower* or other *Person* and the significance of the *Substantial Assistance* provided by the *Rower* or other *Person* to the effort to eliminate doping in sport, non-compliance with the *Code* and/or sport integrity violations. No more than three-quarters of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* may be suspended. If the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* is a lifetime, the non-suspended period under this Article must be no less than eight (8) years. For purposes of this paragraph, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall not include any period of *Ineligibility* that could be added under Article 10.9.3.2 of these Anti-Doping Rules.

If so requested by a *Rower* or other *Person* who seeks to provide *Substantial Assistance*, FISA shall allow the *Rower* or other *Person* to provide the information to it subject to a *Without Prejudice Agreement*.

If the *Rower* or other *Person* fails to continue to cooperate and to provide the complete and credible *Substantial Assistance* upon which a suspension of *Consequences* was based, FISA shall reinstate the original *Consequences*. If FISA decides to reinstate suspended *Consequences* or decides not to reinstate suspended *Consequences*, that decision may be appealed by any *Person* entitled to appeal under Article 13.

- 10.7.1.2** To further encourage *Rowers* and other *Persons* to provide *Substantial Assistance* to *Anti-Doping Organisations*, at the request of FISA or at the request of the *Rower* or other *Person* who has, or has been asserted to have, committed an anti-doping rule violation, or other violation of the *Code*, WADA may agree at any stage of the *Results Management* process, including after an appellate decision under Article 13, to what it considers to be an appropriate suspension of the otherwise-applicable period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences*. In exceptional circumstances, WADA may agree to suspensions of the period of *Ineligibility* and other *Consequences* for *Substantial Assistance* greater than those otherwise provided in this Article, or even no period of *Ineligibility*, no mandatory *Public Disclosure* and/or no return of prize money or payment of fines or costs. WADA's approval shall be subject to reinstatement of *Consequences*, as otherwise provided in this Article. Notwithstanding Article 13, WADA's decisions in the context of this Article 10.7.1.2 may not be appealed.

10.7.1.3 If FISA suspends any part of an otherwise applicable sanction because of *Substantial Assistance*, then notice providing justification for the decision shall be provided to the other *Anti-Doping Organisations* with a right to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided in Article 14. In unique circumstances where WADA determines that it would be in the best interest of anti-doping, WADA may authorise FISA to enter into appropriate confidentiality agreements limiting or delaying the disclosure of the *Substantial Assistance* agreement or the nature of *Substantial Assistance* being provided.

10.7.2 Admission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation in the Absence of Other Evidence

Where a *Rower* or other *Person* voluntarily admits the commission of an anti-doping rule violation before having received notice of a *Sample* collection which could establish an anti-doping rule violation (or, in the case of an anti-doping rule violation other than Article 2.1, before receiving first notice of the admitted violation pursuant to Article 7) and that admission is the only reliable evidence of the violation at the time of admission, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced, but not below one-half of the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable.⁵¹

10.7.3 Application of Multiple Grounds for Reduction of a Sanction

Where a *Rower* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to reduction in sanction under more than one provision of Article 10.5, 10.6 or 10.7, before applying any reduction or suspension under Article 10.7, the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility* shall be determined in accordance with Articles 10.2, 10.3, 10.5, and 10.6. If the *Rower* or other *Person* establishes entitlement to a reduction or suspension of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.7, then the period of *Ineligibility* may be reduced or suspended, but not below one-fourth of the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*.

10.8 Results Management Agreements

10.8.1 One (1) Year Reduction for Certain Anti-Doping Rule Violations Based on Early Admission and Acceptance of Sanction

Where a *Rower* or other *Person*, after being notified by FISA of a potential anti-doping rule violation that carries an asserted period of *Ineligibility* of four (4) or more years (including any period of *Ineligibility* asserted under Article 10.4), admits the violation and accepts the asserted period of *Ineligibility* no later than twenty (20) days after receiving notice of an anti-doping rule violation charge, the *Rower* or other *Person* may receive a one (1) year reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* asserted by FISA. Where the *Rower* or other *Person* receives the one (1) year reduction in the asserted period of *Ineligibility* under this Article 10.8.1, no further reduction in the asserted period of *Ineligibility* shall be allowed under any other Article.⁵²

⁵¹ [Comment to Article 10.7.2: This Article is intended to apply when a *Rower* or other *Person* comes forward and admits to an anti-doping rule violation in circumstances where no *Anti-Doping Organisation* is aware that an anti-doping rule violation might have been committed. It is not intended to apply to circumstances where the admission occurs after the *Rower* or other *Person* believes he or she is about to be caught. The amount by which *Ineligibility* is reduced should be based on the likelihood that the *Rower* or other *Person* would have been caught had he or she not come forward voluntarily.]

⁵² [Comment to Article 10.8.1: For example, if FISA alleges that a *Rower* has violated Article 2.1 for Use of an anabolic steroid and asserts the applicable period of *Ineligibility* is four (4) years, then the *Rower* may unilaterally reduce the period of *Ineligibility* to three (3) years by admitting the violation and accepting the three (3) year period of *Ineligibility* within the time specified in this Article, with no further reduction allowed. This resolves the case without any need for a hearing.]

10.8.2 Case Resolution Agreement

Where the *Rower* or other *Person* admits an anti-doping rule violation after being confronted with the anti-doping rule violation by FISA and agrees to *Consequences* acceptable to FISA and WADA, at their sole discretion, then: (a) the *Rower* or other *Person* may receive a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* based on an assessment by FISA and WADA of the application of Articles 10.1 through 10.7 to the asserted anti-doping rule violation, the seriousness of the violation, the *Rower* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and how promptly the *Rower* or other *Person* admitted the violation; and (b) the period of *Ineligibility* may start as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. In each case, however, where this Article is applied, the *Rower* or other *Person* shall serve at least one-half of the agreed-upon period of *Ineligibility* going forward from the earlier of the date the *Rower* or other *Person* accepted the imposition of a sanction or a *Provisional Suspension* which was subsequently respected by the *Rower* or other *Person*. The decision by WADA and FISA to enter or not enter into a case resolution agreement, and the amount of the reduction to, and the starting date of, the period of *Ineligibility* are not matters for determination or review by a hearing body and are not subject to appeal under Article 13.

If so requested by a *Rower* or other *Person* who seeks to enter into a case resolution agreement under this Article, FISA shall allow the *Rower* or other *Person* to discuss an admission of the anti-doping rule violation with it subject to a *Without Prejudice Agreement*.⁵³

10.9 Multiple Violations

10.9.1 Second or Third Anti-Doping Rule Violation

10.9.1.1 For a *Rower* or other *Person's* second anti-doping rule violation, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be the greater of:

- (a) A six (6) month period of *Ineligibility*; or
- (b) A period of *Ineligibility* in the range between:
 - (i) the sum of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the first anti-doping rule violation plus the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation, and
 - (ii) twice the period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable to the second anti-doping rule violation treated as if it were a first violation.

The period of *Ineligibility* within this range shall be determined based on the entirety of the circumstances and the *Rower* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* with respect to the second violation.

⁵³ [Comment to Article 10.8: Any mitigating or aggravating factors set forth in this Article 10 shall be considered in arriving at the *Consequences* set forth in the case resolution agreement, and shall not be applicable beyond the terms of that agreement.]

- 10.9.1.2** A third anti-doping rule violation will always result in a lifetime period of *Ineligibility*, except if the third violation fulfills the condition for elimination or reduction of the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.5 or 10.6, or involves a violation of Article 2.4. In these particular cases, the period of *Ineligibility* shall be from eight (8) years to lifetime *Ineligibility*.
- 10.9.1.3** The period of *Ineligibility* established in Articles 10.9.1.1 and 10.9.1.2 may then be further reduced by the application of Article 10.7.
- 10.9.2** An anti-doping rule violation for which a *Rower* or other *Person* has established *No Fault* or *Negligence* shall not be considered a violation for purposes of this Article 10.9. In addition, an anti-doping rule violation sanctioned under Article 10.2.4.1 shall not be considered a violation for purposes of Article 10.9.
- 10.9.3** Additional Rules for Certain Potential Multiple Violations
- 10.9.3.1** For purposes of imposing sanctions under Article 10.9, except as provided in Articles 10.9.3.2 and 10.9.3.3, an anti-doping rule violation will only be considered a second violation if FISA can establish that the *Rower* or other *Person* committed the additional anti-doping rule violation after the *Rower* or other *Person* received notice pursuant to Article 7, or after FISA made reasonable efforts to give notice of the first anti-doping rule violation. If FISA cannot establish this, the violations shall be considered together as one single first violation, and the sanction imposed shall be based on the violation that carries the more severe sanction, including the application of *Aggravating Circumstances*. Results in all *Competitions* dating back to the earlier anti-doping rule violation will be *Disqualified* as provided in Article 10.10.⁵⁴
- 10.9.3.2** If FISA establishes that a *Rower* or other *Person* committed an additional anti-doping rule violation prior to notification, and that the additional violation occurred twelve (12) months or more before or after the first-noticed violation, then the period of *Ineligibility* for the additional violation shall be calculated as if the additional violation were a stand-alone first violation and this period of *Ineligibility* is served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of *Ineligibility* imposed for the earlier-noticed violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.2 applies, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.
- 10.9.3.3** If FISA establishes that a *Rower* or other *Person* committed a violation of Article 2.5 in connection with the *Doping Control* process for an underlying asserted anti-doping rule violation, the violation of Article 2.5 shall be treated as a stand-alone first violation and the period of *Ineligibility* for such violation shall be served consecutively, rather than concurrently, with the period of *Ineligibility*, if any, imposed for the underlying anti-doping rule violation. Where this Article 10.9.3.3 is

⁵⁴ [Comment to Article 10.9.3.1: The same rule applies where, after the imposition of a sanction, FISA discovers facts involving an anti-doping rule violation that occurred prior to notification for a first anti-doping rule violation – e.g., FISA shall impose a sanction based on the sanction that could have been imposed if the two (2) violations had been adjudicated at the same time, including the application of *Aggravating Circumstances*.]

applied, the violations taken together shall constitute a single violation for purposes of Article 10.9.1.

10.9.3.4 If FISA establishes that a *Person* has committed a second or third anti-doping rule violation during a period of *Ineligibility*, the periods of *Ineligibility* for the multiple violations shall run consecutively, rather than concurrently.

10.9.4 Multiple Anti-Doping Rule Violations during Ten (10) Year Period

For purposes of Article 10.9, each anti-doping rule violation must take place within the same ten (10) year period in order to be considered multiple violations.

10.10 Disqualification of Results in Competitions Subsequent to Sample Collection or Commission of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation

In addition to the automatic *Disqualification* of the results in the *Competition* which produced the positive *Sample* under Article 9, all other competitive results of the *Rower* obtained from the date a positive *Sample* was collected (whether *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*), or other anti-doping rule violation occurred, through the commencement of any *Provisional Suspension* or *Ineligibility* period, shall, unless fairness requires otherwise, be *Disqualified* with all of the resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.⁵⁵

10.11 Forfeited Prize Money

If FISA recovers prize money forfeited as a result of an anti-doping rule violation, it shall take reasonable measures to allocate and distribute this prize money to the *Rowers* who would have been entitled to it had the forfeiting *Rower* not competed.⁵⁶

10.12 Financial Consequences

10.12.1 Where a *Rower* or other *Person* commits an anti-doping rule violation, FISA may, in its discretion and subject to the principle of proportionality, elect to (a) recover from the *Rower* or other *Person* costs associated with the anti-doping rule violation, regardless of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed and/or (b) fine the *Rower* or other *Person* in an amount up to 1'000 Swiss Francs, only in cases where the maximum period of *Ineligibility* otherwise applicable has already been imposed.

10.12.2 The imposition of a financial sanction or FISA's recovery of costs shall not be considered a basis for reducing the *Ineligibility* or other sanction which would otherwise be applicable under these Anti-Doping Rules.

10.13 Commencement of Ineligibility Period

⁵⁵ [Comment to Article 10.10: Nothing in these Anti-Doping Rules precludes clean Rowers or other Persons who have been damaged by the actions of a Person who has committed an anti-doping rule violation from pursuing any right which they would otherwise have to seek damages from such Person.]

⁵⁶ [Comment to Article 10.11: This Article is not intended to impose an affirmative duty on FISA to take any action to collect forfeited prize money. If FISA elects not to take any action to collect forfeited prize money, it may assign its right to recover such money to the Rower(s) who should have otherwise received the money. "Reasonable measures to allocate and distribute this prize money" could include using collected forfeited prize money as agreed upon by FISA and its Rowers.]

Where a *Rower* is already serving a period of *Ineligibility* for an anti-doping rule violation, any new period of *Ineligibility* shall commence on the first day after the current period of *Ineligibility* has been served. Otherwise, except as provided below, the period of *Ineligibility* shall start on the date of the final hearing decision providing for *Ineligibility* or, if the hearing is waived or there is no hearing, on the date *Ineligibility* is accepted or otherwise imposed.

10.13.1 Delays Not Attributable to the *Rower* or other *Person*

Where there have been substantial delays in the hearing process or other aspects of *Doping Control*, and the *Rower* or other *Person* can establish that such delays are not attributable to the *Rower* or other *Person*, FISA or the FISA Doping Hearing Panel, if applicable, may start the period of *Ineligibility* at an earlier date commencing as early as the date of *Sample* collection or the date on which another anti-doping rule violation last occurred. All competitive results achieved during the period of *Ineligibility*, including retroactive *Ineligibility*, shall be *Disqualified*.⁵⁷

10.13.2 Credit for *Provisional Suspension* or Period of *Ineligibility* Served

10.13.2.1 If a *Provisional Suspension* is respected by the *Rower* or other *Person*, then the *Rower* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. If the *Rower* or other *Person* does not respect a *Provisional Suspension*, then the *Rower* or other *Person* shall receive no credit for any period of *Provisional Suspension* served. If a period of *Ineligibility* is served pursuant to a decision that is subsequently appealed, then the *Rower* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of *Ineligibility* served against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed on appeal.

10.13.2.2 If a *Rower* or other *Person* voluntarily accepts a *Provisional Suspension* in writing from FISA and thereafter respects the *Provisional Suspension*, the *Rower* or other *Person* shall receive a credit for such period of voluntary *Provisional Suspension* against any period of *Ineligibility* which may ultimately be imposed. A copy of the *Rower* or other *Person*'s voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* shall be provided promptly to each party entitled to receive notice of an asserted anti-doping rule violation under Article 14.1.⁵⁸

10.13.2.3 No credit against a period of *Ineligibility* shall be given for any time period before the effective date of the *Provisional Suspension* or voluntary *Provisional Suspension* regardless of whether the *Rower* elected not to compete or was suspended by a team.

⁵⁷ [Comment to Article 10.13.1: In cases of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1, the time required for an Anti-Doping Organisation to discover and develop facts sufficient to establish an anti-doping rule violation may be lengthy, particularly where the *Rower* or other *Person* has taken affirmative action to avoid detection. In these circumstances, the flexibility provided in this Article to start the sanction at an earlier date should not be used.]

⁵⁸ [Comment to Article 10.13.2.2: A *Rower*'s voluntary acceptance of a *Provisional Suspension* is not an admission by the *Rower* and shall not be used in any way to draw an adverse inference against the *Rower*.]

10.14 Status During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

10.14.1 Prohibition Against Participation During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

No *Rower* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* or is subject to a *Provisional Suspension* may, during a period of *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*, participate in any capacity in a *Competition* or activity (other than authorised anti-doping *Education* or rehabilitation programs) authorised or organised by any *Signatory*, *Signatory's* member organisation, or a club or other member organisation of a *Signatory's* member organisation, or in *Competitions* authorised or organised by any professional league or any international- or national-level *Event* organisation or any elite or national-level sporting activity funded by a governmental agency.

A *Rower* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* longer than four (4) years may, after completing four (4) years of the period of *Ineligibility*, participate as a *Rower* in local sport events not sanctioned or otherwise under the authority of a *Code Signatory* or member of a *Code Signatory*, but only so long as the local sport event is not at a level that could otherwise qualify such *Rower* or other *Person* directly or indirectly to compete in (or accumulate points toward) a national championship or *International Event*, and does not involve the *Rower* or other *Person* working in any capacity with *Protected Persons*.

A *Rower* or other *Person* subject to a period of *Ineligibility* shall remain subject to *Testing* and any requirement by FISA to provide whereabouts information.⁵⁹

10.14.2 Return to Training

As an exception to Article 10.14.1, a *Rower* may return to train with a team or to use the facilities of a club or other member organisation of FISA's or other *Signatory's* member organisation during the shorter of: (1) the last two months of the *Rower's* period of *Ineligibility*, or (2) the last one-quarter of the period of *Ineligibility* imposed.⁶⁰

10.14.3 Violation of the Prohibition of Participation During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*

Where a *Rower* or other *Person* who has been declared *Ineligible* violates the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* described in Article 10.14.1, the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified* and a new period of *Ineligibility* equal in length to the original period of *Ineligibility* shall be added to the end of the original period of *Ineligibility*. The new period of *Ineligibility*, including a reprimand and no period of *Ineligibility*, may be adjusted based on the *Rower* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* and other circumstances of the case.

⁵⁹ [Comment to Article 10.14.1: For example, subject to Article 10.14.2 below, *Ineligible Rowers* cannot participate in a training camp, exhibition or practice organised by their Member Federation or a club which is a member of that Member Federation or which is funded by a governmental agency. Further, an *Ineligible Rower* may not compete in a non-*Signatory* professional league (e.g., the National Hockey League, the National Basketball Association, etc.), Events organised by a non-*Signatory* International Event organisation or a non-*Signatory* national-level Event organisation without triggering the Consequences set forth in Article 10.14.3. The term "activity" also includes, for example, administrative activities, such as serving as an official, director, officer, employee, or volunteer of the organisation described in this Article. *Ineligibility* imposed in one sport shall also be recognised by other sports (see Article 15.1, Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions). A *Rower* or other *Person* serving a period of *Ineligibility* is prohibited from coaching or serving as a *Rower Support Person* in any other capacity at any time during the period of *Ineligibility*, and doing so could also result in a violation of Article 2.10 by another *Rower*. Any performance standard accomplished during a period of *Ineligibility* shall not be recognised by FISA or its Member Federations for any purpose.]

⁶⁰ [Comment to Article 10.14.2: In many Team Sports and some individual sports (e.g., ski jumping and gymnastics), *Rowers* cannot effectively train on their own so as to be ready to compete at the end of the *Rower's* period of *Ineligibility*. During the training period described in this Article, an *Ineligible Rower* may not compete or engage in any activity described in Article 10.14.1 other than training.]

The determination of whether a *Rower* or other *Person* has violated the prohibition against participation, and whether an adjustment is appropriate, shall be made by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* whose *Results Management* led to the imposition of the initial period of *Ineligibility*. This decision may be appealed under Article 13.

A *Rower* or other *Person* who violates the prohibition against participation during a *Provisional Suspension* described in Article 10.14.1 shall receive no credit for any period of *Provisional Suspension* served and the results of such participation shall be *Disqualified*.

Where a *Rower Support Person* or other *Person* assists a *Person* in violating the prohibition against participation during *Ineligibility* or a *Provisional Suspension*, FISA shall impose sanctions for a violation of Article 2.9 for such assistance.

10.14.4 Withholding of Financial Support during *Ineligibility*

In addition, for any anti-doping rule violation not involving a reduced sanction as described in Article 10.5 or 10.6, some or all sport-related financial support or other sport-related benefits received by such *Person* will be withheld by FISA and its *Member Federations*.

10.15 Automatic Publication of Sanction

A mandatory part of each sanction shall include automatic publication, as provided in Article 14.3.

ARTICLE 11 CONSEQUENCES TO CREWS

11.1 Consequences for Crews

Where one (1) member of a crew has been notified of an anti-doping rule violation under Article 7 in connection with an *Event*, the ruling body for the *Event* shall conduct appropriate *Target Testing* of all members of the crew during the *Event Period*.

11.2 Consequences for Crews

11.2.1 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a crew in connection with an *In-Competition* test automatically leads to *Disqualification* of the result obtained by the crew in that *Competition*, with all resulting *Consequences* for the crew and its members, including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes.

11.2.2 An anti-doping rule violation committed by a member of a crew occurring during or in connection with an *Event* may lead to *Disqualification* of all of the results obtained by the crew in that *Event* with all *Consequences* for the team and its members, including forfeiture of all medals, points and prizes, except as provided in Article 11.2.3.

11.2.3 Where an *Athlete* who is a member of a crew committed an anti-doping rule violation during or in connection with one (1) *Competition* in an *Event*, if the other member(s) of the team establish(es) that he or she/they bear(s) *No Fault* or *Negligence* for that violation, the results of the crew in any other *Competition(s)* in that *Event* shall not be *Disqualified* unless the results of the team in the *Competition(s)* other than the *Competition* in which the anti-doping rule violation occurred were likely to have been affected by the *Rower's* anti-doping rule violation.

ARTICLE 12 SANCTIONS BY FISA AGAINST OTHER SPORTING BODIES

When FISA becomes aware that a *Member Federation* or any other sporting body over which it has authority has failed to comply with, implement, uphold, and enforce these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws within that organisation's or body's area of competence, FISA has the authority and may take the following additional disciplinary actions:

- 12.1** Exclude all, or some group of, members of that organisation or body from specified future *Events* or all *Events* conducted within a specified period of time.
- 12.2** Take additional disciplinary actions with respect to that organisation's or body's recognition, the eligibility of their members to participate in FISA's activities, and/or fine that organisation or body based on the following:
 - 12.2.1** Four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed by *Rowers* or other *Persons* affiliated with that organisation or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event: (a) all or some group of members of that organisation or body may be banned from participation in any FISA activities for a period of up to two (2) years and/or (b) that organisation or body may be fined in an amount up to 100'000 Euros
 - 12.2.2** Four (4) or more violations of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (other than violations involving Article 2.4) are committed in addition to the violations described in Article 12.2.1 by *Rowers* or other *Persons* affiliated with that organisation or body during a twelve (12) month period. In such event, that organisation or body may be suspended for a period of up to four (4) years.
 - 12.2.3** More than one *Rower* or other *Person* affiliated with that organisation or body commits an anti-doping rule violation during an *International Event*. In such event, that organisation or body may be fined in an amount up to 100'000 Euros
 - 12.2.4** That organisation or body has failed to make diligent efforts to keep FISA informed about a *Rower's* whereabouts after receiving a request for that information from FISA. In such event, that organisation or body may be fined in an amount up to 25'000 Euros per *Rower*, in addition to reimbursement of all of the FISA costs incurred in *Testing* that organisation's or body's *Rowers*.
- 12.3** Withhold some or all funding or other financial and non-financial support to that organisation or body.
- 12.4** Oblige that organisation or body to reimburse FISA for all costs (including but not limited to laboratory fees, hearing expenses and travel) related to a violation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws committed by a *Rower* or other *Person* affiliated with that organisation or body.

ARTICLE 13 RESULTS MANAGEMENT: APPEALS ⁶¹

13.1 Decisions Subject to Appeal

⁶¹ [Comment to Article 13: The object of the Code is to have anti-doping matters resolved through fair and transparent internal processes with a final appeal. Anti-doping decisions by Anti-Doping Organisations are made transparent in Article 14. Specified Persons and organisations, including WADA, are then given the opportunity to appeal those decisions. Note that the definition of interested Persons and organisations with a right to appeal under Article 13 does not include Rowers, or their National Federations, who might benefit from having another competitor Disqualified.]

Decisions made under the *Code* or these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws may be appealed as set forth below in Articles 13.2 through 13.7 or as otherwise provided in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, the *Code* or the *International Standards*. Such decisions shall remain in effect while under appeal unless the appellate body orders otherwise.

13.1.1 Scope of Review Not Limited

The scope of review on appeal includes all issues relevant to the matter and is expressly not limited to the issues or scope of review before the initial decision maker. Any party to the appeal may submit evidence, legal arguments and claims that were not raised in the first instance hearing so long as they arise from the same cause of action or same general facts or circumstances raised or addressed in the first instance hearing.⁶²

13.1.2 CAS Shall Not Defer to the Findings Being Appealed

In making its decision, CAS shall not give deference to the discretion exercised by the body whose decision is being appealed.⁶³

13.1.3 WADA Not Required to Exhaust Internal Remedies

Where WADA has a right to appeal under Article 13 and no other party has appealed a final decision within FISA's process, WADA may appeal such decision directly to CAS without having to exhaust other remedies in FISA's process.⁶⁴

13.2 Appeals from Decisions Regarding Anti-Doping Rule Violations, Consequences, Provisional Suspensions, Implementation of Decisions and Authority

A decision that an anti-doping rule violation was committed, a decision imposing *Consequences* or not imposing *Consequences* for an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision that no anti-doping rule violation was committed; a decision that an anti-doping rule violation proceeding cannot go forward for procedural reasons (including, for example, prescription); a decision by WADA not to grant an exception to the six (6) months notice requirement for a retired *Rower* to return to competition under Article 5.6.1; a decision by WADA assigning *Results Management* under Article 7.1 of the *Code*; a decision by FISA not to bring forward an *Adverse Analytical Finding* or an *Atypical Finding* as an anti-doping rule violation, or a decision not to go forward with an anti-doping rule violation after an investigation in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*; a decision to impose, or lift, a *Provisional Suspension* as a result of a *Provisional Hearing*; FISA's failure to comply with Article 7.4; a decision that FISA lacks authority to rule on an alleged anti-doping rule violation or its *Consequences*; a decision to suspend, or not suspend, *Consequences* or to reinstate, or not reinstate, *Consequences* under Article 10.7.1; failure to comply with Articles 7.1.4 and 7.1.5 of the *Code*; failure to comply with Article 10.8.1; a decision under Article 10.14.3; a decision by FISA not to implement another *Anti-Doping Organisation's* decision under Article 15;

⁶² [Comment to Article 13.1.1: The revised language is not intended to make a substantive change to the 2015 Code, but rather for clarification. For example, where a *Rower* was charged in the first instance hearing only with *Tampering* but the same conduct could also constitute *Complicity*, an appealing party could pursue both *Tampering* and *Complicity* charges against the *Rower* in the appeal.]

⁶³ [Comment to Article 13.1.2: CAS proceedings are *de novo*. Prior proceedings do not limit the evidence or carry weight in the hearing before CAS.]

⁶⁴ [Comment to Article 13.1.3: Where a decision has been rendered before the final stage of FISA's process (for example, a first hearing) and no party elects to appeal that decision to the next level of FISA's process (e.g., the Managing Board), then WADA may bypass the remaining steps in FISA's internal process and appeal directly to CAS.]

and a decision under Article 27.3 of the *Code* may be appealed exclusively as provided in this Article 13.2.

13.2.1 Appeals Involving *International-Level Rowers* or *International Events*

In cases arising from participation in an *International Event* or in cases involving *International-Level Rowers*, the decision may be appealed exclusively to CAS.⁶⁵

13.2.2 Appeals Involving Other *Rowers* or Other *Persons*

In cases where Article 13.2.1 is not applicable, the decision may be appealed to an appellate body, in accordance with rules adopted by the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* having authority over the *Rower* or other *Person*.

The rules for such appeal shall respect the following principles: a timely hearing; a fair, impartial, *Operationally Independent* and *Institutionally Independent* hearing panel; the right to be represented by counsel at the *Person's* own expense; and a timely, written, reasoned decision.

If no such body as described above is in place and available at the time of the appeal, the decision may be appealed to CAS in accordance with the applicable procedural rules.

13.2.3 *Persons* Entitled to Appeal

13.2.3.1 Appeals Involving *International-Level Rowers* or *International Events*

In cases under Article 13.2.1, the following parties shall have the right to appeal to CAS: (a) the *Rower* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) FISA; (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of the *Person's* country of residence or countries where the *Person* is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

13.2.3.2 Appeals Involving Other *Rowers* or Other *Persons*

In cases under Article 13.2.2, the parties having the right to appeal to the appellate body shall be as provided in the *National Anti-Doping Organisation's* rules but, at a minimum, shall include the following parties: (a) the *Rower* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision being appealed; (b) the other party to the case in which the decision was rendered; (c) FISA; (d) the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* of the *Person's* country of residence or countries where the *Person* is a national or license holder; (e) the International Olympic Committee or International Paralympic Committee, as applicable, where the decision may have an effect in relation to the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games, including decisions affecting eligibility for the Olympic Games or Paralympic Games; and (f) WADA.

⁶⁵ [Comment to Article 13.2.1: CAS decisions are final and binding except for any review required by law applicable to the annulment or enforcement of arbitral awards.]

For cases under Article 13.2.2, *WADA*, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and FISA shall also have the right to appeal to CAS with respect to the decision of the appellate body.

Any party filing an appeal shall be entitled to assistance from CAS to obtain all relevant information from the *Anti-Doping Organisation* whose decision is being appealed and the information shall be provided if CAS so directs.

13.2.3.3 Duty to Notify

All parties to any CAS appeal must ensure that *WADA* and all other parties with a right to appeal have been given timely notice of the appeal.

13.2.3.4 Appeal from Imposition of *Provisional Suspension*

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the only *Person* who may appeal from the imposition of a *Provisional Suspension* is the *Rower* or other *Person* upon whom the *Provisional Suspension* is imposed.

13.2.3.5 Appeal from Decisions under Article 12

Decisions by FISA pursuant to Article 12 may be appealed exclusively to CAS by the *Member Federation* or other body.

13.2.4 Cross Appeals and other Subsequent Appeals Allowed

Cross appeals and other subsequent appeals by any respondent named in cases brought to CAS under the *Code* are specifically permitted. Any party with a right to appeal under this Article 13 must file a cross appeal or subsequent appeal at the latest with the party's answer.⁶⁶

13.3 Failure to Render a Timely Decision by FISA

Where, in a particular case, FISA fails to render a decision with respect to whether an anti-doping rule violation was committed within a reasonable deadline set by *WADA*, *WADA* may elect to appeal directly to CAS as if FISA had rendered a decision finding no anti-doping rule violation. If the CAS hearing panel determines that an anti-doping rule violation was committed and that *WADA* acted reasonably in electing to appeal directly to CAS, then *WADA's* costs and attorney fees in prosecuting the appeal shall be reimbursed to *WADA* by FISA.⁶⁷

13.4 Appeals Relating to *TUEs*

TUE decisions may be appealed exclusively as provided in Article 4.4.

13.5 Notification of Appeal Decisions

⁶⁶ [Comment to Article 13.2.4: This provision is necessary because since 2011, CAS rules no longer permit a *Rower* the right to cross appeal when an *Anti-Doping Organisation* appeals a decision after the *Rower's* time for appeal has expired. This provision permits a full hearing for all parties.]

⁶⁷ [Comment to Article 13.3: Given the different circumstances of each anti-doping rule violation investigation and Results Management process, it is not feasible to establish a fixed time period for FISA to render a decision before *WADA* may intervene by appealing directly to CAS. Before taking such action, however, *WADA* will consult with FISA and give FISA an opportunity to explain why it has not yet rendered a decision.]

FISA shall promptly provide the appeal decision to the *Rower* or other *Person* and to the other *Anti-Doping Organisations* that would have been entitled to appeal under Article 13.2.3 as provided under Article 14.2.

13.6 Time for Filing Appeals⁶⁸

13.6.1 Appeals to CAS

The time to file an appeal to CAS shall be twenty-one (21) days from the date of receipt of the decision by the appealing party. The above notwithstanding, the following shall apply in connection with appeals filed by a party entitled to appeal but which was not a party to the proceedings that led to the decision being appealed:

- (a) Within fifteen (15) days from the notice of the decision, such party/ies shall have the right to request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision from the *Anti-Doping Organisation* that had *Results Management* authority;
- (b) If such a request is made within the fifteen (15) day period, then the party making such request shall have twenty-one (21) days from receipt of the file to file an appeal to CAS.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by *WADA* shall be the later of:

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed, or
- (b) Twenty-one (21) days after *WADA*'s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

13.6.2 Appeals Under Article 13.2.2

The time to file an appeal to an independent and impartial body in accordance with rules established by the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* shall be indicated by the same rules of the *National Anti-Doping Organisation*.

The above notwithstanding, the filing deadline for an appeal filed by *WADA* shall be the later of:

- (a) Twenty-one (21) days after the last day on which any other party having a right to appeal could have appealed, or
- (b) Twenty-one (21) days after *WADA*'s receipt of the complete file relating to the decision.

ARTICLE 14 CONFIDENTIALITY AND REPORTING

14.1 Information Concerning *Adverse Analytical Findings*, *Atypical Findings*, and Other Asserted Anti-Doping Rule Violations

14.1.1 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to *Rowers* and other *Persons*

⁶⁸ [Comment to Article 13.6: Whether governed by CAS rules or these Anti-Doping Rules, a party's deadline to appeal does not begin running until receipt of the decision. For that reason, there can be no expiration of a party's right to appeal if the party has not received the decision.]

Notice to *Rowers* or other *Persons* of anti-doping rule violations asserted against them shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14.

If at any point during *Results Management* up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, FISA decides not to move forward with a matter, it must notify the *Rower* or other *Person*, (provided that the *Rower* or other *Person* had been already informed of the ongoing *Results Management*).

Any notice under these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be delivered or emailed by FISA to *Rowers* or other *Persons*. In addition to the notification by FISA, it shall also be the responsibility of the *Rower* or other *Person's Member Federation* to notify the *Rower* or other *Person*. If the notification takes place via the *Rower* or other *Person's Member Federation*, the *Member Federation* shall confirm to FISA that they have delivered the notification to the *Rower* or other *Person*.

14.1.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violations to *National Anti-Doping Organisations* and *WADA*

Notice of the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation to the *Rower's* or other *Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation* and *WADA* shall occur as provided under Articles 7 and 14, simultaneously with the notice to the *Rower* or other *Person*.

If at any point during *Results Management* up until the anti-doping rule violation charge, FISA decides not to move forward with a matter, it must give notice (with reasons) to the *Anti-Doping Organisations* with a right of appeal under Article 13.2.3.

Notice shall be delivered or emailed.

14.1.3 Content of an Anti-Doping Rule Violation Notice

Notification of an anti-doping rule violation shall include: the *Rower's* or other *Person's* name, country, sport and discipline within the sport, the *Rower's* competitive level, whether the test was *In-Competition* or *Out-of-Competition*, the date of *Sample* collection, the analytical result reported by the laboratory, and other information as required by the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations* and *International Standard for Results Management*.

Notification of anti-doping rule violations other than under Article 2.1 shall also include the rule violated and the basis of the asserted violation.

14.1.4 Status Reports

Except with respect to investigations which have not resulted in a notice of an anti-doping rule violation pursuant to Article 14.1.1, the *Rower's* or other *Person's National Anti-Doping Organisation* and *WADA* shall be regularly updated on the status and findings of any review or proceedings conducted pursuant to Article 7, 8 or 13 and shall be provided with a prompt written reasoned explanation or decision explaining the resolution of the matter.

14.1.5 Confidentiality

The recipient organisations shall not disclose this information beyond those *Persons* with a need to know (which would include the appropriate personnel at the applicable *National Olympic Committee*, *Member Federation*, and the *Rower's crew*) until FISA has made *Public Disclosure* as permitted by Article 14.3.

14.1.6 Protection of Confidential Information by an Employee or Agent of FISA

FISA shall ensure that information concerning *Adverse Analytical Findings*, *Atypical Findings*, and other asserted anti-doping rule violations remains confidential until such information is *Publicly Disclosed* in accordance with Article 14.3. FISA shall ensure that its employees (whether permanent or otherwise), contractors, agents, consultants, and *Delegated Third Parties* are subject to fully enforceable contractual duty of confidentiality and to fully enforceable procedures for the investigation and disciplining of improper and/or unauthorised disclosure of such confidential information.

14.2 Notice of Anti-Doping Rule Violation or Violations of *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension* Decisions and Request for Files

14.2.1 Anti-doping rule violation decisions or decisions related to violations of *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension* rendered pursuant to Article 7.6, 8.2, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.14.3 or 13.5 shall include the full reasons for the decision, including, if applicable, a justification for why the maximum potential sanction was not imposed. Where the decision is not in English or French, FISA shall provide an English or French summary of the decision and the supporting reasons.

14.2.2 An *Anti-Doping Organisation* having a right to appeal a decision received pursuant to Article 14.2.1 may, within fifteen (15) days of receipt, request a copy of the full case file pertaining to the decision.

14.3 Public Disclosure

14.3.1 After notice has been provided to the *Rower* or other *Person* in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*, and to the applicable *Anti-Doping Organisations* in accordance with Article 14.1.2, the identity of any *Rower* or other *Person* who is notified of a potential anti-doping rule violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and the nature of the violation involved, and whether the *Rower* or other *Person* is subject to a *Provisional Suspension* may be *Publicly Disclosed* by FISA.

14.3.2 No later than twenty (20) days after it has been determined in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2, or such appeal has been waived, or a hearing in accordance with Article 8 has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, or a new period of *Ineligibility*, or reprimand, has been imposed under Article 10.14.3, FISA must *Publicly Disclose* the disposition of the anti-doping matter, including the sport, the anti-doping rule violated, the name of the *Rower* or other *Person* committing the violation, the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* involved (if any) and the *Consequences* imposed. FISA must also *Publicly Disclose* within twenty (20) days the results of appellate decisions concerning anti-doping rule violations, including the information described above.⁶⁹

⁶⁹ [Comment to Article 14.3.2: Where Public Disclosure as required by Article 14.3.2 would result in a breach of other applicable laws, FISA's failure to make the Public Disclosure will not result in a determination of non-compliance with Code as set forth in Article 4.1 of the International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information.]

- 14.3.3** After an anti-doping rule violation has been determined to have been committed in an appellate decision under Article 13.2.1 or 13.2.2 or such appeal has been waived, or in a hearing in accordance with Article 8 or where such hearing has been waived, or the assertion of an anti-doping rule violation has not otherwise been timely challenged, or the matter has been resolved under Article 10.8, FISA may make public such determination or decision and may comment publicly on the matter.
- 14.3.4** In any case where it is determined, after a hearing or appeal, that the *Rower* or other *Person* did not commit an anti-doping rule violation, the fact that the decision has been appealed may be *Publicly Disclosed*. However, the decision itself and the underlying facts may not be *Publicly Disclosed* except with the consent of the *Rower* or other *Person* who is the subject of the decision. FISA shall use reasonable efforts to obtain such consent, and if consent is obtained, shall *Publicly Disclose* the decision in its entirety or in such redacted form as the *Rower* or other *Person* may approve.
- 14.3.5** Publication shall be accomplished at a minimum by placing the required information on the FISA's website and leaving the information up for the longer of one (1) month or the duration of any period of *Ineligibility*, after which it will be removed from FISA's website.
- 14.3.6** Except as provided in Articles 14.3.1 and 14.3.3, no *Anti-Doping Organisation*, *Member Federation*, or WADA-accredited laboratory, or any official of any such body, shall publicly comment on the specific facts of any pending case (as opposed to general description of process and science) except in response to public comments attributed to, or based on information provided by, the *Rower*, other *Person* or their entourage or other representatives.
- 14.3.7** The mandatory *Public Disclosure* required in Article 14.3.2 shall not be required where the *Rower* or other *Person* who has been found to have committed an anti-doping rule violation is a *Minor*, *Protected Person* or *Recreational Rower*. Any optional *Public Disclosure* in a case involving a *Minor*, *Protected Person* or *Recreational Rower* shall be proportionate to the facts and circumstances of the case.

14.4 Statistical Reporting

FISA shall, at least annually, publish publicly a general statistical report of its *Doping Control* activities, with a copy provided to WADA. FISA may also publish reports showing the name of each *Rower* tested and the date of each *Testing*.

14.5 Doping Control Information Database and Monitoring of Compliance

To enable WADA to perform its compliance monitoring role and to ensure the effective use of resources and sharing of applicable *Doping Control* information among *Anti-Doping Organisations*, FISA shall report to WADA through ADAMS *Doping Control*-related information, including, in particular:

- (a) *Athlete Biological Passport* data for *International-Level Rowers* and *National-Level Rowers*,
- (b) Whereabouts information for *Rowers* including those in *Registered Testing Pools*,
- (c) *TUE* decisions, and

(d) *Results Management* decisions,

as required under the applicable *International Standard(s)*.

- 14.5.1** To facilitate coordinated test distribution planning, avoid unnecessary duplication in *Testing* by various *Anti-Doping Organisations*, and to ensure that *Athlete Biological Passport* profiles are updated, FISA shall report all *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition* tests to WADA by entering the *Doping Control* forms into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.
- 14.5.2** To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for *TUEs*, FISA shall report all *TUE* applications, decisions and supporting documentation using ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines contained in the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.
- 14.5.3** To facilitate WADA's oversight and appeal rights for *Results Management*, FISA shall report the following information into ADAMS in accordance with the requirements and timelines outlined in the *International Standard for Results Management*: (a) notifications of anti-doping rule violations and related decisions for *Adverse Analytical Findings*; (b) notifications and related decisions for other anti-doping rule violations that are not *Adverse Analytical Findings*; (c) whereabouts failures; and (d) any decision imposing, lifting or reinstating a *Provisional Suspension*.
- 14.5.4** The information described in this Article will be made accessible, where appropriate and in accordance with the applicable rules, to the *Rower*, the *Rower's National Anti-Doping Organisation*, and any other *Anti-Doping Organisations* with *Testing* authority over the *Rower*.

14.6 Data Privacy

- 14.6.1** FISA may collect, store, process or disclose personal information relating to *Rowers* and other *Persons* where necessary and appropriate to conduct its *Anti-Doping Activities* under the *Code*, the *International Standards* (including specifically the *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information*), these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, and in compliance with applicable law.
- 14.6.2** Without limiting the foregoing, FISA shall:
 - (a) Only process personal information in accordance with a valid legal ground;
 - (b) Notify any *Participant* or *Person* subject to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, in a manner and form that complies with applicable laws and the *International Standard for the Protection of Privacy and Personal Information*, that their personal information may be processed by FISA and other *Persons* for the purpose of the implementation of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws;
 - (c) Ensure that any third-party agents (including any *Delegated Third Party*) with whom FISA shares the personal information of any *Participant* or *Person* is subject to appropriate technical and contractual controls to protect the confidentiality and privacy of such information.

ARTICLE 15 IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

15.1 Automatic Binding Effect of Decisions by *Signatory Anti-Doping Organisations*

- 15.1.1** A decision of an anti-doping rule violation made by a *Signatory Anti-Doping Organisation*, an appellate body (Article 13.2.2 of the *Code*) or CAS shall, after the parties to the proceeding are notified, automatically be binding beyond the parties to the proceeding upon FISA and its *Member Federations*, as well as every *Signatory* in every sport with the effects described below:
- 15.1.1.1** A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a *Provisional Suspension* (after a *Provisional Hearing* has occurred or the *Rower* or other *Person* has either accepted the *Provisional Suspension* or has waived the right to a *Provisional Hearing*, expedited hearing or expedited appeal offered in accordance with Article 7.4.3) automatically prohibits the *Rower* or other *Person* from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any *Signatory* during the *Provisional Suspension*.
 - 15.1.1.2** A decision by any of the above-described bodies imposing a period of *Ineligibility* (after a hearing has occurred or been waived) automatically prohibits the *Rower* or other *Person* from participation (as described in Article 10.14.1) in all sports within the authority of any *Signatory* for the period of *Ineligibility*.
 - 15.1.1.3** A decision by any of the above-described bodies accepting an anti-doping rule violation automatically binds all *Signatories*.
 - 15.1.1.4** A decision by any of the above-described bodies to *Disqualify* results under Article 10.10 for a specified period automatically *Disqualifies* all results obtained within the authority of any *Signatory* during the specified period.
- 15.1.2** FISA and its *Member Federations* shall recognise and implement a decision and its effects as required by Article 15.1.1, without any further action required, on the earlier of the date FISA receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.
- 15.1.3** A decision by an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, a national appellate body or CAS to suspend, or lift, *Consequences* shall be binding upon FISA and its *Member Federations* without any further action required, on the earlier of the date FISA receives actual notice of the decision or the date the decision is placed into ADAMS.
- 15.1.4** Notwithstanding any provision in Article 15.1.1, however, a decision of an anti-doping rule violation by a *Major Event Organisation* made in an expedited process during an *Event* shall not be binding on FISA or its *Member Federations* unless the rules of the *Major Event Organisation* provide the *Rower* or other *Person* with an opportunity to an appeal under non-expedited procedures.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ [Comment to Article 15.1.4: By way of example, where the rules of the Major Event Organisation give the Rower or other Person the option of choosing an expedited CAS appeal or a CAS appeal under normal CAS procedure, the final decision or adjudication by the Major Event Organisation is binding on other Signatories regardless of whether the Rower or other Person chooses the expedited appeal option.]

15.2 Implementation of Other Decisions by *Anti-Doping Organisations*

FISA and its *Member Federations* may decide to implement other anti-doping decisions rendered by *Anti-Doping Organisations* not described in Article 15.1.1 above, such as a *Provisional Suspension* prior to a *Provisional Hearing* or acceptance by the *Rower* or other *Person*.⁷¹

15.3 Implementation of Decisions by Body that is not a *Signatory*

An anti-doping decision by a body that is not a *Signatory* to the *Code* shall be implemented by FISA and its *Member Federations*, if FISA finds that the decision purports to be within the authority of that body and the anti-doping rules of that body are otherwise consistent with the *Code*.⁷²

ARTICLE 16 STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

No anti-doping rule violation proceeding may be commenced against a *Rower* or other *Person* unless he or she has been notified of the anti-doping rule violation as provided in Article 7, or notification has been reasonably attempted, within ten (10) years from the date the violation is asserted to have occurred.

ARTICLE 17 EDUCATION

FISA shall plan, implement, evaluate and promote *Education* in line with the requirements of Article 18.2 of the *Code* and the *International Standard for Education*.

FISA may decide to request that *Rowers* complete *Educational* activities before and/or during their participation in select *Events* (e.g: Youth World Championships) as a condition of such participation. The list of *Events* for which *Rowers* will be required to complete *Educational* activities as a condition of participation will be published on FISA's website.

ARTICLE 18 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF *MEMBER FEDERATIONS*

18.1 All *Member Federations* and their members shall comply with the *Code*, *International Standards*, and these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. All *Member Federations* and other members shall include in their policies, rules and programs the provisions necessary to ensure that FISA may enforce these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (including carrying out *Testing*) directly in

⁷¹ [Comment to Articles 15.1 and 15.2: *Anti-Doping Organisation* decisions under Article 15.1 are implemented automatically by other *Signatories* without the requirement of any decision or further action on the *Signatories'* part. For example, when a *National Anti-Doping Organisation* decides to *Provisionally Suspend* a *Rower*, that decision is given automatic effect at the *International Federation* level. To be clear, the "decision" is the one made by the *National Anti-Doping Organisation*, there is not a separate decision to be made by the *International Federation*. Thus, any claim by the *Rower* that the *Provisional Suspension* was improperly imposed can only be asserted against the *National Anti-Doping Organisation*. Implementation of *Anti-Doping Organisations'* decisions under Article 15.2 is subject to each *Signatory's* discretion. A *Signatory's* implementation of a decision under Article 15.1 or Article 15.2 is not appealable separately from any appeal of the underlying decision. The extent of recognition of TUE decisions of other *Anti-Doping Organisations* shall be determined by Article 4.4 and the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions*.]

⁷² [Comment to Article 15.3: Where the decision of a body that has not accepted the *Code* is in some respects *Code* compliant and in other respects not *Code* compliant, FISA, other *Signatories* and *Member Federations* should attempt to apply the decision in harmony with the principles of the *Code*. For example, if in a process consistent with the *Code* a non-*Signatory* has found a *Rower* to have committed an anti-doping rule violation on account of the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* in the *Rower's* body but the period of *Ineligibility* applied is shorter than the period provided for in the *Code*, then FISA and all other *Signatories* should recognise the finding of an anti-doping rule violation and the *Rower's* *National Anti-Doping Organisation* should conduct a hearing consistent with Article 8 to determine whether the longer period of *Ineligibility* provided in the *Code* should be imposed. FISA or other *Signatory's* implementation of a decision, or their decision not to implement a decision under Article 15.3, is appealable under Article 13.]

respect of *Rowers* (including *National-Level Rowers*) and other *Persons* under their anti-doping authority as specified in the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (Section “Scope of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws”).

- 18.2** Each *Member Federation* shall incorporate these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws either directly or by reference into its governing documents, constitution and/or rules as part of the rules of sport that bind their members so that the *Member Federation* may enforce them itself directly in respect of *Rowers* (including *National-Level Rowers*) and other *Persons* under its anti-doping authority.
- 18.3** By adopting these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, and incorporating them into their governing documents and rules of sport, *Member Federations* shall cooperate with and support FISA in that function. They shall also recognise, abide by and implement the decisions made pursuant to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, including the decisions imposing sanctions on *Persons* under their authority.
- 18.4** All *Member Federations* shall take appropriate action to enforce compliance with the *Code*, *International Standards*, and these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws by *inter alia*:
- (i) conducting *Testing* only under the documented authority of FISA and using their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* or other *Sample* collection authority to collect *Samples* in compliance with the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations;
 - (ii) recognising the authority of the *National Anti-Doping Organisation* in their country in accordance with Article 5.2.1 of the *Code* and assisting as appropriate with the *National Anti-Doping Organisation’s* implementation of the national *Testing* program for their sport;
 - (iii) analysing all *Samples* collected using a *WADA*-accredited or *WADA*-approved laboratory in accordance with Article 6.1; and
 - (iv) ensuring that any national level anti-doping rule violation cases discovered by *Member Federations* are adjudicated by an *Operationally Independent* hearing panel in accordance with Article 8.1 and the *International Standard* for *Results Management*.
- 18.5** All *Member Federations* shall establish rules requiring all *Rowers* preparing for or participating in a *Competition* or activity authorised or organised by a *Member Federation* or one of its member organisations, and all *Athlete Support Personnel* associated with such *Rowers*, to agree to be bound by these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws and to submit to the *Results Management* authority of the *Anti-Doping Organisation* in conformity with the *Code* as a condition of such participation.
- 18.6** All *Member Federations* shall report any information suggesting or relating to an anti-doping rule violation to FISA and to their *National Anti-Doping Organisations* and shall cooperate with investigations conducted by any *Anti-Doping Organisation* with authority to conduct the investigation.
- 18.7** All *Member Federations* shall have disciplinary rules in place to prevent *Athlete Support Personnel* who are *Using Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods* without valid justification from providing support to *Rowers* under the authority of FISA or the *Member Federation*.
- 18.8** All *Member Federations* shall conduct anti-doping *Education* in coordination with their *National Anti-Doping Organisations*.

- 18.9** All *Member Federations* shall ensure that their *Rowers* comply with their obligations to provide whereabouts information under Article 5.5. Failure by a *Member Federation* to cooperate timely and fully with FISA in the collection of whereabouts information may result in disciplinary sanctions against the *Member Federation* under the FISA's disciplinary rules, in addition to the consequences set forth in Article 12.

ARTICLE 19 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF FISA

- 19.1** In addition to the roles and responsibilities described in Article 20.3 of the *Code* for International Federations, FISA shall report to WADA on FISA's compliance with the *Code* and the *International Standards* in accordance with Article 24.1.2 of the *Code*.
- 19.2** Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.3.4 of the *Code*, all FISA board members, directors, officers, employees and those of appointed *Delegated Third Parties* who are involved in any aspect of *Doping Control*, must sign a form provided by FISA, agreeing to be bound by these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws as *Persons* in conformity with the *Code* for direct and intentional misconduct.
- 19.3** Subject to applicable law, and in accordance with Article 20.3.5 of the *Code*, any FISA employee who is involved in *Doping Control* (other than authorised anti-doping *Education* or rehabilitation programs) must sign a statement provided by FISA confirming that they are not *Provisionally Suspended* or serving a period of *Ineligibility* and have not been directly or intentionally engaged in conduct within the previous six (6) years which would have constituted a violation of anti-doping rules if *Code*-compliant rules had been applicable to them.

ARTICLE 20 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ROWERS

- 20.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
- 20.2** To be available for *Sample* collection at all times.⁷³
- 20.3** To take responsibility, in the context of anti-doping, for what they ingest and *Use*.
- 20.4** To inform medical personnel of their obligation not to *Use Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods* and to take responsibility to make sure that any medical treatment received does not violate these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
- 20.5** To disclose to FISA and their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that the *Rower* committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.
- 20.6** To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organisations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.
Failure by any *Rower* to cooperate in full with *Anti-Doping Organisations* investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's Judicial Provisions, Articles 63 to 67 of the FISA Statutes.
- 20.7** To disclose the identity of their *Athlete Support Personnel* upon request by FISA or a *Member Federation*, or any other *Anti-Doping Organisation* with authority over the *Rower*.

⁷³ [Comment to Article 20.2: With due regard to a *Rower's* human rights and privacy, legitimate anti-doping considerations sometimes require *Sample* collection late at night or early in the morning. For example, it is known that some *Rowers* *Use* low doses of *EPO* during these hours so that it will be undetectable in the morning.]

- 20.8** Offensive conduct towards a *Doping Control* official or other *Person* involved in *Doping Control* by a *Rower*, which does not otherwise constitute *Tampering*, may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's Judicial Provisions, Articles 63 to 67 of the FISA Statutes.

ARTICLE 21 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF ATHLETE SUPPORT PERSONNEL

- 21.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
- 21.2** To cooperate with the *Rower Testing* program.
- 21.3** To use their influence on *Rower* values and behaviour to foster anti-doping attitudes.
- 21.4** To disclose to FISA and their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.
- 21.5** To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organisations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.
Failure by any *Athlete Support Personnel* to cooperate in full with *Anti-Doping Organisations* investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's Judicial Provisions, Articles 63 to 67 of the FISA Statutes.
- 21.6** *Athlete Support Personnel* shall not *Use* or *Possess* any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification.
Any such *Use* or *Possession* may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's Judicial Provisions, Articles 63 to 67 of the FISA Statutes.
- 21.7** Offensive conduct towards a *Doping Control* official or other *Person* involved in *Doping Control* by *Athlete Support Personnel*, which does not otherwise constitute *Tampering*, may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's Judicial Provisions, Articles 63 to 67 of the FISA Statutes.

ARTICLE 22 ADDITIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OTHER PERSONS SUBJECT TO THESE ANTI-DOPING BYE-LAWS.

- 22.1** To be knowledgeable of and comply with these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
- 22.2** To disclose to FISA and their *National Anti-Doping Organisation* any decision by a non-*Signatory* finding that they committed an anti-doping rule violation within the previous ten (10) years.
- 22.3** To cooperate with *Anti-Doping Organisations* investigating anti-doping rule violations.
Failure by any other *Person* subject to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws to cooperate in full with *Anti-Doping Organisations* investigating anti-doping rule violations may result in a charge of misconduct under FISA's Judicial Provisions, Articles 63 to 67 of the FISA Statutes.
- 22.4** Not to *Use* or *Possess* any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* without valid justification.
- 22.5** Offensive conduct towards a *Doping Control* official or other *Person* involved in *Doping Control* by a *Person*, which does not otherwise constitute *Tampering*, may result in a

charge of misconduct under FISA's Judicial Provisions, Articles 63 to 67 of the FISA Statutes.

ARTICLE 23 INTERPRETATION OF THE CODE

- 23.1** The official text of the *Code* shall be maintained by *WADA* and shall be published in English and French. In the event of any conflict between the English and French versions, the English version shall prevail.
- 23.2** The comments annotating various provisions of the *Code* shall be used to interpret the *Code*.
- 23.3** The *Code* shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to the existing law or statutes of the *Signatories* or governments.
- 23.4** The headings used for the various Parts and Articles of the *Code* are for convenience only and shall not be deemed part of the substance of the *Code* or to affect in any way the language of the provisions to which they refer.
- 23.5** Where the term "days" is used in the *Code* or an *International Standard*, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
- 23.6** The *Code* shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the date the *Code* is accepted by a *Signatory* and implemented in its rules. However, pre-*Code* anti-doping rule violations would continue to count as "First violations" or "Second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for subsequent post-*Code* violations.
- 23.7** The Purpose, Scope and Organisation of the World Anti-Doping Program and the *Code* and Appendix 1, Definitions shall be considered integral parts of the *Code*.

ARTICLE 24 FINAL PROVISIONS

- 24.1** Where the term "days" is used in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, it shall mean calendar days unless otherwise specified.
- 24.2** These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be interpreted as an independent and autonomous text and not by reference to existing law or statutes.
- 24.3** These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws have been adopted pursuant to the applicable provisions of the *Code* and the *International Standards* and shall be interpreted in a manner that is consistent with applicable provisions of the *Code* and the *International Standards*. The *Code* and the *International Standards* shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws and shall prevail in case of conflict.
- 24.4** The Introduction and Appendix 1 shall be considered integral parts of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
- 24.5** The comments annotating various provisions of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall be used to interpret these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.
- 24.6** These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall enter into force on 1 January 2021 (the "Effective Date"). They repeal previous versions of FISA's Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.

24.7 These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall not apply retroactively to matters pending before the Effective Date. However:

24.7.1 Anti-doping rule violations taking place prior to the Effective Date count as "first violations" or "second violations" for purposes of determining sanctions under Article 10 for violations taking place after the Effective Date.

24.7.2 Any anti-doping rule violation case which is pending as of the Effective Date and any anti-doping rule violation case brought after the Effective Date based on an anti-doping rule violation which occurred prior to the Effective Date, shall be governed by the substantive anti-doping bye-laws in effect at the time the alleged anti-doping rule violation occurred, and not by the substantive anti-doping rules set out in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws, unless the panel hearing the case determines the principle of "lex mitior" appropriately applies under the circumstances of the case. For these purposes, the retrospective periods in which prior violations can be considered for purposes of multiple violations under Article 10.9.4 and the statute of limitations set forth in Article 16 are procedural rules, not substantive rules, and should be applied retroactively along with all of the other procedural rules in these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws (provided, however, that Article 16 shall only be applied retroactively if the statute of limitation period has not already expired by the Effective Date).

24.7.3 Any Article 2.4 whereabouts failure (whether a filing failure or a missed test, as those terms are defined in the *International Standard for Results Management*) prior to the Effective Date shall be carried forward and may be relied upon, prior to expiry, in accordance with the *International Standard for Results Management*, but it shall be deemed to have expired twelve (12) months after it occurred.

24.7.4 With respect to cases where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date, but the *Rower* or other *Person* is still serving the period of *Ineligibility* as of the Effective Date, the *Rower* or other *Person* may apply to FISA or other *Anti-Doping Organisation* which had *Results Management* responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws. Such application must be made before the period of *Ineligibility* has expired. The decision rendered may be appealed pursuant to Article 13.2. These Anti-Doping Bye-Laws shall have no application to any case where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered and the period of *Ineligibility* has expired.

24.7.5 For purposes of assessing the period of *Ineligibility* for a second violation under Article 10.9.1, where the sanction for the first violation was determined based on rules in force prior to the Effective Date, the period of *Ineligibility* which would have been assessed for that first violation had these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws been applicable, shall be applied.⁷⁴

24.7.6 Changes to the *Prohibited List* and *Technical Documents* relating to substances or methods on the *Prohibited List* shall not, unless they specifically provide otherwise, be applied retroactively. As an exception, however, when a *Prohibited Substance* or a *Prohibited Method* has been removed from the

⁷⁴ [Comment to Article 24.7.5: Other than the situation described in Article 24.7.5, where a final decision finding an anti-doping rule violation has been rendered prior to the Effective Date and the period of *Ineligibility* imposed has been completely served, these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws may not be used to re-characterise the prior violation.]

Prohibited List, a *Rower* or other *Person* currently serving a period of *Ineligibility* on account of the formerly *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* may apply to FISA or other *Anti-Doping Organisation* which had *Results Management* responsibility for the anti-doping rule violation to consider a reduction in the period of *Ineligibility* in light of the removal of the substance or method from the *Prohibited List*.

APPENDIX 1 DEFINITIONS⁷⁵

ADAMS: The Anti-Doping Administration and Management System is a Web-based database management tool for data entry, storage, sharing, and reporting designed to assist stakeholders and WADA in their anti-doping operations in conjunction with data protection legislation.

Administration: Providing, supplying, supervising, facilitating, or otherwise participating in the *Use* or *Attempted Use* by another *Person* of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*. However, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method Used* for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification and shall not include actions involving *Prohibited Substances* which are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate that such *Prohibited Substances* are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

Adverse Analytical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory that, consistent with the *International Standard* for Laboratories, establishes in a *Sample* the presence of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolites* or *Markers* or evidence of the *Use* of a *Prohibited Method*.

Adverse Passport Finding: A report identified as an *Adverse Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

Aggravating Circumstances: Circumstances involving, or actions by, a *Rower* or other *Person* which may justify the imposition of a period of *Ineligibility* greater than the standard sanction. Such circumstances and actions shall include, but are not limited to: the *Rower* or other *Person Used* or *Possessed* multiple *Prohibited Substances* or *Prohibited Methods*, *Used* or *Possessed* a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* on multiple occasions or committed multiple other anti-doping rule violations; a normal individual would be likely to enjoy the performance-enhancing effects of the anti-doping rule violation(s) beyond the otherwise applicable period of *Ineligibility*; the *Rower* or *Person* engaged in deceptive or obstructive conduct to avoid the detection or adjudication of an anti-doping rule violation; or the *Rower* or other *Person* engaged in *Tampering* during *Results Management*. For the avoidance of doubt, the examples of circumstances and conduct described herein are not exclusive and other similar circumstances or conduct may also justify the imposition of a longer period of *Ineligibility*.

Anti-Doping Activities: Anti-doping *Education* and information, test distribution planning, maintenance of a *Registered Testing Pool*, managing *Rower Biological Passports*, conducting *Testing*, organising analysis of *Samples*, gathering of intelligence and conduct of investigations, processing of *TUE* applications, *Results Management*, monitoring and enforcing compliance with any *Consequences* imposed, and all other activities related to anti-doping to be carried out by or on behalf of an *Anti-Doping Organisation*, as set out in the *Code* and/or the *International Standards*.

Anti-Doping Organisation: WADA or a *Signatory* that is responsible for adopting rules for initiating, implementing or enforcing any part of the *Doping Control* process. This includes, for example, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and other *Major Event Organisations* that conduct *Testing* at their *Events*, International Federations, and *National Anti-Doping Organisations*.

Athlete Biological Passport: The program and methods of gathering and collating data as described in the *International Standard* for *Testing* and Investigations and *International Standard* for Laboratories.

Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, agent, team staff, official, medical, paramedical personnel, parent or any other *Person* working with, treating or assisting a *Rower* participating in or preparing for sports *Competition*.

⁷⁵ [Comment to Definitions: Defined terms shall include their plural and possessive forms, as well as those terms used as other parts of speech.]

Attempt: Purposely engaging in conduct that constitutes a substantial step in a course of conduct planned to culminate in the commission of an anti-doping rule violation. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on an *Attempt* to commit a violation if the *Person* renounces the *Attempt* prior to it being discovered by a third party not involved in the *Attempt*.

Atypical Finding: A report from a WADA-accredited laboratory or other WADA-approved laboratory which requires further investigation as provided by the *International Standard* for Laboratories or related *Technical Documents* prior to the determination of an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

Atypical Passport Finding: A report described as an *Atypical Passport Finding* as described in the applicable *International Standards*.

CAS: The Court of Arbitration for Sport.

Code: The World Anti-Doping Code.

Competition: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest. For example, a basketball game or the finals of the Olympic 100-meter race in athletics. The distinction between a *Competition* and an *Event* will be as provided in the rules of FISA. A *Competition* is a single race and an *Event* is a regatta.

Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations ("Consequences"): A *Rower's* or other *Person's* violation of an anti-doping rule may result in one or more of the following: (a) *Disqualification* means the *Rower's* results in a particular *Competition* or *Event* are invalidated, with all resulting *Consequences* including forfeiture of any medals, points and prizes; (b) *Ineligibility* means the *Rower* or other *Person* is barred on account of an anti-doping rule violation for a specified period of time from participating in any *Competition* or other activity or funding as provided in Article 10.14; (c) *Provisional Suspension* means the *Rower* or other *Person* is barred temporarily from participating in any *Competition* or activity prior to the final decision at a hearing conducted under Article 8; (d) *Financial Consequences* means a financial sanction imposed for an anti-doping rule violation or to recover costs associated with an anti-doping rule violation; and (e) *Public Disclosure* means the dissemination or distribution of information to the general public or *Persons* beyond those *Persons* entitled to earlier notification in accordance with Article 14. Crews may also be subject to *Consequences* as provided in Article 11.

Contaminated Product: A product that contains a *Prohibited Substance* that is not disclosed on the product label or in information available in a reasonable Internet search.

Decision Limit: The value of the result for a threshold substance in a *Sample*, above which an *Adverse Analytical Finding* shall be reported, as defined in the *International Standard* for Laboratories.

Delegated Third Party: Any *Person* to which FISA delegates any aspect of *Doping Control* or anti-doping *Education* programs including, but not limited to, third parties or other *Anti-Doping Organisations* that conduct *Sample* collection or other *Doping Control* services or anti-doping *Educational* programs for FISA, or individuals serving as independent contractors who perform *Doping Control* services for FISA (e.g., non-employee *Doping Control* officers or chaperones). This definition does not include CAS.

Disqualification: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

Doping Control: All steps and processes from test distribution planning through to ultimate disposition of any appeal and the enforcement of *Consequences*, including all steps and processes in between, including but not limited to *Testing*, investigations, whereabouts, *TUEs*, *Sample* collection and handling, laboratory analysis, *Results Management*, and investigations or proceedings relating to violations of Article 10.14 (Status During *Ineligibility* or *Provisional Suspension*).

Education: The process of learning to instill values and develop behaviors that foster and protect the spirit of sport, and to prevent intentional and unintentional doping.

Event: A series of individual *Competitions* conducted together under one ruling body (e.g., the Olympic Games, FISA World Rowing Championships, or Pan American Games).

Event Period: The time between the beginning and end of an *Event*, as established by the ruling body of the *Event*. For FISA, the *Event Period* is considered the period which starts at 11:59 p.m. of the day before the *Event* and finishes at 11:59 p.m. of the day on which the *Event* ends.

Event Venues: Those venues so designated by the ruling body for the *Event*. For FISA, the *Event Venues* are the official warming, training, accommodation and *Competition* venues of the *Event*.

Fault: *Fault* is any breach of duty or any lack of care appropriate to a particular situation. Factors to be taken into consideration in assessing a *Rower's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault* include, for example, the *Rower's* or other *Person's* experience, whether the *Rower* or other *Person* is a *Protected Person*, special considerations such as impairment, the degree of risk that should have been perceived by the *Rower* and the level of care and investigation exercised by the *Rower* in relation to what should have been the perceived level of risk. In assessing the *Rower's* or other *Person's* degree of *Fault*, the circumstances considered must be specific and relevant to explain the *Rower's* or other *Person's* departure from the expected standard of behaviour. Thus, for example, the fact that a *Rower* would lose the opportunity to earn large sums of money during a period of *Ineligibility*, or the fact that the *Rower* only has a short time left in a career, or the timing of the sporting calendar, would not be relevant factors to be considered in reducing the period of *Ineligibility* under Article 10.6.1 or 10.6.2.⁷⁶

Financial Consequences: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

In-Competition: The period commencing at 11:59 p.m. on the day before a *Competition* in which the *Rower* is scheduled to participate through the end of such *Competition* and the *Sample* collection process related to such *Competition*.⁷⁷

Independent Observer Program: A team of observers and/or auditors, under the supervision of WADA, who observe and provide guidance on the *Doping Control* process prior to or during certain *Events* and report on their observations as part of WADA's compliance monitoring program.

Individual Sport: Any sport that is not a *Team Sport*.

Ineligibility: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

Institutional Independence: Hearing panels on appeal shall be fully independent institutionally from the *Anti-Doping Organisation* responsible for *Results Management*. They must therefore not in any way be administered by, connected or subject to the *Anti-Doping Organisation* responsible for *Results Management*.

International Event: An *Event* or *Competition* where the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, an International Federation, a *Major Event Organisation*, or another international sport organisation is the ruling body for the *Event* or appoints the technical officials for the *Event*.

International-Level Rower: *Rowers* who compete in sport at the international level, as defined by each International Federation, consistent with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*. For the

⁷⁶ [Comment to *Fault*: The criterion for assessing a *Rower's* degree of *Fault* is the same under all Articles where *Fault* is to be considered. However, under Article 10.6.2, no reduction of sanction is appropriate unless, when the degree of *Fault* is assessed, the conclusion is that No Significant *Fault* or Negligence on the part of the *Rower* or other *Person* was involved.]

⁷⁷ [Comment to *In-Competition*: Having a universally accepted definition for *In-Competition* provides greater harmonisation among *Rowers* across all sports, eliminates or reduces confusion among *Rowers* about the relevant timeframe for *In-Competition Testing*, avoids inadvertent Adverse Analytical Findings in between *Competitions* during an *Event* and assists in preventing any potential performance enhancement benefits from substances prohibited Out-of-Competition being carried over to the *Competition* period.]

sport of rowing, *International-Level Rowers* are defined as set out in the Scope section of the Introduction to these Anti-Doping Bye-Laws.⁷⁸

International Standard: A standard adopted by WADA in support of the Code. Compliance with an *International Standard* (as opposed to another alternative standard, practice or procedure) shall be sufficient to conclude that the procedures addressed by the *International Standard* were performed properly. *International Standards* shall include any *Technical Documents* issued pursuant to the *International Standard*.

Major Event Organisations: The continental associations of *National Olympic Committees* and other international multi-sport organisations that function as the ruling body for any continental, regional or other *International Event*.

Marker: A compound, group of compounds or biological variable(s) that indicates the Use of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

Metabolite: Any substance produced by a biotransformation process.

Minimum Reporting Level: The estimated concentration of a *Prohibited Substance* or its *Metabolite(s)* or *Marker(s)* in a *Sample* below which WADA-accredited laboratories should not report that *Sample* as an *Adverse Analytical Finding*.

Minor: A natural *Person* who has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years.

National Anti-Doping Organisation: The entity(ies) designated by each country as possessing the primary authority and responsibility to adopt and implement anti-doping rules, direct the collection of *Samples*, manage test results, and conduct *Results Management* at the national level. If this designation has not been made by the competent public authority(ies), the entity shall be the country's *National Olympic Committee* or its designee.

National Event: A sport *Event* or *Competition* involving *International-* or *National-Level Rowers* that is not an *International Event*.

Member Federation: A national or regional entity which is a member of or is recognised by FISA as the entity governing FISA' sport in that nation or region.

National-Level Rower: *Rowers* who compete in sport at the national level, as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organisation*, consistent with the *International Standard* for *Testing* and *Investigations*.

National Olympic Committee: The organisation recognised by the International Olympic Committee. The term *National Olympic Committee* shall also include the National Sport Confederation in those countries where the National Sport Confederation assumes typical *National Olympic Committee* responsibilities in the anti-doping area.

No Fault or *Negligence*: The *Rower* or other *Person's* establishing that he or she did not know or suspect, and could not reasonably have known or suspected even with the exercise of utmost caution, that he or she had *Used* or been administered the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or otherwise violated an anti-doping rule. Except in the case of a *Protected Person* or *Recreational Rower*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Rower* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered the *Rower's* system.

⁷⁸ [Comment to *International-Level Rower*: Consistent with the *International Standard* for *Testing* and *Investigations*, FISA is free to determine the criteria it will use to classify *Rowers* as *International-Level Rowers*, e.g., by ranking, by participation in particular *International Events*, by type of license, etc. However, it must publish those criteria in clear and concise form, so that *Rowers* are able to ascertain quickly and easily when they will become classified as *International-Level Rowers*. For example, if the criteria include participation in certain *International Events*, then the *International Federation* must publish a list of those *International Events*.]

No Significant Fault or Negligence: The *Rower* or other *Person's* establishing that any *Fault* or *Negligence*, when viewed in the totality of the circumstances and taking into account the criteria for *No Fault* or *Negligence*, was not significant in relationship to the anti-doping rule violation. Except in the case of a *Protected Person* or *Recreational Rower*, for any violation of Article 2.1, the *Rower* must also establish how the *Prohibited Substance* entered the *Rower's* system.

Operational Independence: This means that (1) board members, staff members, commission members, consultants and officials of the *Anti-Doping Organisation* with responsibility for *Results Management* or its affiliates (e.g., member federation or confederation), as well as any *Person* involved in the investigation and pre-adjudication of the matter cannot be appointed as members and/or clerks (to the extent that such clerk is involved in the deliberation process and/or drafting of any decision) of hearing panels of that *Anti-Doping Organisation* with responsibility for *Results Management* and (2) hearing panels shall be in a position to conduct the hearing and decision-making process without interference from the *Anti-Doping Organisation* or any third party. The objective is to ensure that members of the hearing panel or individuals otherwise involved in the decision of the hearing panel, are not involved in the investigation of, or decisions to proceed with, the case.

Out-of-Competition: Any period which is not *In-Competition*.

Participant: Any *Rower* or *Rower Support Person*.

Person: A natural *Person* or an organisation or other entity.

Possession: The actual, physical *Possession*, or the constructive *Possession* (which shall be found only if the *Person* has exclusive control or intends to exercise control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists); provided, however, that if the *Person* does not have exclusive control over the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* or the premises in which a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* exists, constructive *Possession* shall only be found if the *Person* knew about the presence of the *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* and intended to exercise control over it. Provided, however, there shall be no anti-doping rule violation based solely on *Possession* if, prior to receiving notification of any kind that the *Person* has committed an anti-doping rule violation, the *Person* has taken concrete action demonstrating that the *Person* never intended to have *Possession* and has renounced *Possession* by explicitly declaring it to an *Anti-Doping Organisation*. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this definition, the purchase (including by any electronic or other means) of a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* constitutes *Possession* by the *Person* who makes the purchase.⁷⁹

Prohibited List: The List identifying the *Prohibited Substances* and *Prohibited Methods*.

Prohibited Method: Any method so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Prohibited Substance: Any substance, or class of substances, so described on the *Prohibited List*.

Protected Person: A *Rower* or other natural *Person* who at the time of the anti-doping rule violation: (i) has not reached the age of sixteen (16) years; (ii) has not reached the age of eighteen (18) years and is not included in any *Registered Testing Pool* and has never competed in any *International Event* in an open

⁷⁹ [Comment to Possession: Under this definition, anabolic steroids found in a Rower's car would constitute a violation unless the Rower establishes that someone else used the car; in that event, FISA must establish that, even though the Rower did not have exclusive control over the car, the Rower knew about the anabolic steroids and intended to have control over them. Similarly, in the example of anabolic steroids found in a home medicine cabinet under the joint control of a Rower and spouse, FISA must establish that the Rower knew the anabolic steroids were in the cabinet and that the Rower intended to exercise control over them. The act of purchasing a Prohibited Substance alone constitutes Possession, even where, for example, the product does not arrive, is received by someone else, or is sent to a third party address.]

category; or (iii) for reasons other than age has been determined to lack legal capacity under applicable national legislation.⁸⁰

Provisional Hearing: For purposes of Article 7.4.3, an expedited abbreviated hearing occurring prior to a hearing under Article 8 that provides the *Rower* with notice and an opportunity to be heard in either written or oral form.⁸¹

Provisional Suspension: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

Publicly Disclose: See *Consequences of Anti-Doping Rule Violations* above.

Recreational Rower: A natural *Person* who is so defined by the relevant *National Anti-Doping Organisation*; provided, however, the term shall not include any *Person* who, within the five (5) years prior to committing any anti-doping rule violation, has been an *International-Level Rower* (as defined by each International Federation consistent with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*) or *National-Level Rower* (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organisation* consistent with the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*), has represented any country in an *International Event* in an open category or has been included within any *Registered Testing Pool* or other whereabouts information pool maintained by any International Federation or *National Anti-Doping Organisation*.⁸²

Regional Anti-Doping Organisation: A regional entity designated by member countries to coordinate and manage delegated areas of their national anti-doping programs, which may include the adoption and implementation of anti-doping rules, the planning and collection of *Samples*, the management of results, the review of *TUEs*, the conduct of hearings, and the conduct of *Educational* programs at a regional level.

Registered Testing Pool: The pool of highest-priority *Rowers* established separately at the international level by International Federations and at the national level by *National Anti-Doping Organisations*, who are subject to focused *In-Competition* and *Out-of-Competition Testing* as part of that International Federation's or *National Anti-Doping Organisation's* test distribution plan and therefore are required to provide whereabouts information as provided in Article 5.5 and the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Results Management: The process encompassing the timeframe between notification as per Article 5 of the *International Standard for Results Management*, or in certain cases (e.g., *Atypical Finding*, *Rower Biological Passport*, whereabouts failure), such pre-notification steps expressly provided for in Article 5 of the *International Standard for Results Management*, through the charge until the final resolution of the matter, including the end of the hearing process at first instance or on appeal (if an appeal was lodged).

Rower: Any *Person* who competes in sport at the international level (as defined by each International Federation) or the national level (as defined by each *National Anti-Doping Organisation*). An *Anti-Doping Organisation* has discretion to apply anti-doping rules to a *Rower* who is neither an *International-Level Rower* nor a *National-Level Rower*, and thus to bring them within the definition of "*Rower*". In relation to *Rowers* who are neither *International-Level* nor *National-Level Rowers*, an *Anti-Doping Organisation* may elect to: conduct limited *Testing* or no *Testing* at all; analyse *Samples* for less than the full menu of

⁸⁰ [Comment to Protected Person: The Code treats Protected Persons differently than other Rowers or Persons in certain circumstances based on the understanding that, below a certain age or intellectual capacity, a Rower or other Person may not possess the mental capacity to understand and appreciate the prohibitions against conduct contained in the Code. This would include, for example, a Paralympic Rower with a documented lack of legal capacity due to an intellectual impairment. The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.]

⁸¹ [Comment to Provisional Hearing: A Provisional Hearing is only a preliminary proceeding which may not involve a full review of the facts of the case. Following a Provisional Hearing, the Rower remains entitled to a subsequent full hearing on the merits of the case. By contrast, an "expedited hearing", as that term is used in Article 7.4.3, is a full hearing on the merits conducted on an expedited time schedule.]

⁸² [Comment to Recreational Rower: The term "open category" is meant to exclude competition that is limited to junior or age group categories.]

Prohibited Substances; require limited or no whereabouts information; or not require advance *TUEs*. However, if an Article 2.1, 2.3 or 2.5 anti-doping rule violation is committed by any *Rower* over whom an *Anti-Doping Organisation* has elected to exercise its authority to test and who competes below the international or national level, then the *Consequences* set forth in the *Code* must be applied. For purposes of Article 2.8 and Article 2.9 and for purposes of anti-doping information and *Education*, any *Person* who participates in sport under the authority of any *Signatory*, government, or other sports organisation accepting the *Code* is a *Rower*.⁸³

Sample or Specimen: Any biological material collected for the purposes of *Doping Control*.⁸⁴

Signatories: Those entities accepting the *Code* and agreeing to implement the *Code*, as provided in Article 23 of the *Code*.

Specified Method: See Article 4.2.2.

Specified Substance: See Article 4.2.2.

Strict Liability: The rule which provides that under Article 2.1 and Article 2.2, it is not necessary that intent, *Fault*, *Negligence*, or knowing *Use* on the *Rower's* part be demonstrated by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* in order to establish an anti-doping rule violation.

Substance of Abuse: See Article 4.2.3.

Substantial Assistance: For purposes of Article 10.7.1, a *Person* providing *Substantial Assistance* must: (1) fully disclose in a signed written statement or recorded interview all information he or she possesses in relation to anti-doping rule violations or other proceeding described in Article 10.7.1.1, and (2) fully cooperate with the investigation and adjudication of any case or matter related to that information, including, for example, presenting testimony at a hearing if requested to do so by an *Anti-Doping Organisation* or hearing panel. Further, the information provided must be credible and must comprise an important part of any case or proceeding which is initiated or, if no case or proceeding is initiated, must have provided a sufficient basis on which a case or proceeding could have been brought.

Tampering: Intentional conduct which subverts the *Doping Control* process but which would not otherwise be included in the definition of *Prohibited Methods*. *Tampering* shall include, without limitation, offering or accepting a bribe to perform or fail to perform an act, preventing the collection of a *Sample*, affecting or making impossible the analysis of a *Sample*, falsifying documents submitted to an *Anti-Doping Organisation* or *TUE* committee or hearing panel, procuring false testimony from witnesses, committing any other fraudulent act upon the *Anti-Doping Organisation* or hearing body to affect *Results Management* or the imposition of *Consequences*, and any other similar intentional interference or *Attempted* interference with any aspect of *Doping Control*.⁸⁵

⁸³ [Comment to *Rower*: Individuals who participate in sport may fall in one of five categories: 1) International-Level *Rower*, 2) National-Level *Rower*, 3) individuals who are not International- or National-Level *Rowers* but over whom the International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation has chosen to exercise authority, 4) Recreational *Rower*, and 5) individuals over whom no International Federation or National Anti-Doping Organisation has, or has chosen to, exercise authority. All International- and National-Level *Rowers* are subject to the anti-doping rules of the *Code*, with the precise definitions of international and national level sport to be set forth in the anti-doping rules of the International Federations and National Anti-Doping Organisations.]

⁸⁴ [Comment to *Sample or Specimen*: It has sometimes been claimed that the collection of blood *Samples* violates the tenets of certain religious or cultural groups. It has been determined that there is no basis for any such claim.]

⁸⁵ [Comment to *Tampering*: For example, this Article would prohibit altering identification numbers on a *Doping Control* form during Testing, breaking the B bottle at the time of B *Sample* analysis, altering a *Sample* by the addition of a foreign substance, or intimidating or attempting to intimidate a potential witness or a witness who has provided testimony or information in the *Doping Control* process. *Tampering* includes misconduct which occurs during the *Results Management*. See Article 10.9.3.3. However, actions taken as part of a *Person's* legitimate defense to an anti-doping rule violation charge shall not be considered *Tampering*. Offensive conduct towards a *Doping Control* official or other *Person* involved in *Doping Control* which does not otherwise constitute *Tampering* shall be addressed in the disciplinary rules of sport organisations.]

Target Testing: Selection of specific *Rowers* for *Testing* based on criteria set forth in the *International Standard for Testing and Investigations*.

Team Sport: A sport in which the substitution of players is permitted during a *Competition*.

Technical Document: A document adopted and published by WADA from time to time containing mandatory technical requirements on specific anti-doping topics as set forth in an *International Standard*.

Testing: The parts of the *Doping Control* process involving test distribution planning, *Sample* collection, *Sample* handling, and *Sample* transport to the laboratory.

Testing Pool: The tier below the *Registered Testing Pool* which includes *Rowers* from whom some whereabouts information is required in order to locate and *Test* the *Rower Out-of-Competition*.

Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE): A *Therapeutic Use Exemption* allows a *Rower* with a medical condition to *Use* a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*, but only if the conditions set out in Article 4.4 and the *International Standard for Therapeutic Use Exemptions* are met.

Trafficking: Selling, giving, transporting, sending, delivering or distributing (or *Possessing* for any such purpose) a *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method* (either physically or by any electronic or other means) by a *Rower*, *Athlete Support Person* or any other *Person* subject to the authority of an *Anti-Doping Organisation* to any third party; provided, however, this definition shall not include the actions of bona fide medical personnel involving a *Prohibited Substance Used* for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or other acceptable justification, and shall not include actions involving *Prohibited Substances* which are not prohibited in *Out-of-Competition Testing* unless the circumstances as a whole demonstrate such *Prohibited Substances* are not intended for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or are intended to enhance sport performance.

UNESCO Convention: The International Convention against Doping in Sport adopted by the 33rd session of the UNESCO General Conference on 19 October 2005 including any and all amendments adopted by the States Parties to the Convention and the Conference of Parties to the International Convention against Doping in Sport.

Use: The utilisation, application, ingestion, injection or consumption by any means whatsoever of any *Prohibited Substance* or *Prohibited Method*.

WADA: The World Anti-Doping Agency.

Without Prejudice Agreement: For purposes of Articles 10.7.1.1 and 10.8.2, a written agreement between an *Anti-Doping Organisation* and a *Rower* or other *Person* that allows the *Rower* or other *Person* to provide information to the *Anti-Doping Organisation* in a defined time-limited setting with the understanding that, if an agreement for *Substantial Assistance* or a case resolution agreement is not finalised, the information provided by the *Rower* or other *Person* in this particular setting may not be used by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* against the *Rower* or other *Person* in any *Results Management* proceeding under the *Code*, and that the information provided by the *Anti-Doping Organisation* in this particular setting may not be used by the *Rower* or other *Person* against the *Anti-Doping Organisation* in any *Results Management* proceeding under the *Code*. Such an agreement shall not preclude the *Anti-Doping Organisation*, *Rower* or other *Person* from using any information or evidence gathered from any source other than during the specific time-limited setting described in the agreement.

APPENDIX 15	APPENDIX ~~R1145~~																																																		
OLYMPIC GAMES AND OLYMPIC QUALIFICATION REGATTAS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	OLYMPIC GAMES AND OLYMPIC QUALIFICATION REGATTAS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING																																																		
1. Application	1) ~~1.~~ Application																																																		
These regulations apply to Olympic Games regattas together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing. They also apply equally and by analogy to Olympic qualification regattas organised by FISA.	These regulations apply to Olympic Games regattas together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing. They also apply equally and by analogy to Olympic qualification regattas organised by FISA.																																																		
2. Governance	2) ~~2.~~ Governance																																																		
The Olympic Games are governed by the Olympic Charter. The Olympic Games and Olympic Qualification regattas shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Regulations.	The Olympic Games are governed by the Olympic Charter. The Olympic Games and Olympic Qualification regattas shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Regulations.																																																		
3. Eligibility	3) ~~3.~~ Eligibility																																																		
Refer to Article 41 of the Olympic Charter.	Refer to Article 41 of the Olympic Charter.																																																		
4. Boat Classes	~~4. Boat Classes~~																																																		
Refer to Rule 37 of the FISA Rules of Racing. The 2017 FISA Extraordinary Congress selected the following programme that has been submitted to the IOC Executive Board for their decision in July 2017 regarding the 2020 Olympic Games in Tokyo, Japan:	~~Refer to Rule 327 of the FISA Rules of Racing. The 2017 2020 FISA Extraordinary Congress selected the following programme that has been submitted to the IOC Executive Board for their decision in July 2017 regarding the 20240 Olympic Games in ParisTokyo, JapanFrance:~~	Moved as a Bye-Law to Rule 26																																																	
<table><tr><td>Men (M)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td>8+</td></tr><tr><td>Women (W)</td><td>1x</td><td>2x</td><td>2-</td><td>4x</td><td>4-</td><td>8+</td></tr><tr><td>Lightweight Men (LM)</td><td></td><td>2x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Lightweight Women (LW)</td><td></td><td>2x</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Men (M)	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	8+	Women (W)	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	8+	Lightweight Men (LM)		2x					Lightweight Women (LW)		2x					<table><tr><td>~~Men (M)~~</td><td>~~1x~~</td><td>~~2x~~</td><td>~~2-~~</td><td>~~4x~~</td><td>~~4-~~</td><td>~~8+~~</td></tr><tr><td>~~Women (W)~~</td><td>~~1x~~</td><td>~~2x~~</td><td>~~2-~~</td><td>~~4x~~</td><td>~~4-~~</td><td>~~8+~~</td></tr><tr><td>~~Lightweight Men (LM)~~</td><td></td><td>~~2x~~</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	~~Men (M)~~	~~1x~~	~~2x~~	~~2-~~	~~4x~~	~~4-~~	~~8+~~	~~Women (W)~~	~~1x~~	~~2x~~	~~2-~~	~~4x~~	~~4-~~	~~8+~~	~~Lightweight Men (LM)~~		~~2x~~					
Men (M)	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	8+																																													
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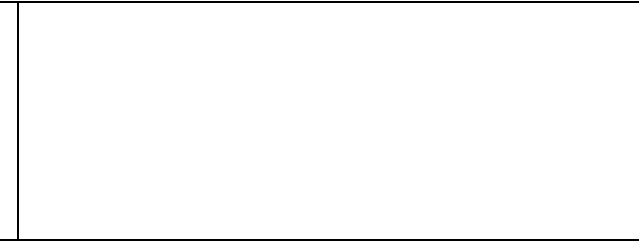
	Lightweight Women (LW)		2x						
The 2020 Olympic Games regatta programme will be included in the Rule Book Updates 2018.	~~The 2020 Olympic Games regatta programme will be included in the Rule Book Updates 2018.~~								
	4) Advertising, demonstrations, propaganda								
	<u>Advertising, demonstrations, and propaganda shall be governed by Rule 50 of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Charter.</u>								<u>Addition to refer directly to the Olympic Charter</u>
5. Racing Colours	4)5) 5. Racing Colours								
As crews are entered by their National Olympic Committees, their racing colours are regulated by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at the Olympic Games.	As crews are entered by their National Olympic Committees, their racing colours are regulated by the ~~International Olympic Committee (IOC)~~ at the Olympic Games.								
6. Qualification System	5)6) 6. Qualification System								
Following the confirmation of the events programme for the Olympic Games regatta, the FISA Council, in consultation with member federations, shall propose the Qualification System for approval in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The Qualification System includes the World Rowing Championships in the preOlympic year, continental qualification regattas and the final qualification regatta.	Following the confirmation of the events programme for the Olympic Games regatta, the FISA Council, in consultation with member federations, shall propose the Qualification System for approval in accordance with the Olympic Charter. The Qualification System includes the <u>equivalent</u> World Rowing Championships in the pre-Olympic year, continental qualification regattas and the final qualification regatta.								
7. Entries and Restrictions on Entries	6)7) 7. Entries and Restrictions on Entries								
Refer to Article 44 of the Olympic Charter.	Refer to Article 44 of the Olympic Charter.								
8. Crew Changes	7)8) 8. Crew Changes								
Refer to Rules 59 and 60 of the FISA Rules of Racing	~~Refer to~~ <u>Crew changes are subject to</u> Rules ~~486359~~ and ~~49640~~ of the FISA Rules								Update of Rule numbers and refer to IOC requirements.

	of Racing <u>and additional requirements of the IOC.</u>	
9. Progression System	~~9. Progression System~~	
The progression system used at the Olympic regatta will be the FISA Progression System prescribed in the Rules of Racing and the related Bye-Laws.	~~The progression system used at the Olympic regatta will be the FISA Progression System prescribed in the Rules of Racing and the related Bye-Laws.~~	Deleted as duplicated in the Rules
10. Point Score	~~10. Point Score~~	
In the Summer Olympic year, the FISA Team Trophy will be awarded to the member federation obtaining the most points in the events of the World Rowing Championships (the events at the Olympic Games together with the remaining non-Olympic events held at the World Rowing Championships of that year) according to the following calculation:	~~In the Summer Olympic year, the FISA Team Trophy will be awarded to the member federation obtaining the most points in the events of the World Rowing Championships (the events at the Olympic Games together with the remaining non-Olympic events held at the World Rowing Championships of that year) according to the following calculation:~~	Deleted as not longer awarded
1st: 8 points	~~1st: 8 points~~	
2nd: 6 points	~~2nd: 6 points~~	
3rd: 5 points	~~3rd: 5 points~~	
4th: 4 points	~~4th: 4 points~~	
5th: 3 points	~~5th: 3 points~~	
6th: 2 points	~~6th: 2 points~~	
7th: 1 point	~~7th: 1 point~~	
11. Titles, Prizes and Cups	~~8)9) 11. Titles, Prizes and~~ <u>CupsDiplomas</u>	
The title of Olympic Champion shall be conferred on winning rowers at an Olympic Games regatta by the IOC. They shall each be awarded a gold plated medal. Those finishing second in each event shall be awarded silver medals. Those finishing third in each event shall be awarded bronze medals. At the victory ceremony, the national anthem of the country which the winning rowers	~~The title of Olympic Champion shall be conferred on winning rowers at an Olympic Games regatta by the IOC. They shall each be awarded a gold plated medal. Those finishing second in each event shall be awarded silver medals. Those finishing third in each event shall be awarded bronze medals.~~ <u>Medals shall be awarded and ceremonies conducted in accordance with Rule 56 of the Olympic Charter. The medals</u>	Change to just refer to Olympic Charter

represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning rowers, the rowers finishing second and the rowers finishing third represent shall be raised. The medals shall be supplied by the Olympic Organising Committee.	~~shall be supplied by the Olympic Organising Committee.~~ ~~At the victory ceremony, the national anthem of the country which the winning rowers represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning rowers, the rowers finishing second and the rowers finishing third represent shall be raised. Victory, medal and diploma ceremonies shall be conducted in accordance with the IOC Protocol Guide and other protocol-related requirements set forth in the Olympic Host Contract. The medals shall be supplied by the Olympic Organising Committee.~~	
12. Exceptional Cases	~~9)10)~~ 12. Exceptional Cases	
Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases at the Olympic Games (e.g., postponement of a racing session or suspension of the regatta), the FISA Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Competition Manager and the IOC, shall make such decisions. At an Olympic qualification regatta such decisions shall be made by the designee of the Executive Committee together with the Technical Delegate, the President of the Jury and the representative of the organising committee.	Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases at the Olympic Games (e.g., postponement of a racing session or suspension of the regatta), the FISA Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Competition Manager and the IOC, shall make such decisions. At an Olympic qualification regatta such decisions shall be made by the designee of the Executive Committee together with the Technical Delegate, the President of the Jury and the representative of the organising committee.	
13. Interpretation of Regulations	~~10)11)~~ 13. Interpretation of Regulations	
Within the authority of FISA, the Executive Committee shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, as well as on	Within the authority of FISA, the Executive Committee shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations, as well as on	

disputes which may arise during the Olympic Games regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. Any decision made by the Executive Committee under this article shall immediately be communicated to the member federations of FISA in writing.

disputes which may arise during the Olympic Games regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final. Any decision made by the Executive Committee under this article shall immediately be communicated to the member federations of FISA in writing.



APPENDIX 16	APPENDIX ~~R12~~46	
WORLD ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	WORLD ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	
1. Application	1) ~~4.~~ Application	
These regulations apply to: • World Rowing Championships, • World Rowing Under 23 Championships, and • World Rowing Junior Championships together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	These regulations apply to: a) ~~•~~ World Rowing Championships, b) ~~•~~ World Rowing Under 23 Championships, and c) ~~•~~ World Rowing ~~Junior~~ <u>Under 19</u> Championships together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	Change to Under 19 to match proposed changes to Rules
2. Governance	~~2.~~ Governance	
The events listed above shall be rowed according to the FISA Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Regulations.	~~The events listed above shall be rowed according to the FISA Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Regulations.~~	Deleted as duplicated from the Rules
3. Point Score for World Rowing Championships	~~3. Point Score for World Rowing Championships~~	
The FISA Team Trophy will be awarded to the member federation obtaining the most points in events at the World Rowing Championships according to the following calculation:	~~The FISA Team Trophy will be awarded to the member federation obtaining the most points in events at the World Rowing Championships according to the following calculation:~~	Deleted as no longer awarded
1st: 8 points	~~1st: 8 points~~	
2nd: 6 points	~~2nd: 6 points~~	
3rd: 5 points	~~3rd: 5 points~~	
4th: 4 points	~~4th: 4 points~~	
5th: 3 points	~~5th: 3 points~~	
6th: 2 points	~~6th: 2 points~~	
7th: 1 point	~~7th: 1 point~~	
In the year of the Summer Olympic Games the results of the Olympic regatta will be used	~~In the year of the Summer Olympic Games the results of the Olympic regatta will be used~~	

to calculate the points for the Olympic events and the points for the remaining events shall be determined by the results of the World Rowing Championships of that year in those events.	~~to calculate the points for the Olympic events and the points for the remaining events shall be determined by the results of the World Rowing Championships of that year in those events.~~	
	2) Restrictions on Entries	
	~~Each member federation may enter only one crew in each event.~~	<u>Moved from the Rules. Change to positive wording.</u>
	2)3) Minimum Entries and Requirements for receiving medals	
	a) <u>If only one crew is entered in an event at the entry deadline, then the event will be cancelled.</u> b) <u>If two or three crews are entered at the entry deadline the event shall proceed, but medals will only be awarded to one less crew than the number of such entries.</u>	Addition to confirm that an event is cancelled if there is only one entry at the entry deadline Change so that if, at the entry deadline, there are three crews entered only gold and silver are awarded, and if there are two crews entered only gold is awarded.
4. Titles, Prizes and Cups	3)4) 4. Titles, Prizes and Cups	
At the following events: • World Rowing Championships, • World Rowing Under 23 Championships, and • World Rowing Junior Championships the following events: the title of Champion shall be conferred on winning rowers. They shall each be awarded a gold plated medal and a diploma. A large bronze gilt medal shall be awarded to the member federations of the winners. Those finishing second in each event shall be awarded silver medals, and a large silver plated bronze medal will be awarded to the member federation. Those finishing third in	~~a) At the following events:~~ ~~i) • World Rowing Senior Championships,~~ ~~ii) • World Rowing Under 23 Championships, and~~ ~~iii) • World Rowing Junior Under 19 Championships the following events:~~ a) <u>the</u> The title of <u>World</u> Champion shall be conferred on winning rowers. They shall each be awarded a gold ~~plated~~ medal and a diploma. A ~~large-bronze commemorativegilt~~ medal shall be awarded to the member federations of the winners. Those finishing second	Deleted as repetition Change to current practises

each event shall be awarded bronze medals, and a large bronze medal will be awarded to the member federation. At the victory ceremony, the national anthem of the country which the winning rowers represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning rowers, the rowers finishing second and the rowers finishing third represent shall be raised. The medals and diplomas shall be supplied by FISA but at the cost of the organising committee.

in each event shall be awarded silver medals, and a ~~commemorative large silver plated bronze~~ medal will be awarded to the member federation. Those finishing third in each event shall be awarded bronze medals, and a ~~large bronze~~ commemorative medal will be awarded to the member federation.

b) At the victory ceremony, the national anthem of the country which the winning rowers represent shall be played. The national flags of the three countries which the winning rowers, the rowers finishing second and the rowers finishing third represent shall be raised. The anthem and flags shall be those approved by FISA for official use at World Rowing Championships.

c) The medals and diplomas shall be supplied by FISA but at the cost of the organising committee.

~~iv) only in an event the event shall proceed but~~

APPENDIX 17	APPENDIX R137	
WORLD ROWING CUP REGATTAS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	WORLD ROWING CUP REGATTAS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	
1. Application	1) ~~4.~~Application	
These regulations apply to the World Rowing Cup regattas together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	These regulations apply to the World Rowing Cup regattas together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	
2. Governance	~~2. Governance~~	
World Rowing Cup regattas shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Event Regulations.	~~World Rowing Cup regattas shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Event Regulations.~~	Deleted as repeated from the Rules
3. Eligibility (Rule 19)	2) ~~3.~~Eligibility (Rule ~~12~~9)	
To represent a Member Federation in a World Rowing Cup regatta, a rower must be a citizen of that country or a bona fide member of the rowing club for which he competes in that country. In World Rowing Cup events at World Rowing Cup regattas, rowers shall compete under the name of their Member Federation that shall alone be entitled to enter them.	To represent a Member Federation in a World Rowing Cup regatta, a rower must be a citizen of that country or a bona fide member of the rowing club for which he competes in that country. In World Rowing Cup events at World Rowing Cup regattas, rowers shall compete under the name of their Member Federation that shall alone be entitled to enter them.	
4. Boat Classes	3) ~~4.~~Boat Classes	
World Rowing Cup regattas are held in the boat classes of the Olympic programme in effect at the time of the regattas. Each World Rowing Cup regatta may also offer some races in the non-Olympic boat categories but such additional events shall not be considered as official “World Rowing Cup” events. Exceptionally, the 2017 World Cup regattas will adhere to the 2016 Olympic boat	World Rowing Cup regattas are held in the boat classes of the Olympic programme in effect at the time of the regattas. Each World Rowing Cup regatta may also offer some races in the non-Olympic boat categories but such additional events shall not be considered as official “World Rowing Cup” events.	Deleted as outdated

classes, pending the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decision in July 2017 on the future Olympic programme.	~~Exceptionally, the 2017 World Cup regattas will adhere to the 2016 Olympic boat classes, pending the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decision in July 2017 on the future Olympic programme.~~	
5. Racing Colours (Rule 51)	4) ~~5.~~ Racing Colours (Rule ~~51~~39)	
In every World Rowing Cup race, crews shall wear a racing uniform of their member federation bearing the national colours. For purposes of clarification, this uniform need not be the same as the registered uniform of the federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be painted on both sides in the colours of the member federation.	In every World Rowing Cup race, crews shall wear a racing uniform of their member federation bearing the national colours. For purposes of clarification, this uniform need not be the same as the registered uniform of the federation. The blades of all oars and sculls shall be <u>identical and</u> painted on both sides in the colours of the member federation, <u>with or without all the elements of that federation's official blade design</u> .	Addition to allow for federations who only use their official blade design in World Rowing Championships.
6. Restrictions on Entries (Rule 53)	5) ~~6.~~ Restrictions on Entries (Rule ~~53~~43)	
Each member federation may enter up to four crews in each event of the 1st World Rowing Cup regatta and a maximum of two crews in each event of the 2nd and 3rd World Rowing Cup regattas. This restriction applies to the International and World Rowing Cup events on the World Rowing Cup programmes.	Each member federation may enter ~~up to~~ <u>a maximum of</u> four crews in each event of the 1st World Rowing Cup regatta and a maximum of two crews in each event of the 2nd and 3rd World Rowing Cup regattas. This restriction applies to the International and World Rowing Cup events on the World Rowing Cup programmes.	Change for consistency
7. Minimum Entries	6) ~~7.~~ Minimum Entries	
If, at the entry deadline described below, there are fewer than six entries in a particular event, this event may be cancelled. Member federations will be informed immediately and the rowers in the cancelled events may be entered in other events.	If, at the entry deadline described below, there are fewer than six entries in a particular event, this event may be cancelled. Member federations will be informed immediately and the rowers in	

	the cancelled events may be entered in other events.	
8. Entries (Rule 54) Entries must be received by e-mail at FISA no later than midnight on the Monday of the week before the date of the first heat of the regatta. Entry forms must include the names and the birth dates of the rowers, including all potential spare rowers as well. Soon after the closing of entries, a list of all entries showing the member federations entered in each event will be sent to all federations concerned.	7) ~~8. Entries (Rule 584)43)~~ <u>Dedicated entry forms shall be made available to the member federations two months before the closing date for entries. Entries must be received at FISA headquarters before the specified deadline (usually between 9 and 14 days before the first day of racing).</u> ~~Entries must be received by e-mail at FISA no later than midnight on the Monday of the week before the date of the first heat of the regatta.~~ Entry forms must include the names and the birth dates of the rowers, including all potential spare rowers ~~as well. Soon after the closing of entries,~~ FISA shall make a list of <u>the all</u> entries ~~showing the~~ from member federations entered in each event ~~will be sent~~ <u>available</u> to all federations concerned.	Change to match Rule 43 and remove outdated reference to entries by email. Changes to match Rule 44 and remove outdated reference to sending a list of entries to MFs.
9. Withdrawals and Disqualifications after the draw (Rule 69) At a World Rowing Cup regatta, where lower ranked crews from the heats progress directly from the heats to the finals, then if such crews withdraw before the start of their final they shall not be ranked higher than any crew which was ranked above them in the heats.	8) ~~9. Withdrawals after the d~~Draw (Rule ~~61~~69) At a World Rowing Cup regatta, where lower ranked crews from the heats progress directly from the heats to the finals, then if such crews withdraw before the start of their final they shall not be ranked higher than any crew which was ranked above them in the heats.	
	9) ~~Assignment of~~Determining the Lanes (Rule 60)	
	~~Notwithstanding the provisions for lane allocation in this Rule, the~~ The ~~Executive~~	Addition to allow alternative methods of lane allocation

	<u>Committee may decide to test or to implement at any World Rowing Cup regatta an alternative method of lane allocation. Any such decision shall be communicated to all member federations before the close of entries.</u>	
	10) Dead-Heats (Rule 74)	
	<u>For regattas of the World Rowing Cup, the Executive Committee may determine that there is a logical way to avoid a re-row that preserves equality of chance, fairness and, in principle, does not require the use of more than six lanes.</u>	Moved from the main Rules
10. Point Score	11) ~~10.~~ Point Score	
At each regatta, in each event of the World Rowing Cup, the highest placing boat from a member federation in each boat class will be awarded the following points: 1st: 8 points 2nd: 6 points 3rd: 5 points 4th: 4 points 5th: 3 points 6th: 2 points 7th: 1 point Points will not be awarded to the second or other crews of a member federation placing a crew in one of the first 7 places. These points will not be distributed to other member federations.	At each regatta, in each event of the World Rowing Cup, the highest placing boat from a member federation in each boat class will be awarded the following points: 1st: 8 points 2nd: 6 points 3rd: 5 points 4th: 4 points 5th: 3 points 6th: 2 points 7th: 1 point Points will not be awarded to the second or other crews of a member federation placing a crew in one of the first 7 places. These points will not be distributed to other member federations.	
11. Titles, Prizes and Cups	12) ~~11.~~ Titles, Prizes and Cups	
At each regatta, the member federation with the most points at that regatta will be declared winner of the World Rowing Cup Regatta Nation Cup.	At each regatta, the member federation with the most points at that regatta will be declared winner of the World Rowing Cup	

Following the completion of all three World Rowing Cup regattas in each year, the title of World Rowing Cup Champion in each World Rowing Cup boat class shall be conferred on the member federation with the most points earned from racing in that boat class in all three World Rowing Cup regattas. Each year the member federation with the most points overall from all World Rowing Cup boat classes in all three World Rowing Cup regattas will be declared winner of the World Rowing Cup for that year.	Regatta Nation Cup. Following the completion of all three World Rowing Cup regattas in each year, the title of World Rowing Cup Champion in each World Rowing Cup boat class shall be conferred on the member federation with the most points earned from racing in that boat class in all three World Rowing Cup regattas. Each year the member federation with the most points overall from all World Rowing Cup boat classes in all three World Rowing Cup regattas will be declared winner of the World Rowing Cup for that year.	
12. Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)	13) ~~12.~~ Exceptional Cases (Rule ~~86~~87)	
Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., suspension of the regatta), the FISA Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Chairman of the Organising Committee shall make such decisions.	Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., suspension of the regatta), the FISA Executive Committee or its designee, in consultation with the Technical Delegates, President of the Jury and the Chairman of the Organising Committee shall make such decisions.	
13. Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9)	14) ~~13.~~ Interpretation of Regulations (Article ~~9~~)	
The Executive Committee or its delegates shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and the present Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Cup regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final.	The Executive Committee or its delegates shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and the present Event Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Cup regatta. The decision of the Executive Committee shall be final.	
14. World Rowing Cup Progression System (Rule 67)	15) ~~14.~~ World Rowing Cup Progression System (Rule ~~56~~7)	

At World Rowing Cup regattas, the Progression System to determine the A and B finalists shall be the FISA World Rowing Cup Progression System prescribed below in these Regulations.	At World Rowing Cup regattas, the Progression System to determine the A and B finalists shall be the FISA World Rowing Cup Progression System prescribed below in these Regulations.	
World Rowing Cup Cases	World Rowing Cup Cases	
World Rowing Cup Cases 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	World Rowing Cup Cases 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
Same as FISA Progression System (Appendix 12)	Same as FISA Progression System (Appendix 12)	
World Rowing Cup Case 6a: 19 entries	World Rowing Cup Case 6a: 19 entries	
Format – Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals AB, finals A to D. Heats – The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the 3rd and 4th placed crews from each repechage together with the remaining non-last placed crews from the repêchages go forward to final C. The two last placed crews from the repêchages go forward to final D. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.	Format – Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals AB, finals A to D. Heats – The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the 3rd and 4th placed crews from each repechage together with the remaining non-last placed crews from the repêchages go forward to final C. The two last placed crews from the repêchages go forward to final D. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.	
Table for World Rowing Cup Case 6a: 19 entries	Table for World Rowing Cup Case 6a: 19 entries	
TABLE	TABLE	
World Rowing Cup Case 6b: 20 entries	World Rowing Cup Case 6b: 20 entries	
Format – Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals AB, finals A to D.	Format – Four heats, two repêchages, two semi-finals AB, finals A to D.	

Heats: – The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the 3rd, 4th & 5th placed crews from each repêchage go forward to final C; the 6th placed crews in each repêchage go forward to final D. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.	Heats: – The first two crews of each heat go forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the 3rd, 4th & 5th placed crews from each repêchage go forward to final C; the 6th placed crews in each repêchage go forward to final D. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A, the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.	
Table for World Rowing Cup Case 6b: 20 entries	Table for World Rowing Cup Case 6b: 20 entries	
TABLE	TABLE	
World Rowing Cup Case 7: 21 to 24 entries	World Rowing Cup Case 7: 21 to 24 entries	
Format – Four heats, four repêchages, two semi-finals AB, finals A to D. Heats – The winner of each heat goes forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the four repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the 3rd placed crews from each repêchage together with the two fastest 4th placed crews from the repêchages go to final C; the remaining crews from the repêchages go forward to final D. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A; the remaining crews	Format – Four heats, four repêchages, two semi-finals AB, finals A to D. Heats – The winner of each heat goes forward to semi-finals AB; the remaining crews go forward to the four repêchages. Repêchages – The first two crews of each repêchage go forward to semi-finals AB; the 3rd placed crews from each repêchage together with the two fastest 4th placed crews from the repêchages go to final C; the remaining crews from the repêchages go forward to final D. There are two options for the repêchages. Semi-finals – The first three crews of each semi-final AB go forward to final A;	

go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.	the remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.	
Table for World Rowing Cup Case 7: 21 to 24 entries	Table for World Rowing Cup Case 7: 21 to 24 entries	
TABLE	TABLE	
World Rowing Cup Case 8: 25 to 30 entries	World Rowing Cup Case 8: 25 to 30 entries	
Format – Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, finals A to E. Heats – Twenty four crews from the heats go forward to the quarter-finals; these are all crews not finishing last in their heat, plus sufficient of the last-placed crews ranked by their heat times, starting with the fastest time, to make up 24 crews. Note the special cases: for 25 entries, the slowest last-placed crew from the heats is eliminated and there is no final E; for 26 to 30 entries, the crews not progressing to the quarter- finals go forward to final E; for 30 entries all last placed crews in the heats go forward to final E. Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi- finals AB. The 4th placed crews from each quarter-final together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.	Format – Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, finals A to E. Heats – Twenty four crews from the heats go forward to the quarter-finals; these are all crews not finishing last in their heat, plus sufficient of the last-placed crews ranked by their heat times, starting with the fastest time, to make up 24 crews. Note the special cases: for 25 entries, the slowest last-placed crew from the heats is eliminated and there is no final E; for 26 to 30 entries, the crews not progressing to the quarter- finals go forward to final E; for 30 entries all last placed crews in the heats go forward to final E. Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semi- finals AB. The 4th placed crews from each quarter-final together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.	

Table for World Rowing Cup Case 8: 25 to 30 entries	Table for World Rowing Cup Case 8: 25 to 30 entries	
TABLE	TABLE	
World Rowing Cup Case 9: 31 to 36 entries	World Rowing Cup Case 9: 31 to 36 entries	
Format – Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, finals A to F. Heats – The first four crews in each heat go forward to the quarter- finals; the six fastest crews from the heats not progressing to the quarter-finals go forward to final E; the remaining crews from the heats go forward to final F. Note the special case: for 31 crews the two slowest last-placed crews in the heats go forward to final F. Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semifinals AB. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-finals together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.	Format – Six heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, finals A to F. Heats – The first four crews in each heat go forward to the quarter- finals; the six fastest crews from the heats not progressing to the quarter-finals go forward to final E; the remaining crews from the heats go forward to final F. Note the special case: for 31 crews the two slowest last-placed crews in the heats go forward to final F. Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semifinals AB. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-finals together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.	
Table for World Rowing Cup Case 9: 31 to 36 entries	Table for World Rowing Cup Case 9: 31 to 36 entries	
TABLE	TABLE	
World Rowing Cup Case 10: 37 to 48 entries	World Rowing Cup Case 10: 37 to 48 entries	

Format – Eight heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, finals A to G (37 to 42 entries) and A to H (43 to 48 entries). Heats – The first three crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the six fastest crews from the heats not progressing to the quarter-finals go forward to final E; the next six fastest crews from the heats go forward to final F; the next six fastest crews from the heats go forward to final G and the remaining crews from the heats go forward to final H. Note the special cases: for 37 crews the two slowest last placed crews from the heats go forward to final G, for 43 crews the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats go forward to final H. Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semifinals AB. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-finals together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.	Format – Eight heats, four quarter-finals, two semi-finals AB, finals A to G (37 to 42 entries) and A to H (43 to 48 entries). Heats – The first three crews in each heat go forward to the quarter-finals; the six fastest crews from the heats not progressing to the quarter-finals go forward to final E; the next six fastest crews from the heats go forward to final F; the next six fastest crews from the heats go forward to final G and the remaining crews from the heats go forward to final H. Note the special cases: for 37 crews the two slowest last placed crews from the heats go forward to final G, for 43 crews the two slowest last-placed crews from the heats go forward to final H. Quarter-finals – The first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semifinals AB. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-finals together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-finals go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-finals. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals.	
Table for World Rowing Cup Case 10: 37 to 48 entries	Table for World Rowing Cup Case 10: 37 to 48 entries	
TABLE	TABLE	

World Rowing Cup Case 11: 49 and more entries	World Rowing Cup Case 11: 49 and more entries	
Format – Time trial, four quarter finals, two semi-finals AB and finals. Time trial – The first 24 crews go forward to the quarter-finals. Crews 25-30 go forward to final E, crews 31-36 go forward to final F, crews 37-42 go forward to final G, crews 43-48 go forward to final H, etc. Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semifinal AB. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-final together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-final go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-final go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-final. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special cases: for 49, 55, 61, etc. crews: the two slowest crews from the time trial go forward together to next final.	Format – Time trial, four quarter finals, two semi-finals AB and finals. Time trial – The first 24 crews go forward to the quarter-finals. Crews 25-30 go forward to final E, crews 31-36 go forward to final F, crews 37-42 go forward to final G, crews 43-48 go forward to final H, etc. Quarter-finals – the first three crews in each quarter-final go forward to semifinal AB. The 4th placed crews from the quarter-final together with the two fastest 5th placed crews from the quarter-final go forward to final C; the remaining crews from the quarter-final go forward to final D. There are two options for the quarter-final. Semi-finals – The first three crews in semi-finals AB go forward to final A. The remaining crews go forward to final B. There are two options for the semi-finals. Note the special cases: for 49, 55, 61, etc. crews: the two slowest crews from the time trial go forward together to next final.	
Table for World Rowing Cup Case 11: 49 and more entries	Table for World Rowing Cup Case 11: 49 and more entries	
TABLE	TABLE	

APPENDIX 18	APPENDIX ~~R14~~18	
PARA ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	PARA ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	
Rules applying to World Rowing Championships and international regattas shall apply to Para Rowing events at those regattas except as provided in these Regulations.	Rules applying to World Rowing Championships and international regattas shall apply to Para Rowing events at those regattas except as provided in these Regulations.	
1. Application (Rule 2)	1) ~~1-~~Application (Rule 2)	
The FISA Rules, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall also apply to Paralympic Regattas within the limits of the authority of FISA and to Paralympic Qualification Regattas.	The FISA Rules, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations shall also apply to Paralympic Regattas within the limits of the authority of FISA and to Paralympic Qualification Regattas.	
2. Right to Participate (Rule 18)	2) ~~2-~~Right to Participate (Rule ~~1~~18)	
Paralympic Regattas are open only to those rowers whose federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the Paralympic Qualification System prescribed in the Bye-Laws.	Paralympic Regattas are open only to those rowers whose federations have qualified in the appropriate boat classes in accordance with the Paralympic Qualification System ~~prescribed in the Bye-Laws..~~	Paralympic qualification system not prescribed in the Bye-Laws
3. Eligibility (Rule 19)	3) ~~3-~~Eligibility (Rule ~~1~~29)	
No rower may compete in a Para Rowing event under these Rules unless they have been classified as set out in the FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix 19) for and issued an eligible Sport Class for Para Rowing.	No rower may compete in a Para Rowing event under these Rules unless they have been classified as set out in the FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix ~~R15~~ 19) for and issued an ~~eligible~~ Sport Class for Para Rowing.	Update of Appendix number Deleted to use consistent terminology as R15 Para-Classification
4. Coxswains (Rule 27)	4) ~~4-~~Coxswains (Rule ~~2~~17)	
For Para Rowing events, there is no restriction on coxswains in respect of age. Para Rowing coxswains may or may not have an impairment. The minimum weights of coxswains shall apply to Para Rowing events.	For Para Rowing events, there is no restriction on coxswains in respect of age. Para Rowing coxswains may or may not have an impairment. The minimum weights of coxswains shall apply to Para Rowing events.	
5. Mixed Masters Events (Rule 33)	~~5. Mixed Masters Events (Rule 33)~~	

Masters Para Rowing events may also be held for mixed crews without restriction on the ratio of men and women, provided that at least one rower of each gender is included in the crew.	~~Masters Para Rowing events may also be held for mixed crews without restriction on the ratio of men and women, provided that at least one rower of each gender is included in the crew.~~	Deleted as not current practise
6. World Rowing Championships Para Rowing Boat Classes (Rule 36)	6) ~~6-~~World Rowing Championships ~~Para~~ Rowing Boat Classes (Rule ~~25~~36)	
World Rowing Championships include the following Para Rowing events: PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+) PR3 Mixed double sculls (PR3 Mix2x) PR3 Men's pair (PR3 M2-) PR3 Women's pair (PR3 W2-) PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x) PR2 Men's single sculls (PR2 M1x) PR2 Women's single sculls (PR2 W1x) PR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x) PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x) In mixed Para Rowing events, half of the rowers in a crew shall be male and half shall be female. A PR3 Mix4+ crew may include a maximum of two rowers whose impairment is visual, only one of whom may have a sport class of PR3 B3. A PR3 Mix2x crew may include a maximum of one rower whose impairment is visual and that rower may be either PR3 B1 or PR3 B2. A PR3 pair crew may include one rower whose impairment is visual. PR3 Mix2x rowers with a physical impairment must have a minimum of a loss of 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application form for Physical Impairment.	~~a) World Rowing Championships include the following Para Rowing events:~~ ~~i) PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+)~~ ~~ii) PR3 Mixed double sculls (PR3 Mix2x)~~ ~~iii) PR3 Men's pair (PR3 M2-)~~ ~~iv) PR3 Women's pair (PR3 W2-)~~ ~~v) PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x)~~ ~~vi) PR2 Men's single sculls (PR2 M1x)~~ ~~vii) PR2 Women's single sculls (PR2 W1x)~~ ~~viii) PR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x)~~ ~~ix) PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x)~~ ~~b)a) In mixed~~ Para Rowing events, half of the rowers in a crew, <u>excluding the coxswain</u>, shall be male and half shall be female. ~~c)b) A PR3 Mix4+ crew may include a maximum of two rowers whose impairment is visual, only one of whom may have a sport class of PR3 B3.~~ ~~d)c) A PR3 Mix2x crew may include a maximum of one rower whose impairment is visual and that rower may be either PR3 B1 or PR3 B2.~~ ~~e)d) A PR3 pair crew may include one rower whose impairment is visual.~~ ~~f)e) PR3 Mix2x rowers with a physical impairment must have a minimum of a~~	Deleted as duplicated from Rule 25 Clarify that the coxswain may be of either gender

	loss of 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application form for Physical Impairment.	
7. Paralympic Games Boat classes (Rule 37)	7) ~~7-~~Paralympic Games Boat Classes (Rule ~~26~~37)	
The events programme for the Paralympic Games regatta shall be determined by the IPC Governing Board after consultation with FISA in accordance with the IPC Rule Book. The FISA Congress shall vote to select a recommended Paralympic programme that the FISA Executive Committee shall submit to the IPC. The 2020 Paralympic Games regatta programme is as follows: PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+) PRPR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x) PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x) 2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x)	a) The events programme for the Paralympic Games regatta shall be determined by the IPC Governing Board after consultation with FISA in accordance with the IPC Rule Book. The FISA Congress Council shall ~~vote to~~ select ~~the~~a recommended Paralympic programme that the FISA Executive Committee shall submit to the IPC. b) The 2020 Tokyo Paralympic Games rowing regatta programme is as follows: i) PR3 Mixed coxed four (PR3 Mix4+) ~~ii) PR2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x)~~ ~~iii) PRPR1 Men's single sculls (PR1 M1x)~~ iv) PR1 Women's single sculls (PR1 W1x) ~~2 Mixed double sculls (PR2 Mix2x)~~ c) The events to be included on the rowing programme for the 2024 Tokyo Paralympic Games shall be included here following the decision of the IPC.	Change to current practises Addition to match the Olympics equivalent
8. Boats and Equipment (Rule 39)	8) ~~8-~~Boats and Equipment (Rule ~~28~~39)	
8.1 General Aspects	a) ~~8.1~~ General Aspects	
8.1.1 The use of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats is mandatory for all Para Rowing PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x events.	i) ~~8.1.1~~ The use of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats is mandatory for all	

	Para Rowing PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x events.	
8.1.2 The Council shall determine the design of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats (the FISA Standard Design) and any changes thereto. The design shall be a part of these Regulations. The FISA Standard Design is available from FISA upon request and all boats used in PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x events at international regattas under these Rules and Regulations must comply specifically with this FISA Standard Design.	ii) ~~8.1.2~~ The Council shall determine the design of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats (the FISA Standard Design) and any changes thereto. The design shall be a part of these Regulations. The FISA Standard Design is available from FISA upon request and all boats used in PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x events at international regattas under these Rules and Regulations must comply specifically with this FISA Standard Design.	
8.1.3 Those parts of the Standard Para Rowing Boats which are not specified in these Regulations may be modified subject to these Regulations and subject to Rule 40.	iii) ~~8.1.3~~ Those parts of the Standard Para Rowing Boats which are not specified in these Regulations may be modified subject to these Regulations and subject to Rule ~~29~~ 40.	
8.1.4 No changes in the standard design of FISA Standard Para Rowing Boats shall be made except in the year following the Paralympic Games.	iv) ~~8.1.4~~ ~~No C~~ changes in the ~~standard~~ design of FISA Standard Para Rowing Boats shall be made ~~only except~~ in the year following the Paralympic Games.	Change to a positive statement and eliminate the redundant "standard".
8.1.5 The minimum weight of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats shall be as specified in these Regulations (Regulation 9).	v) ~~8.1.5~~ The minimum weight of FISA Standard Para Rowing boats shall be as specified in ~~Appendix R3 Weighing of Boats and~~ these Regulations (Regulation 9).	The Paralympic Boat weights are now listed in the new R3.
8.2 Para Rowing PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x Boats	b) ~~8.2~~ Para Rowing PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x Boats	
8.2.1 Boats used in PR3 Mix4+ events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for	i) ~~8.2.1~~ Boats used in PR3 Mix4+ events shall be subject to the same	Change to positive

coxed fours (4+) under the FISA Rules of Racing. No additional restrictions shall apply.	~~restrictions-requirements~~ as those for coxed fours (4+) under the FISA Rules of Racing. No additional ~~restrictions-requirements~~ shall apply.	
8.2.2 Boats used in PR3 2- events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for pairs (2-) under the FISA Rules of Racing. No additional restrictions shall apply.	ii) ~~8.2.2~~ Boats used in PR3 2- events shall be subject to the same ~~restrictions-requirements~~ as those for pairs (2-) under the FISA Rules of Racing. No additional ~~restrictions-requirements~~ shall apply.	
8.2.3 Boats used in the PR3 Mix2x events shall be subject to the same restrictions as those for double sculls (2x) events under the Rules of Racing. No additional restrictions shall apply.	iii) ~~8.2.3~~ Boats used in the PR3 Mix2x events shall be subject to the same ~~restrictions-requirements~~ as those for double sculls (2x) events under the Rules of Racing. No additional ~~restrictions-requirements~~ shall apply.	
8.3 Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x Boats	c) ~~8.3~~ Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x Boats	
8.3.1 The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x boat has a fixed seat and may have stabilising pontoons. The hull and the pontoons where fitted shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications. The seat and the rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x boat are not restricted.	i) ~~8.3.1~~ The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x boat has a fixed seat and may have stabilising pontoons. The hull and the pontoons where fitted shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications. <u>There are no restrictions for the</u> seat and the rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR2 Mix2x ~~boat are not restricted.~~	Rewording for clarification.
8.4 Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x and PR2 1x Boat	d) ~~8.4~~ Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x and PR2 1x Boat	
8.4.1 The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x boat has a fixed seat and must have stabilising pontoons installed and attached to the riggers at	i) ~~8.4.1~~ The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR1 1x boat has a fixed seat and must have stabilising pontoons	

a minimum distance of 60 cm from centre line of pontoon to centre line of boat. The hull and the pontoons shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications.	installed and attached to the riggers at a minimum distance of 60 cm from centre line of pontoon to centre line of boat. The hull and the pontoons shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications.	
8.4.2 The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR2 1x boat has a fixed seat and may be used with no stabilising pontoons. The hull shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications.	ii) ~~8.4.2~~ The FISA Standard Para Rowing PR2 1x boat has a fixed seat and may be used with no stabilising pontoons. The hull shall comply with the FISA Standard Design specifications.	
8.4.3 The seat itself and the rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR1 and PR2 1x boat are not restricted, except that the design of the rigger must allow the stabilising pontoons to be correctly fixed.	iii) ~~8.4.3~~ The seat itself and the rigger design of the Standard Para Rowing PR1 and PR2 1x boat are not restricted, except that the design of the rigger must allow the stabilising pontoons to be correctly fixed.	
8.4.4 PR1 1x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in point 8.5 of this Regulation.	iv) ~~8.4.4~~ PR1 1x rowers are required to comply with the strapping requirements set out in point ~~8)d)iv).5~~ of this Regulation.	
8.5 Strapping All strapping shall comply with the requirements of 8.6.1 below.	e) ~~8.5~~ Strapping All strapping shall comply with the requirements of ~~8)f)i).6.1~~ below.	
8.5.1 PR1 1x Strapping Requirements – PR1 rowers shall use a mandatory trunk strap which is for safety purpose only. This strap must be secured to the seat back and around the trunk. In addition to the mandatory trunk strap, rowers may use additional strapping. The design and placement of the seat and all straps must allow the lumbar region to be visible from the side	i) ~~8.5.1~~ PR1 1x Strapping Requirements – PR1 rowers shall use a mandatory trunk strap which is for safety purpose only. This strap must be secured to the seat back and ~~go~~ around the trunk. In addition to the mandatory trunk strap, rowers may use additional strapping. The design and placement of the seat and all	For clarification

during rowing. The straps must be attached to the seat on both sides.	straps must allow the lumbar region to be visible from the side during rowing. The straps must be attached to the seat on both sides.	
8.5.2 PR2 Strapping Requirements – Leg strapping is optional for PR2 rowers. The rower’s movement will be observed and assessed during rowing (training and racing) by members of the Para Rowing Commission and FISA International Classifiers.	ii) ~~8.5.2~~ PR2 Strapping Requirements – Leg strapping is optional for PR2 rowers. The rower’s movement ~~will~~ <ins>may</ins> be observed and assessed during rowing (training and racing) by members of the Para Rowing Commission and FISA International Classifiers.	Change of wording - rowers are not likely to be observed during all training sessions
8.6 General Strapping, Shoes and Stretchers Requirements	f) ~~8.6~~ General Strapping, Shoes and Stretchers Requirements	
8.6.1 Where used, all straps, whether optional or mandatory under these Regulations, must be a minimum width of 50 mm, be of non-elastic material, be without mechanical buckles and must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on the free end of the strap.	i) ~~8.6.1~~ Where used, all straps, whether optional or mandatory under these Regulations, must be a minimum width of 50 mm, be of non-elastic material, be without mechanical buckles and must be able to be released immediately by the rower with a single quick hand action of pulling on the free end of the strap.	
8.6.2 The colour of the all straps must be a contrasting colour from the rowers’ racing uniform so that they can be clearly seen.	ii) ~~8.6.2~~ The colour of the all straps must be a contrasting colour from the rowers’ racing uniform so that they can be clearly seen.	
8.6.3 All straps for each rower must be released in the same manner and direction.	iii) ~~8.6.3~~ All straps for each rower must be released in the same manner and direction.	
8.6.4 Any hand strapping must be able to be released immediately independently by the athlete.	iv) ~~8.6.4~~ Any hand strapping must be able to be released immediately	Repeat for emphasis.

	independently by the athlete <u>with a single hand movement</u> .	
8.6.5 Additional strapping may be used by any rower provided the requirements of these Regulations are met.	v) ~~8.6.5~~ Additional strapping may be used by any rower provided the requirements of these Regulations are met.	
8.6.6 Foot stretchers, shoes and other devices to hold the feet shall comply with Rule 39, Bye-Law 2.5.	vi) ~~8.6.6~~ Foot stretchers, shoes and other devices to hold the feet shall comply with <u>Rule 39, Bye-Law 2.5</u> <u>Appendix R2 (Bye-Laws to Rule 28)</u> .	
8.6.7 It is solely the responsibility of the rower to ensure that all strappings, shoes, stretchers and other equipment are compliant with these Regulations.	vii) ~~8.6.7~~ It is solely the responsibility of the rower to ensure that all strappings, shoes, stretchers and other equipment are compliant with these Regulations.	
8.6.8 All athletes are subject to protests in accordance with Regulation 5 of the FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations. The Chief Classifier may make a Protest if it is in the interests of fairness.	~~8.6.8 All athletes are subject to protests in accordance with Regulation 5 of the FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix R15). The Chief Classifier may make a Protest if it is in the interests of fairness.~~	Moved to Regulation 20 for more logical placement
9. Weight of Boats (Rule 41)	9) ~~9.~~ Weight of Boats (Rule <u>3041</u>)	
The minimum weights for Para Rowing boats shall include pontoons where used. The weight of the PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x boats shall include the strapping which is firmly fastened to the boat, to the seat and/or to its fittings. It shall also include seat pads which are attached to the seat. Other items, whether directly related to Para Rowing or not, and which are not firmly fastened	a) The minimum weights for Para Rowing boats shall include pontoons where used. b) The weight of the PR1 1x, PR2 1x and PR2 2x boats shall include the strapping which is firmly fastened to the boat, to the seat and/or to its fittings. It shall also include seat pads which are attached to the seat.	

to the boat or seat shall not be included in the weight of the boat. Equipment that replaces a part of the body (prosthesis) even if firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included as part of the weight of the boat.	c) Other items, whether directly related to Para Rowing or not, and which are not firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included in the weight of the boat. Equipment that replaces a part of the body (prosthesis) even if firmly fastened to the boat or seat shall not be included as part of the weight of the boat.																																											
The minimum weights of Para Rowing boats are: <table border="1" data-bbox="203 515 797 922"> <thead> <tr> <th>Designation</th><th>Boat Type</th><th>Minimum Weight (kg)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PR1 1X</td><td>PR1 single sculls</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr> <td>PR2 1X</td><td>PR2 single sculls</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr> <td>PR2 2X</td><td>PR2 double sculls</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr> <td>PR3 2X</td><td>Double sculls</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr> <td>PR3 2-</td><td>Pair</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr> <td>PR3 4+</td><td>Coxed four</td><td>51</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Designation	Boat Type	Minimum Weight (kg)	PR1 1X	PR1 single sculls	24	PR2 1X	PR2 single sculls	22	PR2 2X	PR2 double sculls	37	PR3 2X	Double sculls	27	PR3 2-	Pair	27	PR3 4+	Coxed four	51	d) The minimum weights of Para Rowing boats are: <table border="1" data-bbox="819 552 1413 954"> <thead> <tr> <th>Designation</th><th>Boat Type</th><th>Minimum Weight (kg)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PR1 1X</td><td>PR1 single sculls</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr> <td>PR2 1X</td><td>PR2 single sculls</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr> <td>PR2 2X</td><td>PR2 double sculls</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr> <td>PR3 2X</td><td>Double sculls</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr> <td>PR3 2-</td><td>Pair</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr> <td>PR3 4+</td><td>Coxed four</td><td>51</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Designation	Boat Type	Minimum Weight (kg)	PR1 1X	PR1 single sculls	24	PR2 1X	PR2 single sculls	22	PR2 2X	PR2 double sculls	37	PR3 2X	Double sculls	27	PR3 2-	Pair	27	PR3 4+	Coxed four	51	
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10. Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours (Rule 51)	10) ~~10.~~ Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours (Rule ~~3951~~)																																											
One or both rowers in the PR2 Mix2x event may extend their racing uniform to cover their legs. Where both rowers cover their legs in this manner, such coverings shall be identical in colour and design. Where PR1 1x rowers are using chest strapping and this strapping obscures the Identifications permitted to be worn on the racing shirt or equivalent, those Identifications which are so obscured may be repeated on the strapping	a) One or both rowers in the PR2 Mix2x event may extend their racing uniform to cover their legs. Where both rowers cover their legs in this manner, such coverings shall be identical in colour and design. b) Where PR1 1x rowers are using chest strapping and this strapping obscures the Identifications permitted to be worn on the racing shirt or equivalent, those																																											

material but shall not be visible on both the racing shirt and the strapping at the same time.	Identifications which are so obscured may be repeated on the strapping material but shall not be visible on both the racing shirt and the strapping at the same time.	
11. Entries (Rule 54)	11) ~~11.~~ Entries (Rule ~~43~~54)	
No entry shall be accepted for an international Para Rowing event unless the member federation has submitted all required medical documentation to the Chief Classifier by the deadline stipulated by FISA or the rower has been issued a sport class by FISA. All rowers must be classified by a FISA International Classification Panel prior to competition. A rower without a FISA sport class or whose sport class has been withdrawn may not compete in international Para Rowing events.	<u>a) A rower who has not been issued a Sport Class by FISA or whose Sport Class has been withdrawn may not compete in international Para Rowing events.</u> <u>a)b) Entries in an international Para Rowing event for a rower who does not have a Sport Class No entry shall not be accepted for an international Para Rowing event unless there is an International Classification Panel being held prior to that event, in which case the member federation has must have submitted all required medical documentation to the Chief Classifier FISA Classification Portal by the deadline stipulated by FISA or the rower has been issued a sport class by FISA. All rowers must be classified by a FISA International Classification Panel prior to competition. A rower without a who has not been issued a FISA sport class by FISA or whose sport class has been withdrawn may not compete in international Para Rowing events.</u>	Moved from the end of Regulation Edited for clarity – confirming that an entry can only be accepted for a rower without a Sport Class if there is a Classification Panel before that event and if the relevant documentation has been submitted. Changed to use consistent terminology with above and R15 Deleted as already specified in Regulation 3 that rowers need a Sport Class to compete.
12. Crew Changes before the First Heat (Rule 59)	12) ~~12.~~ Crew Changes before the First Heat (Rule ~~48~~59)	

A rower whose sport class has been withdrawn or changed after the close of entries and before the first heat, may be replaced by another eligible rower from the same club, or in the case of a national team, the same member federation. An athlete who has entered an event but is deemed to be in a different sport class after classification may be replaced by another eligible rower from the same club, or in the case of a national team, the same member federation.	a) A rower whose <u>S</u>sport <u>C</u>lass has been withdrawn or changed after the close of entries and before the first heat, may be replaced by another eligible rower from the same club, or in the case of a national team, the same member federation. a)b) An athlete who has entered an event but is deemed to be in a different <u>s</u>Sport <u>e</u>Class after classification may be replaced by another eligible rower from the same club, or in the case of a national team, the same member federation.	
13. Crew Changes after the First Heat (Rule 60)	13) ~~13.~~ Crew Changes after the First Heat (Rule ~~49~~60)	
The crew of a rower whose sport class is withdrawn or changed to make them ineligible for that event after the first heat shall not compete again in that event.	The crew of a rower whose <u>s</u>Sport <u>e</u>Class is withdrawn or changed to make them ineligible for that event after the first heat shall not compete again in that event.	
14. Safety of Para Rowing Rowers (Rule 62)	14) ~~14.~~ Safety of Para Rowing Rowers- General Principles (Rule ~~51~~62)	
PR1 and PR2 rowers require special safety procedures during training and racing which shall be agreed between the organising committee, the Technical Delegate and the President of Jury. In particular, the organising committee or the President of the Jury may require additional rescue boats to be present on the course during all training and racing times involving Para Rowing crews, but particularly for PR1 1x events. Particular care must be taken in weather conditions which may generate extreme uncontrolled body temperatures in para rowers. Safety requirements for strapping, shoes and	PR1 and PR2 rowers require special safety procedures during training and racing which shall be agreed between the organising committee, the Technical Delegate and the President of Jury. In particular, the organising committee or the President of the Jury may require additional rescue boats to be present on the course during all training and racing times involving Para Rowing crews, but particularly for PR1 1x events. Particular care must be taken in weather conditions which may generate extreme uncontrolled body temperatures in para rowers. Safety requirements for strapping, shoes and	

stretchers are set out at Regulation 8 points 5 & 6.	stretchers are set out at Regulation 8 ~~points 5 & 6.~~	
15. Traffic Rules on the Course (Rule 63)	15) ~~15.~~ Traffic Rules on the Course (Rule ~~563~~)	
In principle the traffic rules shall provide separation between fixed seat Para Rowing crews and other crews during training and racing for the safety of all crews.	In principle the traffic rules shall provide separation between fixed seat Para Rowing crews and other crews during training and racing for the safety of all crews.	
16. Fairness – General Principles (Rule 66)	16) ~~16.~~ Fairness – General Principles (Rule ~~566~~)	
At all times when on the water during training, warm up, cool down, and competition from the opening day of the course until completion of the final race of their competition, all para rowers must row with the prescribed equipment which must be used according to the boat class as described at Regulation 8 and classification requirements as described in the FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations. Equipment in this context refers to strapping and pontoons. Failure to comply with these requirements may lead to a penalty being imposed on the crew in accordance with these Rules, including (but not limited to), where such failure to comply is judged to have taken place during a race, relegation to last place in the particular race or exclusion of the crew. The appropriate penalty in all circumstances shall be at the discretion of the Jury.	At all times when on the water during training, warm up, cool down, and competition from the opening day of the course until completion of the final race of their competition, all para rowers must row with the prescribed equipment which must be used according to the boat class as described at Regulation 8 and classification requirements as described in the FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations. Equipment in this context refers to strapping and pontoons. Failure to comply with these requirements may lead to a penalty being imposed on the crew in accordance with these Rules, including (but not limited to), where such failure to comply is judged to have taken place during a race, relegation to last place in the particular race or exclusion of the crew. ~~The appropriate penalty in all circumstances shall be at the discretion of the Jury.~~	Not needed as it is already incorporated into the Rules.
17. Starting Procedure for PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x (Rule 74)	17) ~~17.~~ Starting Procedure ~~for PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x~~ (Rule ~~6774~~)	
The PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x events may include rowers with visual impairment. Therefore, at the start of each race in a PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x event the Starter	a) ~~The~~ PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x events may include rowers with visual impairment. Therefore, at the start of each race in a PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3	

shall give an additional verbal indication to crews as follows: After completing the roll call and stating the word "Attention!", the Starter shall say the words "Red Flag!" at the same time as he raises the red flag (or in the case where traffic lights are used, "Red Light!" at the same instant that he presses the button to activate the red light). He shall then proceed with the start in the normal way.	Mix2x event the Starter shall give an additional verbal indication to crews as follows: <u>i)</u> After completing the roll call and stating the word "Attention!", the Starter shall say the words "Red Flag!" at the same time as he raises the red flag (or in the case where traffic lights are used, "Red Light!" at the same instant that he presses the button to activate the red light). <u>ii)</u> He shall then proceed with the start in the normal way.	
18. Yellow Card for PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x	18) ~~18.~~ Yellow Card for PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x	
When the Starter awards a Yellow Card to a crew in the PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- or PR3 Mix2x event, a member of that crew shall raise his arm to acknowledge that the penalty has been awarded to the crew.	When the Starter awards a Yellow Card to a crew in the PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- or PR3 Mix2x event, a member of that crew shall raise his arm to acknowledge that the penalty has been awarded to the crew.	
19. Interference (Rule 78)	19) ~~19.~~ Interference (Rule <u>718</u>)	
Rowers wishing to lodge an objection with the Umpire regarding interference during the race may do so verbally if their hands are strapped, by calling clearly to the Umpire "Objection!" so that the Umpire hears. It is the responsibility of the rower to ensure that the Umpire hears the call and is aware of the objection.	Rowers wishing to lodge an objection with the Umpire regarding interference during the race may do so verbally if their hands are strapped, by calling clearly to the Umpire "Objection!" so that the Umpire hears. It is the responsibility of the rower to ensure that the Umpire hears the call and is aware of the objection.	
	20) <u>Protests (Rule 76)</u>	
	<u>All athletes are subject to protests in accordance with Regulation 5 of the FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations (Appendix R15). The</u>	Moved from Regulation 8)f)viii)

	<u>Chief Classifier may make a Protest if it is in the interests of fairness.</u>	
20. Finish of the Race for PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x (Rule 80)	21) ~~20-~~ConclusionFinish of the Race for PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x (Rule 80)	
At the finish of the race in the PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x events, when raising the white flag the Umpire shall clearly state the words "WHITE FLAG!" for all crews to hear. Should he raise the red flag, he shall similarly clearly state the words "RED FLAG!"	At the finish of the race in the PR3 Mix4+, PR3 2- and PR3 Mix2x events, when raising the white flag the Umpire shall clearly state the words "WHITE FLAG!" for all crews to hear. Should he raise the red flag, he shall similarly clearly state the words "RED FLAG!"	
21. Objections (Rule 82)	22) ~~21-~~Objections (Rule ~~75~~82)	
Rowers wishing to lodge an objection with the Umpire may do so verbally if their hands are strapped, by calling clearly to the Umpire "Objection!" so that the Umpire hears. It is the responsibility of the rower to ensure that the Umpire hears the call and is aware of the objection.	Rowers wishing to lodge an objection with the Umpire may do so verbally if their hands are strapped, by calling clearly to the Umpire "Objection!" so that the Umpire hears. It is the responsibility of the rower to ensure that the Umpire hears the call and is aware of the ~~e~~ Objection.	
22. Duties of the Control Commission (Rule 95)	23) ~~22-~~Duties of the Control Commission (Rule ~~81~~95)	
For para rowers and boats, the Control Commission should also check the following:	a) For para rowers and boats, the Control Commission should also check the following:	
22.1 Accessibility of the pontoon area for rowers, such as those using wheelchairs or assisted by guide dogs, or caregivers;	i) ~~22.1~~ Accessibility of the pontoon area for rowers, such as those using wheelchairs or assisted by guide dogs, or caregivers;	
22.2 Compliance of boats with FISA Standard Para Rowing Design specifications;	ii) ~~22.2~~ Compliance of boats with FISA Standard Para Rowing Design specifications;	
22.3 Safety measures in PR2 Mix2x, PR2 1x and PR1 1x boats including foot stretcher and strapping;	iii) ~~22.3~~ Safety measures in PR2 Mix2x, PR2 1x and PR1 1x boats including foot stretcher and strapping;	

22.4 Correct fixing of pontoons on PR2Mix2x and PR2 1x boats (where fitted) and PR1 1x boats in accordance with Regulation 8 point 4 above; and	iv) ~~22.4~~ Correct fixing of pontoons on PR2Mix2x and PR2 1x boats (where fitted) and PR1 1x boats in accordance with Regulation 8 point ~~4~~ <u>d</u> above; and	
22.5 Correct strapping of rowers in PR1 and PR2 sport classes;	~~22.5 Correct strapping of rowers in PR1 and PR2 sport classes;~~	Delete as redundant with iii) above.
Control Commission members may be assisted in all of the above by members of the Para Rowing Commission and/or FISA International Classifiers.	b) Control Commission members may be assisted in all of the above by members of the Para Rowing Commission and/or FISA International Classifiers.	
23. Duties of the Umpire – Position of the Umpire’s launch (Rule 97)	23) ~~23.~~ Duties of the Umpire – Position of the Umpire’s launch (Rule ~~83~~97)	
The President of the Jury may require that more than one umpire follow the race for Para Rowing events.	The President of the Jury may require that more than one umpire follow the race for Para Rowing events.	
24. Responsibility for Decisions on Movement Compliance	24) ~~24.~~ Responsibility for Decisions on Movement Compliance	
At Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, World Rowing Indoor Championships, World Rowing Championships and World Rowing Cup regattas, FISA International Classifiers and members of the FISA Para Rowing Commission will observe the movement of rowers while training and racing and shall have the primary responsibility of determining if the strapping or the movement of any rower is not in accordance with their Sport Class and/or their medical/classification records. Where the Chief Classifier determines at a regatta that a rower’s movement is outside of that rower’s Sport Class and/or not in accordance with their medical/classification records, a protest may be	At Paralympic Games and relevant qualification regattas, ~~World Rowing Indoor Championships,~~ World Rowing Championships and World Rowing Cup regattas, FISA International Classifiers and members of the FISA Para Rowing Commission ~~may~~ <u>will</u> observe the movement of rowers while training and racing and shall have the primary responsibility of determining if the strapping or the movement of any rower is not in accordance with their Sport Class and/or their medical/classification records. Where the Chief Classifier determines at a regatta that a rower’s movement is outside of that rower’s Sport Class and/or not in accordance with their medical/classification records, a protest may be	Deleted as WRICH are listed as a World Rowing Championship

made by FISA in accordance with Regulation 5 of the Para Rowing Classification Regulations. Any protest lodged under these Regulations shall not affect the result of the rower at that regatta or any prior results.

made by FISA in accordance with Regulation 5 of the Para Rowing Classification Regulations ([Appendix R15](#)). Any protest lodged under these Regulations shall not affect the result of the rower at that regatta or any prior results.

APPENDIX 19	APPENDIX ~~R1519~~	
FISA PARA ROWING CLASSIFICATION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	FISA PARA ROWING CLASSIFICATION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	
The FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations are an integral part of the FISA Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations available at www. worldrowing.com .	The FISA Para Rowing Classification Regulations are an integral part of the FISA Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations available at www. worldrowing.com .	
International Paralympic Committee (IPC) Classification Code	International Paralympic Committee (IPC) Classification Code	
FISA has implemented these Classification Regulations having regard to the IPC Classification Code (“the IPC Code”). In the event that these Classification Regulations fail to provide for a matter in respect of which there is provision in the IPC Code, the provisions appearing in the IPC Code shall apply and be regarded as being part of these Regulations.	FISA has implemented these Classification Regulations having regard to the IPC Classification Code (“the IPC Code”). In the event that these Classification Regulations fail to provide for a matter in respect of which there is provision in the IPC Code, the provisions appearing in the IPC Code shall apply and be regarded as being part of these Regulations.	
1. Introduction to Classification	1) ~~1.1~~ Introduction to Classification	
1.1 Classification: An Overview	a) ~~1.1~~ Classification: An Overview	
1.1.1 In accordance with the IPC Code, the term “classification”, as used in these Regulations, refers to the process by which athletes are evaluated by reference to the impact of impairment on their ability to compete in the sport of rowing. The purpose of Classification is to provide a structure for competition. Classification is undertaken to ensure that an athlete’s impairment is relevant to sport performance and to ensure that the athlete competes equitably with other athletes. Classification determines the eligibility to compete and groups athletes for competition.	i) ~~1.1.1~~ In accordance with the IPC Code, the term “classification”, as used in these Regulations, refers to the process by which athletes are evaluated by reference to the impact of impairment on their ability to compete in the sport of rowing. The purpose of Classification is to provide a structure for competition. Classification is undertaken to ensure that an athlete’s impairment is relevant to sport performance and to ensure that the athlete competes	

	equitably with other athletes. Classification determines the eligibility to compete and groups athletes for competition.	
1.1.2 The allocation to an athlete of a Sport Class is determined by a medical and technical assessment of the athlete, and, if required, observation in training and/or competition. These processes are explained in these Classification Regulations.	ii) ~~1.1.2~~ The allocation to an athlete of a Sport Class is determined by a medical and technical assessment of the athlete, and, if required, observation in training and/or competition. These processes are explained in these Classification Regulations.	
1.1.3 A Sport Class will only be allocated to an Athlete who has an impairment that is the direct result of an underlying health condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation.	iii) ~~1.1.3~~ A Sport Class will only be allocated to an Athlete who has an impairment that is the direct result of an underlying health condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation.	
1.2 Eligible Impairments – Following is a list of eligible impairments, being those impairments accepted by FISA for classification of para rowers:	b) ~~1.2~~ Eligible Impairments – Following is a list of eligible impairments, being those impairments accepted by FISA for classification of para rowers:	
1.2.1 Visual impairment – Athletes with impaired vision have reduced or no vision as a result of damage to the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the brain. Examples include: retinitis pigmentosa and diabetic retinopathy.	i) ~~1.2.1~~ Visual impairment – Athletes with impaired vision have reduced or no vision as a result of damage to the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the brain. Examples include: retinitis pigmentosa and diabetic retinopathy.	
1.2.2 Impaired muscle power – Athletes with impaired muscle power have a health condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to voluntarily contract their muscles in order to	ii) ~~1.2.2~~ Impaired muscle power – Athletes with impaired muscle power have a health condition that either reduces or eliminates their ability to	

move or to generate force. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.	voluntarily contract their muscles in order to move or to generate force. Examples include: spinal cord injury (complete or incomplete, tetra-or paraplegia), muscular dystrophy, post-polio syndrome and spina bifida.	
1.2.3 Impaired range of movement – Athletes with impaired range of movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.	iii) ~~1.2.3~~ Impaired range of movement – Athletes with impaired range of movement have a restriction or a lack of passive movement in one or more joints. Examples include: arthrogryposis and contracture resulting from chronic joint immobilisation or trauma affecting a joint.	
1.2.4 Limb deficiency – Athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).	iv) ~~1.2.4~~ Limb deficiency – Athletes with limb deficiency have total or partial absence of bones or joints as a consequence of trauma (for example traumatic amputation), illness (for example amputation due to bone cancer) or congenital limb deficiency (for example dysmelia).	
1.2.5 Hypertonia – Athletes with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	v) ~~1.2.5~~ Hypertonia – Athletes with hypertonia have an increase in muscle tension and a reduced ability of a muscle to stretch caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	

1.2.6 Ataxia – Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.	vi) ~~1.2.6~~ Ataxia – Athletes with ataxia have uncoordinated movements caused by damage to the central nervous system. Examples include: cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury, stroke and multiple sclerosis.	
1.2.7 Athetosis – Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	vii) ~~1.2.7~~ Athetosis – Athletes with athetosis have continual slow involuntary movements. Examples include cerebral palsy, traumatic brain injury and stroke.	
1.3 Non-eligible Impairments – Any impairment not listed in Article 1.2 is referred to as a Non-eligible Impairment. Examples include:	c) ~~1.3~~ Non-eligible Impairments – Any impairment not listed in Article Regulation 1.21 ; b) is referred to as a Non-eligible Impairment. Examples include:	
1.3.1 Pain;	i) ~~1.3.1~~ Pain;	
1.3.2 Hearing impairment;	ii) ~~1.3.2~~ Hearing impairment;	
1.3.3 Low muscle tone;	iii) ~~1.3.3~~ Low muscle tone;	
1.3.4 Hypermobility of joints;	iv) ~~1.3.4~~ Hypermobility of joints;	
1.3.5 Joint instability, such as unstable shoulder joint, recurrent dislocation of a joint;	v) ~~1.3.5~~ Joint instability, such as unstable shoulder joint, recurrent dislocation of a joint;	
1.3.6 Impaired muscle endurance;	vi) ~~1.3.6~~ Impaired muscle endurance;	
1.3.7 Impaired motor reflex functions;	vii) ~~1.3.7~~ Impaired motor reflex functions;	
1.3.8 Impaired cardiovascular functions;	viii) ~~1.3.8~~ Impaired cardiovascular functions;	
1.3.9 Impaired respiratory functions;	ix) ~~1.3.9~~ Impaired respiratory functions;	
1.3.10 Impairment metabolic functions;	x) ~~1.3.10~~ Impairment metabolic functions;	

1.3.11 Tics and mannerisms, stereotypes and motor perseveration.	xi) ~~1.3.11~~ Tics and mannerisms, stereotypes and motor perseveration.	
1.4 The IPC has specified certain health conditions that do not lead to an Eligible Impairment. Examples are:	d) ~~1.4~~ The IPC has specified certain health conditions that do not lead to an Eligible Impairment. Examples are:	
1.4.1 Health conditions that primarily cause pain, such as myofascial pain-dysfunction syndrome, fibromyalgia or complex regional pain syndrome.	i) ~~1.4.1~~ Health conditions that primarily cause pain, such as myofascial pain-dysfunction syndrome, fibromyalgia or complex regional pain syndrome.	
1.4.2 Health conditions that primarily cause fatigue, such as chronic fatigue syndrome.	ii) ~~1.4.2~~ Health conditions that primarily cause fatigue, such as chronic fatigue syndrome.	
1.4.3 Health Conditions that primarily cause joint hypermobility or hypotonia, such as Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.	iii) ~~1.4.3~~ Health Conditions that primarily cause joint hypermobility or hypotonia, such as Ehlers-Danlos syndrome.	
1.4.4 Health Conditions which are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature, such as conversion disorders or posttraumatic stress disorder.	iv) ~~1.4.4~~ Health Conditions which are primarily psychological or psychosomatic in nature, such as conversion disorders or posttraumatic stress disorder.	
1.5 Submission of Medical Documentation	e) ~~1.5~~ Submission <u>and Review</u> of Medical Documentation	This regulation also describes full process of review.
1.5.1 An athlete's member federation shall upload all required relevant medical documentation via the FISA Pre-Classification Portal no later than 40 days prior to the date of classification. The purpose of this documentation is to allow FISA to verify that an athlete's impairments are the direct result of a health condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation. Medical	i) ~~1.5.1~~ An athlete's member federation shall upload all required relevant medical documentation via the FISA Pre-Classification Portal no later than 40 days prior to the date of classification. The purpose of this documentation is to allow FISA to verify that an athlete's impairments are the direct result of a health	

documentation here includes, but is not limited to, medical history or results from any relevant investigations (MRI, CT scan, EMG, EEG, nerve conduction, visual tests), athlete's date of birth, and date of injury. Where documentation is not submitted by the required deadline, an athlete may be refused classification evaluation.	condition which has resulted in a permanent and verifiable activity limitation. Medical documentation here includes, but is not limited to, medical history or results from any relevant investigations (MRI, CT scan, EMG, EEG, nerve conduction, visual tests), athlete's date of birth, and date of injury. Where documentation is not submitted by the required deadline, an athlete may be refused classification evaluation.	
1.5.2 This documentation must be provided on the FISA Medical Diagnostics Form for athletes with physical impairments, and on the VI Medical Form for athletes with visual impairments.	ii) ~~1.5.2~~ This documentation must be provided on the FISA Medical Diagnostics Form for athletes with physical impairments, and on the VI Medical Form for athletes with visual impairments.	
1.5.3 The documentation must be completed in full in English, and be dated and signed by an appropriate medical doctor. It must also include any required test results as listed on the forms. Where the medical documentation is not written in English, an official translation shall be provided. Any translation must be accompanied by an official certification that it is a true and correct translation.	iii) ~~1.5.3~~ The documentation must be completed in full in English, and be dated and signed by an appropriate medical doctor. It must also include any required test results as listed on the forms. Where the medical documentation is not written in English, an official translation shall be provided. Any translation must be accompanied by an official certification that it is a true and correct translation.	
1.5.4 Upon receipt, the Chief Classifier will review and either accept the documentation as uploaded, or may request the member	iv) ~~1.5.4~~ Upon receipt, the Chief Classifier will review and either accept the documentation as	

federation to provide specific additional information. The reason for this is to make a preliminary assessment of whether the athlete has an eligible impairment that is the direct result of a health condition that leads to a permanent and verifiable activity limitation. The Chief Classifier may at any stage seek additional medical, technical or scientific opinion, and may also appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee (EAC) if he or she deems it necessary to make the decision. It is important to note that the Classification Panel will also review all medical documentation during classification evaluation with the athlete present. The Panel may decide at the time of classification that the athlete does not have an eligible impairment, and the athlete will not be allowed to undergo classification assessment.	uploaded, or may request the member federation to provide specific additional information. The reason for this is to make a preliminary assessment of whether the athlete has an eligible impairment that is the direct result of a health condition that leads to a permanent and verifiable activity limitation. The Chief Classifier may at any stage seek additional medical, technical or scientific opinion, and may also appoint an Eligibility Assessment Committee (EAC) if he or she deems it necessary to make the decision. It is important to note that the Classification Panel will also review all medical documentation during classification evaluation with the athlete present. The Panel may decide at the time of classification that the athlete does not have an eligible impairment, and the athlete will not be allowed to undergo classification assessment.	
1.5.5 If an Eligibility Assessment Committee is formed, the Classification Coordinator will notify the athlete's member federation which additional Diagnostic Information is required for the athlete and the purposes for which it is required. a. The Head of Classification will set timelines for the production of the Diagnostic Information.	v) ~~1.5.5~~ If an Eligibility Assessment CommitteeEAC is formed, the Classification Coordinator will notify the athlete's member federation which additional Diagnostic Information is required for the athlete and the purposes for which it is required.	The abbreviation is defined in the previous regulation, therefore no need to continue with full wording.

b. The Committee shall be comprised of the Chief Classifier, in addition to the Classification Advisory Panel (CAP) and medical classifier(s) for the classification panel that the athlete is being considered for. If the medical classifiers have not yet been appointed for that Classification Panel upon the receipt of medical documentation, then the CAP and Chief Classifier will select another international medical classifier. The EAC may consult with other experts with appropriate medical qualifications depending on the diagnosis of the athlete. They will be required to uphold the same privacy requirements as all classifiers. c. Wherever possible, all references to the name or member federation of the athlete should be withheld from the Eligibility Assessment Committee. Each member will review the diagnostic information and decide whether it establishes the existence of an eligible impairment. d. If the Eligibility Assessment Committee concludes that the athlete has an eligible impairment, the athlete will be permitted to complete the athlete evaluation with a Classification Panel. e. If the Eligibility Assessment Committee is not satisfied that the athlete has an eligible impairment, the Chief Classifier will provide a decision to this effect, in writing to the relevant member federation. The member federation will be given an opportunity to comment on the decision and may provide further diagnostic	(1) ~~a.~~ The Head of Classification will set timelines for the production of the Diagnostic Information. (2) ~~b.~~ The <del>Committee</del>~~EAC~~ shall be comprised of the Chief Classifier, in addition to the Classification Advisory Panel (CAP) and medical classifier(s) for the classification panel that the athlete is being considered for. If the medical classifiers have not yet been appointed for that Classification Panel upon the receipt of medical documentation, then the CAP and Chief Classifier will select another international medical classifier. The EAC may consult with other experts with appropriate medical qualifications depending on the diagnosis of the athlete. They will be required to uphold the same privacy requirements as all classifiers. (3) ~~c.~~ Wherever possible, all references to the name or member federation of the athlete should be withheld from the <del>Eligibility Assessment Committee</del>~~EAC~~. Each member will review the diagnostic information and decide whether	Consistent usage for clarity.

information to the Committee for review. If the decision is subsequently revised, the Chief Classifier will inform the member federation. f. If the decision is not changed, the Classification Coordinator will issue a final decision to the member federation. g. The Eligibility Assessment Committee shall make its decisions by a majority. The CAP may veto any decision if they do not agree that the Diagnostic Information supports the conclusion that the athlete has an eligible impairment.	it establishes the existence of an eligible impairment. (4) ~~d.~~ If the Eligibility Assessment Committee EAC concludes that the athlete has an eligible impairment, the athlete will be permitted to complete the athlete evaluation with a Classification Panel. (5) ~~e.~~ If the Eligibility Assessment Committee EAC is not satisfied that the athlete has an eligible impairment, the Chief Classifier will provide a decision to this effect, in writing to the relevant member federation. The member federation will be given an opportunity to comment on the decision and may provide further diagnostic information to the Committee EAC for review. If the decision is subsequently revised, the Chief Classifier will inform the member federation. (6) ~~f.~~ If the decision is not changed, the Classification Coordinator will issue a final decision to the member federation. ~~(6)~~(7) ~~g.~~ The Eligibility Assessment Committee EAC shall make its decisions by a majority. The CAP may veto any decision if they do not agree that the	

	Diagnostic Information supports the conclusion that the athlete has an eligible impairment.	
1.5.6 If FISA determines that an athlete does not have an eligible impairment, a sport class of Not Eligible (NE) must be allocated to that athlete, and the sport class status shall be Confirmed. a. An athlete who is allocated a sport class of NE because the athlete does not have an eligible impairment will not be evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. b. If another International Sports Federation has allocated an athlete with a sport class of NE because the athlete does not have an eligible impairment, FISA may do likewise without the need for the process detailed in 1.5.5 of these regulations.	vi) ~~1.5.6~~ If FISA determines that an athlete does not have an eligible impairment, a sport class of Not Eligible (NE) must be allocated to that athlete, and the sport class status shall be Confirmed. (1) ~~a.~~ An athlete who is allocated a sport class of NE because the athlete does not have an eligible impairment will not be evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. (2) ~~b.~~ If another International Sports Federation has allocated an athlete with a sport class of NE because the athlete does not have an eligible impairment, FISA may do likewise without the need for the process detailed in ~~1.5.51) e) v)~~ of these regulations.	
2. Classifiers	2) ~~2.1~~ Classifiers	
2.1 Classification Personnel	a) ~~2.1~~ Classification Personnel	
2.1.1 The IPC Code and FISA Para Rowing Regulations recognise Classifiers as FISA Rowing officials.	i) ~~2.1.1~~ The IPC Code and FISA Para Rowing Regulations recognise Classifiers as FISA Rowing officials.	
	ii) <u>International Classifiers must comply with the IPC and FISA Classifier Code of Conduct at all times.</u>	Moved from 2)b) as it is a key requirement.
2.1.2 The following personnel have a key role in the administration, organisation and execution of classification, and are appointed by the FISA	iii) ~~2.1.2~~ The following personnel have a key role in the administration, organisation and execution of	

Executive Committee in consultation with the FISA Para Rowing Commission:	classification, and are appointed by the FISA Executive Committee in consultation with the FISA Para Rowing Commission:	
2.1.2.1 Classification Advisory Panel (CAP) The CAP comprises up to four experienced international classifiers who shall be responsible for providing medical and technical expertise for the purpose of informing and guiding FISA classification matters. The CAP members are appointed by the FISA Executive Committee and each must be a FISA Level 2 International Classifier, having a comprehensive understanding of the IPC Classification Code and the FISA Classification Regulations currently in force.	(1) ~~2.1.2.1~~ Classification Advisory Panel (CAP) The CAP comprises up to four experienced international classifiers who shall be responsible for providing medical and technical expertise for the purpose of informing and guiding FISA classification matters. The CAP members are appointed by the FISA Executive Committee and each must be a FISA Level 2 International Classifier, having a comprehensive understanding of the IPC Classification Code and the FISA Classification Regulations currently in force.	
2.1.2.2 Classification Coordinator The Classification Coordinator is a person appointed by FISA to be responsible for the direction, administration, coordination and implementation of Classification matters for FISA. The Classification Coordinator is not necessarily certified as a Classifier. The Classification Coordinator's role is primarily an administrative one, in which they will work closely with the Classification Advisory Panel. The duties of the	(2) ~~2.1.2.2~~ Classification Coordinator The Classification Coordinator is a person appointed by FISA to be responsible for the direction, administration, coordination and implementation of Classification matters for FISA. The Classification Coordinator is not necessarily certified as a Classifier. The Classification Coordinator's role is primarily an	

Classification Coordinator may include, but are not limited to: a. Facilitating regular reviews of the FISA Classification Regulations for relevance to current rowing practice and compliance with the IPC Classification Code and the International Standards, in consultation with the CAP. b. Facilitating the exchange of Classification information and knowledge between the CAP, Para Rowing Classifiers, FISA, IBSA and the IPC. c. Responsibility for the recruitment of Classifiers and the Chief Classifier for all FISA para rowing competitions, as well as any related communications and logistical arrangements (in cooperation with the FISA staff). d. Facilitating the preparation, maintenance, and updating of educational materials to be used by FISA during classification workshops. e. Facilitating the ongoing evaluation and monitoring of the competency levels and proficiency of FISA's international classifiers. f. Disseminating information to FISA's international classifiers regarding any changes in the Classification Regulations and consulting on issues which affect changes to the FISA Classification Regulations. g. Disseminating of all relevant information regarding classification to the member federations, including changes or potential changes to the Classification Regulations. h. Acting as the initial point of contact for all classification-related queries from within FISA,	administrative one, in which they will work closely with the Classification Advisory Panel. The duties of the Classification Coordinator may include, but are not limited to: (a) ~~a.~~ Facilitating regular reviews of the FISA Classification Regulations for relevance to current rowing practice and compliance with the IPC Classification Code and the International Standards, in consultation with the CAP. (b) ~~b.~~ Facilitating the exchange of Classification information and knowledge between the CAP, ~~International~~ Para Rowing Classifiers, FISA, IBSA and the IPC. (c) ~~c.~~ Responsibility for the recruitment of Classifiers and the Chief Classifier for all FISA para rowing competitions, as well as any related communications and logistical arrangements (in cooperation with the FISA staff). (d) ~~d.~~ Facilitating the preparation, maintenance, and updating of educational	Standardise terminology

from member federations and other para sport organisations. i. Maintaining the Classification Master List of internationally classified para rowers.	materials to be used by FISA during Advanced eClassification wWorkshops. (e) ~~e-~~Facilitating the ongoing evaluation and monitoring of the competency levels and proficiency of FISA's international classifiers. (f) ~~f-~~Disseminating information to FISA's international classifiers regarding any changes in the Classification Regulations and consulting on issues which affect changes to the FISA Classification Regulations. (g) ~~g-~~Disseminating of all relevant information regarding classification to the member federations, including changes or potential changes to the Classification Regulations. (h) ~~h-~~Acting as the initial point of contact for all classification-related queries from within FISA, from member federations and other para sport organisations. (i) ~~i-~~Maintaining the Classification Master List of	Correct title of the level of workshops being referred to

	internationally classified para rowers.	
2.1.2.3 Classifier A Classifier is a person appointed and certified by FISA as being competent to evaluate Athletes (as part of a Classification Panel), in accordance with the FISA Classification Regulations.	(3) ~~2.1.2.3~~ Classifier A Classifier is a person appointed and certified by FISA as being competent to evaluate Athletes (as part of a Classification Panel), in accordance with the FISA Classification Regulations.	
2.1.2.4 Chief Classifier A Chief Classifier is a Classifier appointed by the CAP for a specific FISA Recognised Competition, responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of classification matters at that Competition. The duties of the Chief Classifier may include, but are not limited to: a. Reviewing pre-classification documentation for eligibility; b. Consulting with the CAP when needed; c. Supervising Classifiers to ensure that Classification Regulations are applied appropriately during a specific Competition; d. Managing protests as per FISA Rules; and e. Liaising with event umpires/control commission regarding rules and regulations.	(4) ~~2.1.2.4~~ Chief Classifier A Chief Classifier is a Classifier appointed by the CAP for a specific FISA Recognised Competition, responsible for the direction, administration, co-ordination and implementation of classification matters at that Competition. The duties of the Chief Classifier may include, but are not limited to: (+) (a) ~~a~~ -Reviewing pre-classification documentation for eligibility; (+) (b) ~~b~~ -Consulting with the CAP when needed; (+) (c) ~~c~~ -Supervising Classifiers to ensure that Classification Regulations are applied appropriately during a specific Competition; (+) (d) ~~d~~ -Managing protests <u>relating to classification</u> as per FISA Rules; and	Defining the limits of the role in regards to protests

	~~(n)(e)~~ ~~e-~~ Liaising with ~~event umpires/control commission~~ <u>members of the Jury</u> regarding rules and regulations.	Broaden the reference to not limit only to Umpires and Control Commission
2.1.3 FISA Classifiers must be qualified in one or more of the following disciplines: a. Medical Classifier – A qualified medical doctor, doctor of osteopathic medicine, occupational therapist or physiotherapist all of whom have the competencies and qualifications relevant to conduct the medical section of the classification. b. Technical Classifier – A person with extensive practical knowledge of rowing, such as a rowing coach, sport scientist, former rower, or similarly qualified person, all of whom have the competencies and qualifications relevant to conduct the technical section of the classification.	iv) ~~2.1.3-International~~ FISA Classifiers must be qualified in one or more of the following disciplines: ~~(1) a-~~ Medical Classifier – A qualified medical doctor, doctor of osteopathic medicine, occupational therapist or physiotherapist all of whom have the competencies and qualifications relevant to conduct the medical section of the classification. ~~(1)(2) b-~~ Technical Classifier – A person with extensive practical knowledge of rowing, such as a rowing coach, sport scientist, former rower, or similarly qualified person, all of whom have the competencies and qualifications relevant to conduct the technical section of the classification.	Standardise terminology
2.2 Classifiers – Levels and Duties FISA categorises its Classifiers (all of whom must comply with the IPC and FISA Classifier Code of Conduct at all times) as follows:	b) ~~2.2-~~ Classifiers – Levels and Duties FISA categorises its Classifiers ~~(all of whom must comply with the IPC and FISA Classifier Code of Conduct at all times)~~ as follows:	Moved to 2)a)ii) as it is a key requirement.

2.2.1 Trainee – An individual who is in the process of formal training by FISA, but has not met the requirements of a FISA Level 1 International Classifier. A Trainee Classifier may classify under the supervision of an International Classification Panel. All classifications performed will be signed off by the overseeing International Classification Panel. A Trainee Classifier shall have attended a FISA Advanced Classification Workshop.	i) ~~2.2.1~~ Trainee – An individual who <u>has attended a FISA Advanced Classification Workshop and</u> is in the process of formal training by FISA, but has not <u>yet</u> met the requirements of a FISA Level 1 International Classifier. A Trainee Classifier may classify under the supervision of an International Classification Panel. All classifications performed will be signed off by the overseeing International Classification Panel. ~~A Trainee Classifier shall have attended a FISA Advanced Classification Workshop.~~	Moved from the end of this section “yet” – still in progress as trainee. Moved to the beginning of this section
2.2.2 Level 1 International Classifier – An individual who has successfully completed a FISA Advanced International Classification Workshop, has demonstrated his ability to classify rowers, has shown competence in performing all the classification tasks, has demonstrated a clear understanding of the sport and the rules, has passed a written and oral exam, and has met the requirements of the FISA Para Rowing Commission to be appointed as a FISA International Classifier. A FISA Level 1 International Classifier may be appointed to serve on a FISA Classification Panel at a FISA Recognised Competition and is qualified to determine the Sport Class and Sport Class Status of a rower wishing to compete at a FISA or IPC event. A FISA Level 1 Classifier may also serve on a Classification Protest Panel.	ii) ~~2.2.2~~ Level 1 International Classifier – An individual who has successfully completed a FISA Advanced International Classification Workshop, has demonstrated <u>his-the</u> ability to classify rowers, has shown competence in performing all the classification tasks, has demonstrated a clear understanding of the sport and the rules, has passed a written and oral exam, and has met the requirements of the FISA Para Rowing Commission to be <u>appointed certified</u> as a FISA International Classifier. A FISA Level 1 International Classifier may be appointed to serve on a FISA Classification Panel at a FISA Recognised Competition and is	Gender neutral Change to correct terminology

	qualified to determine the Sport Class and Sport Class Status of a rower wishing to compete at a FISA Recognised Competition or IPC event. A FISA Level 1 Classifier may also serve on a Classification Protest Panel.	Use terms from Glossary
2.2.3 Level 2 International Classifier – An individual appointed by the CAP who has completed the requirements necessary to serve on a FISA International Classification Panel and who has a high level of experience and has demonstrated competency in administrative, teaching and mentoring skills and be knowledgeable on the rules and regulations. A Level 2 International Classifier may be appointed to act as Chief Classifier at an international regatta and may conduct International Classification Workshops to identify, train, and evaluate candidates to serve as International Classifiers in cooperation with the FISA Para Rowing Commission. A FISA Level 2 Classifier may also serve on a Classification Protest Panel.	iii) ~~2.2.3~~ Level 2 International Classifier – An individual ~~appointed~~ certified by the CAP who has completed the requirements necessary to serve on a FISA International Classification Panel and who has a high level of experience and has demonstrated competency in administrative, teaching and mentoring skills and ~~be knowledgeable on the rules and regulations~~ has a sound and current knowledge of the rules, regulations and practices relating to Para Rowing, classification and the IPC Classification Code. A Level 2 International Classifier may be appointed to act as Chief Classifier at an international regatta and may conduct International Advanced Classification Workshops to identify, train, and evaluate candidates to serve as International Classifiers in cooperation with the FISA Para Rowing Commission. A FISA Level 2 Classifier may also serve on a Classification Protest Panel.	Correct terminology Better definition and differentiation from Level 1 Classifier Correct terminology

2.3 Classifiers – Training and Competencies FISA categorises its classifiers in training (all of whom must comply with the IPC and FISA Classifier Code of Conduct at all times) as follows: Mentee Classifiers Mentee Classifiers have attended an international classification workshop and would benefit from continued mentorship and observation. These classifiers may not classify internationally. Trainee Classifiers Trainee Classifiers have attended a FISA Advanced Classification classification workshop and showed competence, but requires more hands-on experience. These classifiers are already classifiers at the national level for a particular member federation, but may not classify internationally unless as described in 2.2.1.	c) ~~2.3~~ Classifiers – Training and Competencies i) FISA categorises its classifiers in training (all of whom must comply with the IPC and FISA Classifier Code of Conduct at all times) as follows: (1) Mentee Classifiers - Mentee Classifiers have attended an international classification workshop and ~~would benefit from~~<u>require continued further</u> mentorship and observation. These classifiers may not classify internationally. (2) Trainee Classifiers - Trainee Classifiers have attended a FISA Advanced Classification ~~classification w~~<u>W</u>orkshop and ~~have showed demonstrated competence, but~~<u>competence but</u> requires more hands-on experience. These classifiers ~~may~~<u>are</u> already ~~be~~ classifiers at the national level for a particular member federation, but may not classify internationally unless as described in <u>Regulation 2)b)i)-2.1.</u>	Change to more definitive language Delete repetition Better language Not all Member Federations have national level classifiers
2.3.1 Member federations are responsible for the education and training of their own National Level classifiers. FISA may provide educational resources upon request.	ii) ~~2.3.1~~ Member federations are responsible for the education and training of their own National Level	

	classifiers. FISA may provide educational resources upon request.	
2.3.2 FISA shall organise Advanced Classifier Training and Certification Workshops based on FISA's assessment of need.	iii) ~~2.3.2~~ FISA shall organise Advanced Classifier ~~Training and Certification~~ Workshops based on FISA's assessment of need.	Correct terminology
2.3.3 National Classifiers who wish to attend an Advanced Classification Workshop must provide evidence of at least one classification done in each Sport Class within the 24 months prior to the date of the Workshop.	iv) ~~2.3.3~~ National Classifiers who wish to attend an Advanced Classification Workshop must provide evidence of at least one classification done in each Sport Class within the 24 months prior to the date of the Workshop.	
2.3.4 Quality assessment related to classifier certification will occur every two years. International Classifiers shall be required to re-certify at an Advanced Classification Training Workshop: a. If the Classifier cannot provide proof of at least one classification done for each Sport Class over a two-year period; or b. If the CAP is not satisfied that the Classifier possesses the required competencies to be a FISA Classifier.	v) ~~2.3.4~~ Reclassification -International Classifier status recertification will occur every two years. An International Classifier shall be recertified by the CAP upon (1) providing proof of a classification in each Sport Class which they have completed within the immediate past two years; and (2) the CAP being satisfied that at that time they have the required competencies for certification. Quality assessment related to classifier certification will occur every two years. International Classifiers who do not meet these criteria shall be required to re-certify by attendance at, and satisfactory completion of, at an Advanced Classification ~~Training~~ Workshop.	Change to simplify and clarify wording. Moved from the end of this regulation Correct terminology Redo this section to refer to those who do not meet the criteria and (1) and (2) above.

	~~(1) a. If the Classifier cannot provide proof of at least one classification done for each Sport Class over a two-year period; or~~ ~~b. If the CAP is not satisfied that the Classifier possesses the required competencies to be a FISA Classifier.~~	
2.3.5 Upon changes to the FISA Rules and/or Classification Regulations, Level 1 and 2 International Classifiers are required to acquaint themselves with the changes before conducting any classifications.	vi) ~~2.3.5~~ Upon changes to the FISA Rules and/or <u>Para</u> Classification Regulations, Level 1 and 2 International Classifiers are required to acquaint themselves with the changes before conducting any classifications.	
2.3.6 The CAP may cancel or downgrade the certification of a Level 1 or Level 2 International Classifier if it is not satisfied that the classifier possesses the required competencies, or has violated the Classifiers' Code of Conduct. In some instances, the CAP may create a personalised improvement plan to address a specific concern with an International Classifier. Only after the plan has been completed by the Classifier to the satisfaction of the CAP will that Classifier regain their status as a Level 1 or Level 2 International Classifier.	vii) ~~2.3.6~~ The CAP may cancel or downgrade the certification of a Level 1 or Level 2 International Classifier if it is not satisfied that the classifier possesses the required competencies, or has violated the Classifiers' Code of Conduct. In some instances, the CAP may create a personalised improvement plan to address a specific concern with an International Classifier. Only after the plan has been completed by the Classifier to the satisfaction of the CAP ~~will~~ <u>may</u> that Classifier regain their status as a Level 1 or Level 2 International Classifier.	
3. Classification Panels and Classification Evaluation	3) ~~3.~~ Classification Panels and Classification Evaluation	

3.1 Classification Panels	a) ~~3.1~~ Classification Panels	
3.1.1 A Classification Panel is comprised of two Classifiers empowered by the Rules of the Sport of Para Rowing to evaluate athletes and allocate Sport Classes.	i) ~~3.1.1~~ A Classification Panel is comprised of two Classifiers empowered by the Rules of the Sport of Para Rowing to evaluate athletes and allocate Sport Classes.	
3.1.2 The CAP shall appoint Classification Panels for a particular Competition (including FISA recognised international competitions).	ii) ~~3.1.2~~ The CAP shall appoint Classification Panels for a particular Competition (including FISA ~~Recognised international~~ ~~Competitions~~).	FISA Recognised Competition is now defined in Glossary
3.1.3 A Classification Panel for athletes with physical impairments must include a suitably accredited and qualified Medical Classifier and Technical Classifier. For athletes with a visual impairment, a Classification Panel must include 2 suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA).	iii) ~~3.1.3~~ A Classification Panel for athletes with physical impairments must include a suitably accredited and qualified Medical Classifier and Technical Classifier. For athletes with a visual impairment, a Classification Panel must include 2 suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through the International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA).	
3.1.4 Members of a Classification Panel shall not have any other official responsibilities within a Competition other than in connection with Classification and the Para Rowing Commission or Sports Medicine Commission.	iv) ~~3.1.4~~ Members of a Classification Panel shall not have any other official responsibilities within a Competition other than in connection with Classification and the Para Rowing Commission or Sports Medicine Commission.	
3.1.5 Members of Classification Panels shall have no significant relationship with any athlete (or any athlete Support Personnel) that might create any real or apparent Conflict of Interest.	v) ~~3.1.5~~ Members of Classification Panels shall have no significant relationship with any athlete (or any athlete Support Personnel) that	

	might create any real or apparent Conflict of Interest.	
3.1.6 Members of a Classification Panel must disclose any relationship with a team, athlete or athlete Support Personnel that would otherwise constitute a Conflict of Interest.	vi) ~~3.1.6~~ Members of a Classification Panel must disclose any relationship with a team, athlete or athlete Support Personnel that would otherwise constitute a Conflict of Interest.	
3.2 National Classification – All athletes who wish to participate in FISA Competitions should, where possible, be first classified at a national level.	b) ~~3.2~~ National Classification – All athletes who wish to participate in FISA <u>Recognised</u> Competitions should, where possible, be first classified at a national level.	Match the definitions and other uses.
3.3 International Classification	c) ~~3.3~~ International Classification	
3.3.1 “International Classification” refers to the process of athlete Evaluation by an International Classification Panel (as explained in these Classification Regulations) that is undertaken at, or before, a FISA Recognised Competition.	i) ~~3.3.1~~ “International Classification” refers to the process of athlete Evaluation by an International Classification Panel (as explained in these Classification Regulations) that is undertaken at, or before, a FISA Recognised Competition.	
3.3.2 An athlete must be allocated a Sport Class by an International Classification Panel prior to being eligible to compete in a FISA Recognised Competition, except in an exceptional circumstance (refer 3.3.5 below).	ii) ~~3.3.2~~ An athlete must be allocated a Sport Class by an International Classification Panel prior to being eligible to compete in a FISA Recognised Competition, except in an exceptional <u>circumstance</u> <u>circumstances</u> (refer 3)c)v). ~~3.5~~ below).	Plural
3.3.3 International Classification must be conducted by an “International Classification Panel”. An International Classification Panel shall normally be comprised of one Level 1 or above	iii) ~~3.3.3~~ International Classification must be conducted by an “International Classification Panel”. An International Classification Panel	

Medical Classifier and one Level 1 or above Technical Classifier, both of whom have been duly certified by FISA.	shall normally be comprised of one Level 1 or above Medical Classifier and one Level 1 or above Technical Classifier, both of whom have been duly certified by FISA.	
3.3.4 For athletes with a visual impairment, a Classification Panel must include two suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through IBSA.	iv) ~~3.3.4~~ For athletes with a visual impairment, an <u>International</u> Classification Panel must include two suitably accredited VI Classifiers who have been trained and certified through IBSA.	Consistency
3.3.5 If the circumstances of a Competition so require, the CAP may designate that a Classification Panel may consist of one qualified International Classifier in special cases, in particular where the number of available Classifiers is reduced prior to or at a Competition through unforeseen circumstances. In such instances, Review status shall be issued. The review date will be prior to the next competition in which the rower is to compete and the athlete shall be classified at or prior to the next competition he enters.	v) ~~3.3.5~~ If the circumstances of a Competition so require, the CAP may designate that a Classification Panel may consist of one qualified International Classifier in special cases, in particular where the number of available Classifiers is reduced prior to or at a Competition through unforeseen circumstances. In such instances, Review status shall be issued. The review date will be prior to the next competition in which the <u>rower-athlete</u> is to compete. <u>and the athlete shall be required to</u> be classified at or prior to <u>their</u> next competition <u>he enters</u> .	Consistent terminology Reformat for clearer meaning
3.3.6 An International Classification Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise if it considers that this would assist it in completing the process of athlete Evaluation.	vi) ~~3.3.6~~ An International Classification Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise if it considers that this would assist it in completing the process of athlete Evaluation.	

3.4 Preparing Classification Panels for Competition	d) ~~3.4~~ Preparing Classification Panels for Competition	
3.4.1 The CAP should, where possible, appoint a Chief Classifier at least three months prior to a Competition. Classification Panels shall, where possible, be appointed at least two months before a Competition.	i) ~~3.4.1~~ The CAP should, where possible, appoint a Chief Classifier at least three months prior to a Competition. Classification Panels shall, where possible, be appointed at least two months before a Competition.	
3.4.2 A member of the CAP may act as the Chief Classifier at a Competition.	ii) ~~3.4.2~~ A member of the CAP may act as the Chief Classifier at a Competition.	
3.4.3 The Classification Coordinator or Chief Classifier for an event shall provide the organising committee with an Athlete Evaluation schedule prior to the event, and to member federations and/or teams on or before their arrival at the event.	iii) ~~3.4.3~~ The Classification Coordinator or Chief Classifier for ~~an event a~~ <u>Competition</u> shall provide the organising committee with an Athlete Evaluation schedule prior to the ~~event~~ <u>Competition</u> , and to member federations and/or teams on or before their arrival at the event.	Correct terminology
3.4.4 In respect of competitions where athletes with physical and/or visual impairments are to compete, the CAP must ensure that Classification Panels are certified to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of athletes with physical and/or visual impairments.	iv) ~~3.4.4~~ In respect of ~~C~~ <u>e</u> ompetitions where athletes with physical and/or visual impairments are to compete, the CAP must ensure that Classification Panels are certified to conduct Athlete Evaluation in respect of athletes with physical and/or visual impairments.	
4. Classification: Athlete Evaluation	4) ~~4~~-Classification: Athlete Evaluation	
4.1 Athlete Evaluation: General	a) ~~4.1~~ Athlete Evaluation: General	
4.1.1 "Athlete Evaluation" is the process (as defined by the assessment methodology	i) ~~4.1.1~~ "Athlete Evaluation" is the process (as defined by the	

described in the FISA Classifiers Manual) by which an athlete is assessed by a Classification Panel in order that the athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and a Sport Class Status. This applies to both on water and indoor rowing.	assessment methodology described in the FISA Classifiers Manual) by which an athlete is assessed by a Classification Panel in order that the athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and a Sport Class Status. This applies to both on water and indoor rowing.	
4.1.2 Each athlete shall choose one person to accompany them when presenting for Athlete Evaluation. If the athlete is a minor, that athlete must be accompanied by a member of the relevant member federation. The accompanying person may not influence the Athlete Evaluation in any way.	ii) ~~4.1.2~~ Each athlete shall choose one person to accompany them when presenting for Athlete Evaluation. If the athlete is a minor, that athlete must be accompanied by a member of the relevant member federation. The accompanying person may not influence the Athlete Evaluation in any way.	
4.1.3 Athlete Evaluation and its associated processes shall be conducted in English. The respective member federation is responsible for arranging for an interpreter to be present (in addition to the representative listed in 4.1.2) if this is required by the athlete for the purpose of complying with the Athlete Evaluation process.	iii) ~~4.1.3~~ Athlete Evaluation and its associated processes shall be conducted in English. The respective member federation is responsible for arranging for an interpreter to be present (in addition to the representative listed in 4.1.2) if this is required by the athlete for the purpose of complying with the Athlete Evaluation process.	
4.1.4 The athlete and the relevant member federation are jointly responsible for ensuring that the athlete attends Athlete Evaluation. If an athlete fails to attend an Evaluation Session, the Classification Panel will report the failure to the Chief Classifier. The Chief Classifier may, if	iv) ~~4.1.4~~ The athlete and the relevant member federation are jointly responsible for ensuring that the athlete attends Athlete Evaluation. If an athlete fails to attend an Evaluation Session, the Classification	

satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend the Evaluation Session, specify a revised date and time for a further Evaluation Session. If the athlete is unable to provide a reasonable explanation for non-attendance, or if the athlete fails to attend Athlete Evaluation on a second occasion, no Sport Class will be allocated.	Panel will report the failure to the Chief Classifier. The Chief Classifier may, if satisfied that a reasonable explanation exists for the failure to attend the Evaluation Session, specify a revised date and time for a further Evaluation Session. If the athlete is unable to provide a reasonable explanation for non-attendance, or if the athlete fails to attend Athlete Evaluation on a second occasion, no Sport Class will be allocated.	
4.1.5 The athlete must agree to and accept the terms of the FISA Para Rowing Consent Form prior to participating in Athlete Evaluation by signing the Consent Form.	v) ~~4.1.5~~ The athlete must agree to and accept the terms of the FISA Para Rowing Consent Form prior to participating in Athlete Evaluation by signing the Consent Form.	
4.1.6 Athletes must attend Athlete Evaluation in suitable attire (such that an athlete's ability to row is not limited by their attire) and with all necessary sports equipment, including cushions, straps, and any additional equipment that the athlete specifically uses. The athlete must provide a recognised form of identification, such as a passport, or official identity card.	vi) ~~4.1.6~~ Athletes must attend Athlete Evaluation in suitable attire (such that an athlete's ability to row is not limited by their attire) and <u>with all sports equipment which the athlete specifically uses, including (but not limited to) cushions, straps, prosthetics, with all necessary sports equipment, including cushions, straps, and any additional equipment that the athlete specifically uses.</u> The athlete must provide a recognised form of <u>photo</u> identification, such as a passport, or official identity card.	Better specify what athletes should bring to an Athlete Evaluation Specify the need for photo identification

4.1.7 The athlete must disclose to the Classification Panel prior to Athlete Evaluation any medication and/or any medical device/ Implant routinely used by the athlete. The Classification Panel may in its sole discretion decline to proceed with Athlete Evaluation if it considers that the use of such medication will affect its ability to conduct Physical and Technical Assessment. The Classification Panel may agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances.	vii) ~~4.1.7~~ The athlete must disclose to the Classification Panel prior to Athlete Evaluation any medication and/or any medical device/ Implant routinely used by the athlete. The Classification Panel may in its sole discretion decline to proceed with Athlete Evaluation if it considers that the use of such medication will affect its ability to conduct Physical and Technical Assessment. The Classification Panel may agree to Athlete Evaluation taking place at a later time and date in such circumstances.	
4.1.8 A Classification Panel may only have regard to evidence supplied to it by the relevant athlete, his member federation and FISA when allocating a Sport Class.	viii) ~~4.1.8~~ A Classification Panel may only have regard to evidence supplied to it by the relevant athlete, his member federation and FISA when allocating a Sport Class.	
4.1.9 A Classification Panel undertaking Athlete Evaluation may at any stage seek medical, technical or scientific opinion, with the agreement of the Chief Classifier. This expertise may only be sought if the Classification Panel feels that such expertise is necessary in order that it can allocate a Sport Class.	ix) ~~4.1.9~~ A Classification Panel undertaking Athlete Evaluation may at any stage seek medical, technical or scientific opinion, with the agreement of the Chief Classifier. This expertise may only be sought if the Classification Panel feels that such expertise is necessary in order that it can allocate a Sport Class.	
4.1.10 Video footage and/or photography may be utilised by the Classification Panel for all classification.	x) ~~4.1.10~~ Video footage and/or photography may be utilised by the Classification Panel for all classification.	

4.1.11 Athlete Evaluation must take place in a manner that respects the provisions of the International Standard for Classification Data Protection and consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Classification Personnel and Training. For this purpose, the IPC's International Standard for Classification Data Protection shall be regarded as part of these regulations and shall be followed by all concerned parties.	xi) ~~4.1.11~~ Athlete Evaluation must take place in a manner that respects the provisions of the International Standard for Classification Data Protection and consistent with the provisions of the International Standard for Classification Personnel and Training. For this purpose, the IPC's International Standard for Classification Data Protection shall be regarded as part of these regulations and shall be followed by all concerned parties.	
4.1.12 The Athlete Evaluation process shall encompass the following stages: a. Assessment of Eligible Impairment; b. Assessment against Minimum Impairment Criteria; c. Allocation of Sport Class and Sport Class Status.	xii) ~~4.1.12~~ The Athlete Evaluation process shall encompass the following stages: (1) ~~a.~~ Assessment of Eligible Impairment; (2) ~~b.~~ Assessment against Minimum Impairment Criteria; (3) ~~c.~~ Allocation of Sport Class and Sport Class Status.	
4.2 Assessment of Eligible Impairment – Assessment of an eligible impairment is normally completed prior to the Athlete Evaluation, by the Head of Classification or Chief Classifier, using the medical documentation which has been provided earlier.	b) ~~4.2~~ Assessment of Eligible Impairment – Assessment of an eligible impairment is normally completed prior to the Athlete Evaluation, by the Head of Classification or Chief Classifier, using the medical documentation which has been provided earlier.	
4.3 Assessment of Minimum Impairment Criteria	c) ~~4.3~~ Assessment of Minimum Impairment Criteria	

4.3.1 Only an athlete who has an Eligible Impairment shall be assessed for meeting the minimum impairment criteria for Para Rowing.	i) ~~4.3.1~~ Only an athlete who has an Eligible Impairment shall be assessed for meeting the minimum impairment criteria for Para Rowing.	
4.3.2 For athletes with a physical impairment, the minimum impairment criteria is a full loss of three fingers on one hand, or at least a trans-metatarsal amputation of the foot, or the loss of ten points on one limb or fifteen points across two limbs when assessed using the Functional Classification Assessment Chart as included in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities. (Refer FISA website, Eligible Impairment Types and Medical Diagnostic Requirements).	ii) ~~4.3.2~~ For athletes with a physical impairment, the minimum impairment criteria is a full loss of three fingers on one hand, or at least a trans-metatarsal amputation of the foot, or the loss of ten points on one limb or fifteen points across two limbs when assessed using the Functional Classification Assessment Chart as included in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities. (Refer FISA website, Eligible Impairment Types and Medical Diagnostic Requirements).	
4.3.3 For Athletes with a visual impairment, the minimum impairment as assessed by approved VI Classifiers is a classification of B3.	iii) ~~4.3.3~~ For Athletes with a visual impairment, the minimum impairment as assessed by approved VI Classifiers is a classification of B3.	
4.4 Athlete Evaluation Process	d) ~~4.4~~ Athlete Evaluation Process	
4.4.1 Athletes with a visual impairment will be assessed by IBSA approved VI classifiers.	i) ~~4.4.1~~ Athletes with a visual impairment will be assessed by an International Classification Panel comprising IBSA approved VI classifiers.	To be more specific
4.4.2 Athletes with a physical impairment will be assessed by a FISA Classification Panel (Refer 3.1 above). The Classification Panel will conduct a medical and technical assessment of the athlete to establish that the athlete has a permanent	ii) ~~4.4.2~~ Athletes with a physical impairment will be assessed by a FISA Classification Panel (Refer 3) ~~a) 1~~ above). The Classification Panel will conduct a medical and technical	

Impairment that qualifies the athlete for participation in para rowing and if so to determine the athlete's Sport Class and Sport Class status.	assessment of the athlete to establish that the athlete has a permanent Impairment that qualifies the athlete for participation in para rowing and if so to determine the athlete's Sport Class and Sport Class status.	
4.4.3 These Regulations specify certain means of conducting Medical and Technical Assessment. These means are explained in the FISA Classifiers Manual and may be amended and/or updated from time to time by the FISA Para Rowing Commission.	iii) ~~4.4.3~~ These Regulations specify certain means of conducting Medical and Technical Assessment. These means are ~~explained~~ <u>described</u> in the FISA Classifiers Manual and may be amended and/or updated from time to time by the FISA Para Rowing Commission.	Better wording
4.4.4 The Classification Panel may conduct an on-water Observation Assessment before allocating a final Sport Class and Sport Class Status. Observation of the on-water assessment follows the principles of the technical assessment, it complements the technical assessment by providing the Classification Panel an opportunity to observe the athlete in an on-water sport situation where they are able to demonstrate their functional ability in the boat.	iv) ~~4.4.4~~ The Classification Panel may conduct an on-water Observation Assessment before allocating a final Sport Class and Sport Class Status. Observation of the on-water assessment follows the principles of the technical assessment, it complements the technical assessment by providing the Classification Panel an opportunity to observe the athlete in an on-water sport situation where they are able to demonstrate their functional ability in the boat.	
4.4.5 If an athlete is required to undertake Observation in Competition Assessment, the Classification Panel will specify to the athlete	v) ~~4.4.5~~ If an athlete is required to undertake Observation in Competition Assessment, the Classification Panel will specify to the	

what is to be observed and why, how this is to take place and by whom.	athlete what is to be observed and why, how this is to take place and by whom.	
4.5 Suspension of Athlete Evaluation – A Classification Panel, in consultation with the Chief Classifier, may suspend Athlete Evaluation if it cannot allocate a Sport Class to the Athlete, including, but not limited to, in one or more of the following circumstances:	e) ~~4.5~~ Suspension of Athlete Evaluation – A Classification Panel, in consultation with the Chief Classifier, may suspend Athlete Evaluation if it cannot allocate a Sport Class to the Athlete, including, but not limited to, in one or more of the following circumstances:	
4.5.1 A failure on the part of the athlete to comply with any part of the relevant Classification Regulations;	i) ~~4.5.1~~ A failure on the part of the athlete to comply with any part of the relevant Classification Regulations;	
4.5.2 A failure on the part of the athlete to provide any medical information that is reasonably required by the Classification Panel;	ii) ~~4.5.2~~ A failure on the part of the athlete to provide any medical information that is reasonably required by the Classification Panel;	
4.5.3 The Classification Panel believes that the use (or non-use) of any medication and/or medical procedures/device/implant disclosed by the athlete will affect the ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner;	iii) ~~4.5.3~~ The Classification Panel believes that the use (or non-use) of any medication and/or medical procedures/device/implant disclosed by the athlete will affect the ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner;	
4.5.4 The athlete has a Health Condition that may limit or prohibit complying with requests by the Classification Panel during Athlete Evaluation, which the Classification Panel considers will affect its ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner. This may include the athlete's inability to demonstrate abilities because of pain;	iv) ~~4.5.4~~ The athlete has a Health Condition that may limit or prohibit complying with requests by the Classification Panel during Athlete Evaluation, which the Classification Panel considers will affect its ability to conduct Athlete Evaluation in a fair manner. This may include the	

	athlete's inability to demonstrate abilities because of pain;	
4.5.5 An athlete is unable to communicate effectively with the Classification Panel;	v) ~~4.5.5~~ An athlete is unable to communicate effectively with the Classification Panel;	
4.5.6 In the reasonable opinion of the Classification Panel the athlete is physically or mentally unable to comply with the instructions of the Classification Panel;	vi) ~~4.5.6~~ In the reasonable opinion of the Classification Panel the athlete is physically or mentally unable to comply with the instructions of the Classification Panel;	
4.5.7 The athlete refuses to comply with any reasonable instructions given by any Classification Personnel to such an extent that Athlete Evaluation cannot be conducted in a fair manner; and/or	vii) ~~4.5.7~~ The athlete refuses to comply with any reasonable instructions given by any Classification Personnel to such an extent that Athlete Evaluation cannot be conducted in a fair manner; and/or	
4.5.8 The athlete's representation of his or her abilities is inconsistent with any information available to the Classification Panel to such an extent that Athlete Evaluation cannot be conducted in a fair manner.	viii) ~~4.5.8~~ The athlete's representation of his or her abilities is inconsistent with any information available to the Classification Panel to such an extent that Athlete Evaluation cannot be conducted in a fair manner.	
4.6 Sport Class	f) ~~4.6~~ Sport Class	
4.6.1 Para Rowing Sport Classes are: • PR3-PI; • PR3-PI and eligible for the PR3Mix2x; • PR3-PI and not eligible for the PR3Mix2x; • PR3-B1; • PR3-B2; • PR3-B3; • PR2; • PR1; and	i) ~~4.6.1~~ Para Rowing Sport Classes are: (1) ~~PR3-PI~~; (2) ~~PR3-PI~~ and eligible for the PR3Mix2x; (3) ~~PR3-PI~~ and not eligible for the PR3Mix2x; (4) ~~PR3-B1~~; (5) ~~PR3-B2~~; (6) ~~PR3-B3~~; (7) ~~PR2~~;	

• Not Eligible (NE). (Refer Appendix to these Regulations for a detailed description)	(8) ~~PR1~~; and (9) ~~Not Eligible (NE). (Refer Appendix to these Regulations for a detailed description)~~ <u>The Eligibility Requirements for each Sport Class are set out at Regulation 9).</u>	Referring to new Regulations number
4.6.2 The means by which a Sport Class is allocated is explained in the FISA Para Rowing Classifiers Manual, which may be amended and/or updated from time to time by the FISA Para Rowing Commission with approval from FISA Council. A Sport Class will be allocated to an athlete following completion of the Athlete Evaluation.	ii) ~~4.6.2~~ The means by which a Sport Class is allocated is ~~explained~~ <u>described</u> in the FISA Para Rowing Classifiers Manual, which may be amended and/or updated from time to time by the FISA Para Rowing Commission with approval from FISA Council. A Sport Class will be allocated to an athlete following completion of the Athlete Evaluation.	Better wording
4.6.3 Sport Class: Not Eligible (NE) a. An athlete who does not have a health condition that leads to an Eligible Impairment or has an impairment that does not meet the minimum impairment criteria must be allocated a Sport Class of Not Eligible. b. The Sport Class Not Eligible does not infer that the Athlete does not have an impairment. c. If a FISA International Classification Panel allocates an athlete a Sport Class of Not Eligible, the athlete shall undergo Athlete Evaluation by a second Classification Panel either immediately or as soon as practical thereafter. If the second Classification Panel confirms that the athlete's Sport Class is NE, the athlete will not be eligible to compete and will have no further right to Protest.	iii) ~~4.6.3~~ Sport Class: Not Eligible (NE) (1) ~~a.~~ An athlete who does not have a health condition that leads to an Eligible Impairment or has an impairment that does not meet the minimum impairment criteria must be allocated a Sport Class of Not Eligible. (2) ~~b.~~ The Sport Class Not Eligible does not infer that the Athlete does not have an impairment. (3) ~~c.~~ If a FISA International Classification Panel allocates an athlete a Sport Class of Not Eligible, the athlete shall undergo Athlete Evaluation by a second <u>International</u> Classification Panel	Must be International

d. Pending any such second assessment the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class Not Eligible and Sport Class Status Review (R) and will not be permitted to compete. Upon being confirmed as NE by a second Classification Panel, the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class Status of Not Eligible Confirmed (C).	either immediately or as soon as practical thereafter. If the second Classification Panel confirms that the athlete's Sport Class is NE, the athlete will not be eligible to compete and will have no further right to Protest. (4) ~~d.~~ Pending any such second assessment the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class Not Eligible and Sport Class Status Review (R) and will not be permitted to compete. Upon being confirmed as NE by a second Classification Panel, the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class Status of Not Eligible Confirmed (C).	
4.7 Sport Class Status	g) ~~4.7~~ Sport Class Status	
4.7.1 A Sport Class Status will be allocated to an athlete following allocation of a Sport Class.	i) ~~4.7.1~~ A Sport Class Status will be allocated to an athlete following allocation of a Sport Class.	
4.7.2 Sport Class Status New (N) a. New status must be allocated when an athlete has not been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel, but who has been classified by two Trainee Classifiers (one Medical and one Technical), or one Trainee and one International Classifier, within their own member federation or region. b. N Status Athletes must complete an Athlete Evaluation by a FISA International Classification	ii) ~~4.7.2~~ Sport Class Status New (N) (1) ~~a.~~ New status must be allocated when an athlete has not been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel, but who has been classified by two Trainee Classifiers (one Medical and one Technical), or one Trainee and one International Classifier, within their own member federation or region.	

Panel prior to competing at an International or FISA Recognised Event.	(2) ~~b-~~N Status Athletes must complete an Athlete Evaluation by a FISA International Classification Panel prior to competing at an International or FISA Recognised Event.	
4.7.3 Sport Class Status Review (R) a. A Classification Panel which consists of one Classifier may only designate a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Review. b. A Classification Panel with at least one of the classifiers from the athlete's own country may only designate a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Review. c. If under 4.6.3(c) the second Classification Panel finds the athlete is eligible, then the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class Status Review (R) until the next classification opportunity. d. An athlete will be issued a Sport Class Status Review (R) if the Classification Panel believes that further Athlete Evaluation will be required before an athlete can be allocated Sport Class Status Confirmed. This may be for a number of reasons, including but not limited to situations where the athlete: • has only recently entered competition in Para Rowing; • has a fluctuating and/or progressive Impairment/ Impairments that is/are permanent but not stable; • is a minor. If a FISA International Classification Panel assigns an athlete with a Sport Class Status Review, it	iii) ~~4.7.3~~ Sport Class Status Review (R) (1) ~~a-~~A Classification Panel which consists of one Classifier may only designate a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Review. (2) ~~b-~~A Classification Panel with at least one of the classifiers from the athlete's own country may only designate a Sport Class with Sport Class Status Review. (3) ~~e-~~If under Regulation 4)f)iii)(3)4.6.3(c) the second Classification Panel finds the athlete is eligible, then the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class Status Review (R) until the next classification opportunity. (4) ~~d-~~An athlete will be issued a Sport Class Status Review (R) if the Classification Panel believes that further Athlete Evaluation will be required before an athlete can be allocated Sport Class Status Confirmed. This may be for a number of reasons, including but not limited to situations where the athlete:	

shall set a date that shall be referred to as the "Review Date". This date shall depend on the characteristics of the individual case but must be clearly indicated in the Classification Panel decision. The reason for review shall also be documented. Prior to the Review Date, the athlete: • Shall not be required to attend Athlete Evaluation; • Shall retain the Sport Class assigned to that athlete, with Sport Class Status Review, and be permitted to compete accordingly. A Review Date may only be set by a FISA International Classification Panel. An athlete with Sport Class Status Review is required to complete Athlete Evaluation at the first opportunity after the Review Date. The athlete shall not be eligible to compete again in that Sport Class after the Review Date unless he has completed the required Athlete Evaluation.	(a)  has only recently entered competition in Para Rowing; (b)  has a fluctuating and/or progressive Impairment/ Impairments that is/are permanent but not stable; (c)  is a minor. (5) If a FISA International Classification Panel assigns an athlete with a Sport Class Status Review, it shall set a date that shall be referred to as the "Review Date". This date shall depend on the characteristics of the individual case but must be clearly indicated in the Classification Panel decision. The reason for review shall also be documented. (6) Prior to the Review Date, the athlete: (a)  Shall not be required to attend Athlete Evaluation; (b)  Shall retain the Sport Class assigned to that athlete, with Sport Class Status Review, and be permitted to compete accordingly. (7) A Review Date may only be set by a FISA International Classification Panel. An athlete with Sport Class Status Review is required to complete Athlete	

	Evaluation at the first opportunity after the Review Date. The athlete shall not be eligible to compete again in that Sport Class after the Review Date unless he has completed the required Athlete Evaluation.	
4.7.4 Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) – Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is assigned to an athlete who has been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel and the International Classification Panel has determined that the athlete’s Sport Class will not change. An athlete with a C Sport Class Status must undergo Athlete Evaluation if a Protest is made by FISA or in the event of a relevant rule change.	iv) ~~4.7.4~~ Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) – Sport Class Status Confirmed (C) is assigned to an athlete who has been evaluated by a FISA International Classification Panel and the International Classification Panel has determined that the athlete’s Sport Class will not change. An athlete with a C Sport Class Status must undergo Athlete Evaluation if a Protest is made by FISA or in the event of a <u>relevant rule change in the relevant Rules or Regulations</u> .	Better wording
4.8 Medical Review	h) ~~4.8~~ Medical Review	
4.8.1 A change in the nature or degree of an athlete’s Impairment may mean that a review is needed to ensure that any Sport Class allocated to that athlete is correct. This review is referred to as ‘Medical Review’. A Medical Review is commenced by way of a ‘Medical Review Request’.	i) ~~4.8.1~~ A change in the nature or degree of an athlete’s Impairment may mean that a review is needed to ensure that any Sport Class allocated to that athlete is correct. This review is referred to as ‘Medical Review’. A Medical Review is commenced by way of a ‘Medical Review Request’.	
4.8.2 An athlete’s member federation shall request a Medical Review of an athlete if it believes that, as a result of a medical intervention (for example, surgery or other	ii) ~~4.8.2~~ An athlete’s member federation shall request a Medical Review of an athlete if it believes that, as a result of a medical intervention (for	

treatment), or progression of his disability, that his Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the athlete's Sport Class or Sport Class Status (better or worse).	example, surgery or other treatment), or progression of his disability, that his Impairment and Activity Limitations are no longer consistent with the athlete's Sport Class or Sport Class Status (better or worse).	
4.8.3 The Medical Review Request must be made to the CAP via classification@fisa.org . It must include an explanation of how and to what extent the athlete's relevant impairment has changed and why the member federation believes that the athlete's Sport Class may no longer be accurate. All relevant supporting documentation must be uploaded by the member federation to the FISA Pre-Classification Portal.	iii) ~~4.8.3~~ The Medical Review Request must be made to the CAP via classification@fisa.org . It must include an explanation of how and to what extent the athlete's relevant impairment has changed and why the member federation believes that the athlete's Sport Class may no longer be accurate. All relevant supporting documentation must be uploaded by the member federation to the FISA Pre-Classification Portal.	
4.8.4 The CAP must decide whether or not the Medical Review Request will be upheld as soon as is practicable following receipt of the Medical Review Request. The CAP may seek assistance from qualified medical classifiers or an Eligibility Assessment Committee if needed.	iv) ~~4.8.4~~ The CAP must decide whether or not the Medical Review Request will be upheld as soon as is practicable following receipt of the Medical Review Request. The CAP may seek assistance from qualified medical classifiers or an ~~Eligibility Assessment Committee~~ EAC if needed.	
4.8.5 If the Medical Review Request is upheld, the athlete's Sport Class Status will be amended to Review (R) pending the outcome of evaluation by a Classification Panel.	v) ~~4.8.5~~ If the Medical Review Request is upheld, the athlete's Sport Class Status will be amended to Review (R) pending the outcome of evaluation by a Classification Panel.	

4.9 Notification of Athlete Evaluation	i) ~~4.9~~ Notification of Athlete Evaluation	
4.9.1 Following completion of the Medical and Technical Assessment, the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status and advised orally of the outcome at the completion of the evaluation.	i) ~~4.9.1~~ Following completion of the Medical and Technical Assessment <u>by a Classification Panel</u> , the athlete will be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status and advised orally of the outcome at the completion of the evaluation.	
4.9.2 The Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the athlete following completion of the Athlete Evaluation at an event will be notified to the member federation representative for the athlete and a copy of the classification documentation will be provided before the end of competition.	ii) ~~4.9.2~~ The Sport Class and Sport Class Status allocated to the athlete following completion of the Athlete Evaluation at ~~an event~~ <u>Competition</u> will be notified to the member federation representative for the athlete and a copy of the classification documentation will be provided before the end of competition.	Competition is the correct context
4.9.3 The results of Athlete Evaluations undertaken at an event will be published on the event notice board prior to competition commencing.	iii) ~~4.9.3~~ The results of Athlete Evaluations undertaken at ~~an event~~ <u>Competition</u> will be published on the event notice board prior to competition commencing.	
4.9.4 The Classification Master List will also be published on www.worldrowing.com as soon as possible following the event.	iv) ~~4.9.4~~ The Classification Master List will also be published on www.worldrowing.com as soon as possible following the ~~event~~ <u>Competition</u> .	
4.10 Intentional Misrepresentation	j) ~~4.10~~ Intentional Misrepresentation	
4.10.1 An athlete must not intentionally misrepresent his skills and/ or abilities and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment to a Classification Panel. If an athlete attempts to deceive the Classification Panel during the course	i) ~~4.10.1 An a~~ <u>Athletes</u> must not intentionally misrepresent ~~his~~ <u>their</u> skills and/ or abilities and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment to a Classification Panel.	Gender neutral

of Athlete Evaluation, he is guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.	If ~~an athlete~~ s attempts to deceive the Classification Panel during the course of Athlete Evaluation, ~~he is~~ <u>they are</u> guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.	
4.10.2 An athlete who intentionally misrepresents his/her skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of his/her Eligible Impairment by any other act or omission is guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.	ii) ~~4.10.2 An a~~ Athletes who intentionally misrepresents ~~his/her~~ <u>their</u> skills and/or abilities and/or the degree or nature of ~~his/her~~ <u>their</u> Eligible Impairment by any other act or omission ~~is~~ <u>are</u> guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.	
4.10.3 Intentional Misrepresentation includes misrepresentation away from Athlete Evaluation, including misrepresentation after allocation of a Sport Class such as a failure to make a medical notification as to a change in impairment that an athlete or athlete Support Personnel knows does or may affect a Sport Class. It also includes actions prior to evaluation, such as deliberately tiring the body as in a coordination impairment, or failure to take prescribed medication.	iii) ~~4.10.3~~ Intentional Misrepresentation includes misrepresentation away from Athlete Evaluation, including misrepresentation after allocation of a Sport Class such as a failure to make a medical notification as to a change in impairment that an athlete or athlete Support Personnel knows does or may affect a Sport Class. It also includes actions prior to evaluation, such as deliberately tiring the body as in a coordination impairment, or failure to take prescribed medication.	
4.10.4 Any athlete or athlete Support Personnel, who knowingly assists, covers up or disrupts the evaluation process with the intention of deceiving or misleading the Classification Panel, or is in any other way involved in any other type of complicity involving Intentional	iv) ~~4.10.4~~ Any athlete or athlete Support Personnel, who knowingly assists, covers up or disrupts the evaluation process with the intention of deceiving or misleading the Classification Panel, or is in any other way involved in any other type of	

Misrepresentation is guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.	complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation is guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation.	
4.10.5 If FISA commences disciplinary proceedings against an athlete or athlete Support Personnel in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation (and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation), the Executive Committee may, at or after the time of notification of such proceedings, impose a provisional suspension on the person or persons concerned.	v) ~~4.10.5~~ If FISA commences disciplinary proceedings against an athlete or athlete Support Personnel in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation (and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation), the Executive Committee may, at or after the time of notification of such proceedings, impose a provisional suspension on the person or persons concerned.	
4.10.6 An athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is subject to a provisional suspension may not, during the period of provisional suspension, participate in any capacity in any competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FISA and its member federations.	vi) ~~4.10.6~~ An athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is subject to a provisional suspension may not, during the period of provisional suspension, participate in any capacity in any competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FISA and its member federations.	
4.10.7 An athlete or athlete Support Personnel who receives notice of a provisional suspension may apply to the Executive Committee for any provisional suspension to be lifted on the basis that facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, for a provisional suspension to be imposed.	vii) ~~4.10.7~~ An athlete or athlete Support Personnel who receives notice of a provisional suspension may apply to the Executive Committee for any provisional suspension to be lifted on the basis that facts exist that make it clearly unfair, in all of the circumstances, for a provisional suspension to be imposed.	

4.10.8 If the Executive Committee imposes a provisional suspension it should ensure there can be an expedited hearing no later than 14 days after the date of application by the athlete or athlete Support Personnel for such a hearing.	viii) ~~4.10.8~~ If the Executive Committee imposes a provisional suspension it should ensure there can be an expedited hearing no later than 14 days after the date of application by the athlete or athlete Support Personnel for such a hearing.	
4.10.9 The consequences that will be applied to an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation shall be one or more of the following: a. Disqualification from all events at the competition at which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred; or b. Not eligible for Athlete Evaluation or participation in any competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FISA and its member federations for a specified period of 48 months.	ix) ~~4.10.9~~ The consequences that will be applied to an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation shall be one or more of the following: (1) ~~a.~~ Disqualification from all events at the ~~C~~ competition at which the Intentional Misrepresentation occurred; or (2) ~~b.~~ Not eligible for Athlete Evaluation or participation in any ~~C~~ competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FISA and its member federations for a specified period of 48 months.	Capitalise to match Glossary definition.
4.10.10 The consequences that will be applied to an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation on more than one occasion is up to a lifetime period of being not eligible for Athlete Evaluation or participation in	x) ~~4.10.10~~ The consequences that will be applied to an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation on more than one	

any competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FISA and its member federations.	occasion is up to a lifetime period of being not eligible for Athlete Evaluation or participation in any ~~C~~ competition, event or other activity organised, convened, authorised or recognised by FISA and its member federations.	
4.10.11 If an athlete or athlete Support Personnel is subject to disciplinary proceedings by another International Sports Body in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation which results in the imposition of a penalty, then that penalty shall also be recognised by FISA and shall be applied as if the Intentional Misrepresentation had occurred under these Regulations.	xi) ~~4.10.11~~ If an athlete or athlete Support Personnel is subject to disciplinary proceedings by another International Sports Body in respect of Intentional Misrepresentation which results in the imposition of a penalty, then that penalty shall also be recognised by FISA and shall be applied as if the Intentional Misrepresentation had occurred under these Regulations.	
4.10.12 Any consequences to be applied to crews or member federations, which include an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation, will be at FISA's discretion.	xii) ~~4.10.12~~ Any consequences to be applied to crews or member federations, which include an athlete or athlete Support Personnel who is found to have been guilty of Intentional Misrepresentation and/or complicity involving Intentional Misrepresentation, will be at FISA's discretion.	
4.11 Publication of Penalties – FISA will disclose on its website details of penalties imposed upon athletes and athlete Support Personnel found in breach of these Regulations and Bye-Laws.	k) ~~4.11~~ Publication of Penalties – FISA will disclose on its website details of penalties imposed upon athletes and athlete Support Personnel found in breach of these Regulations and Bye-Laws.	

5. Protests	5) ~~5.~~Protests	
5.1 The term “Protest” refers to a process by which the outcome of Athlete Evaluation may be challenged.	a) ~~5.1~~ The term “Protest” <u>in these Regulations</u> refers to a process by which the outcome of Athlete Evaluation may be challenged.	Confirm that protest only refers to this specific process in this Appendix
5.1.1 A Protest may be made in respect of the allocation of a Sport Class to an Athlete. No Protest may be made in respect of the designation of an Athlete’s Sport Class Status.	i) ~~5.1.1~~ A Protest may be made in respect of the allocation of a Sport Class to an Athlete. No Protest may be made in respect of the designation of an Athlete’s Sport Class Status.	
5.1.2 A successful Protest will result in Athlete Evaluation being conducted by a Classification Panel, which will be referred to as a “Protest Panel”.	ii) ~~5.1.2~~ <u>An successful-accepted</u> Protest will result in Athlete Evaluation being conducted by a Classification Panel, which will be referred to as a “Protest Panel”.	More consistent wording
5.1.3 FISA may only resolve a Protest in respect of a Sport Class allocated by FISA. A Protest received regarding a rower with a visual impairment will be referred to the Chief Classifier for the event who consults with the VI Classifiers to resolve said Protest.	iii) ~~5.1.3~~ <u>The protestA Protest for a VI classification should be communicated to the Chief Classifier and through consultation with the IBSA classification panel may be accepted or declined. If another IBSA classification panel is available at the same event the panel can be appointed as the Protest Panel. If another panel is not available then the protest will be referred to the next available opportunity for VI classification</u> ~~ISA may only resolve a Protest in respect of a Sport Class allocated by FISA. A Protest received regarding a rower with a visual impairment will be referred to the~~	Better define the process for a protest against VI classification

	Chief Classifier for the event who consults with the VI Classifiers to resolve said Protest.	
5.1.4 Protests shall be resolved in a manner that minimizes the impact on competition participation, competition schedules and results.	iv) ~~5.1.4~~ Protests shall be resolved in a manner that minimizes the impact on competition participation, competition schedules and results.	
5.2 Parties Permitted to Make a Protest Protests may only be made by the following parties: • A member federation; • FISA.	b) ~~5.2~~ Parties Permitted to Make a Protest Protests may only be made by the following parties: i) ~~A~~ member federation; ii) ~~FISA~~ .	
5.3 Member Federation Protests	c) ~~5.3~~ Member Federation Protests	
5.3.1 A member federation may make a Protest on behalf of an athlete.	i) ~~5.3.1~~ A member federation may make a Protest on behalf of an athlete.	
5.3.2 A member federation Protest must be made at a competition, or at a non-competition venue as provided for in these Regulations.	ii) ~~5.3.2~~ A member federation Protest must be made at a ~~competition~~ Competition, or at a non-competition venue as provided for in these Regulations.	
5.3.3 The member federation making the Protest is responsible for ensuring that all Protest procedure requirements are complied with.	iii) ~~5.3.3~~ The member federation making the Protest is responsible for ensuring that all Protest procedure requirements are complied with.	
5.3.4 A member federation may not make a Protest in respect of the Sport Class of any athlete who is under the jurisdiction of another member federation. If a member federation believes there are grounds for a Protest in respect of the Sport Class allocated to such an athlete it may request FISA to make a Protest while providing evidence for the reason for this	iv) ~~5.3.4~~ A member federation may not make a Protest in respect of the Sport Class of any athlete who is under the jurisdiction of another member federation. If a member federation believes there are grounds for a Protest in respect of the Sport Class allocated to such an	

request. Such requests must be submitted in writing by the member federation to classification@fisa.org and must include the evidence for the reason for this request.	athlete it may request FISA to make a Protest while providing evidence for the reason for this request. Such requests must be submitted in writing by the member federation to classification@fisa.org and must include the evidence for the reason for this request.	
5.4 Member Federation Protest Procedure	d) ~~5.4~~ Member Federation Protest Procedure	
5.4.1 Protests must be submitted in English on a FISA Protest Form (available on the FISA website). The information and documentation to be submitted with the Protest Form must include the following: a. The name and member federation of the athlete whose Sport Class is being protested; b. Details of the Protested Decision and/or a copy of the Protested Decision; c. A reasoned explanation for the Protest, including why the member federation believes the Protested Decision is flawed; d. All documents and other evidence to be offered in support of the Protest; e. the signature of the member federation representative; and f. A fee of one hundred (100) Euros.	i) ~~5.4.1~~ Protests must be submitted in English on a FISA Classification Protest Form (available on the FISA website). The information and documentation to be submitted with the Protest Form must include the following: (1) ~~a.~~ The name and member federation of the athlete whose Sport Class is being protested; (2) ~~b.~~ Details of the Protested Decision and/or a copy of the Protested Decision; (3) ~~c.~~ A reasoned explanation for the Protest, including why the member federation believes the Protested Decision is flawed; (4) ~~d.~~ All documents and other evidence to be offered in support of the Protest; (5) ~~e.~~ the signature of the member federation representative; and	Change to actual name for the form

	~~(5)(6)~~ f. A fee of one hundred (100) Euros <u>or equivalent</u> .	To match the Rules
5.4.2 The Protest Form, supporting explanation and documentation, and fee, must be submitted to the Chief Classifier for the relevant Competition within two (2) hours of the Classification Panel's decision regarding the Sport Class being published. Upon receipt of the Protest Form and the information and/ or documentation specified above, the Chief Classifier shall conduct a review of the Protest to determine if there is a valid reason for a Protest and if all the necessary information is included.	ii) ~~5.4.2~~ The Protest Form, supporting explanation and documentation, and fee, must be submitted to the Chief Classifier for the relevant Competition within two (2) hours of the Classification Panel's decision regarding the Sport Class being published. Upon receipt of the Protest Form and the information and/ or documentation specified above, the Chief Classifier shall conduct a review of the Protest to determine if there is a valid reason for a Protest and if all the necessary information is included.	
5.4.3 If it appears to the Chief Classifier that the Protest is not supported by evidence and/or otherwise does not comply with the relevant Protest procedures, the Chief Classifier shall decline the Protest and notify all relevant parties. In such cases, the Chief Classifier shall provide a verbal explanation as soon as possible and a written explanation to the member federation as soon as is practicable. FISA will retain the Protest fee.	iii) ~~5.4.3~~ If it appears to the Chief Classifier that the Protest is not supported by evidence and/or otherwise does not comply with the relevant Protest procedures, the Chief Classifier shall decline the Protest and notify all relevant parties. In such cases, the Chief Classifier shall provide a verbal explanation as soon as possible and a written explanation to the member federation as soon as is practicable. FISA will retain the Protest fee.	
5.4.4 If the Chief Classifier declines a Protest, the member federation may resubmit the Protest if it is able to remedy the deficiencies identified by	iv) ~~5.4.4~~ If the Chief Classifier declines a Protest, the member federation may resubmit the Protest if it is able to	

the Chief Classifier. The time frame for re-submitting a Protest shall be 2 hours from the time the member federation is notified of the decision. If the member federation is unable to provide the additional documentation within the time frame, they must request an extension of time, submitting in writing the reason for the delay, and the expected time frame required to remedy the deficiencies. The Chief Classifier will verbally and in writing approve the request if a reasonable explanation is provided.	remedy the deficiencies identified by the Chief Classifier. The time frame for re-submitting a Protest shall be 2 hours from the time the member federation is notified of the decision. If the member federation is unable to provide the additional documentation within the time frame, they must request an extension of time, submitting in writing the reason for the delay, and the expected time frame required to remedy the deficiencies. The Chief Classifier will verbally and in writing approve the request if a reasonable explanation is provided.	
5.4.5 If it appears to the Chief Classifier that the Protest is supported by evidence and complies with the relevant Protest procedures the Protest must be accepted.	v) ~~5.4.5~~ If it appears to the Chief Classifier that the Protest is supported by evidence and complies with the relevant Protest procedures the Protest must be accepted.	
5.4.6 If the Protest is accepted: a. The athlete's Protested Sport Class shall remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest and the athlete's Protested Sport Class Status shall be retained or amended as or to Sport Class Status Review (R) as appropriate; b. The Chief Classifier shall appoint a Protest Panel to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible, which must be, if practicable, at the competition at which the Protest was made. If the Protest occurs outside of an event, the Classification Coordinator shall	vi) ~~5.4.6~~ If the Protest is accepted: (1) ~~a-~~ The athlete's Protested Sport Class shall remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest and the athlete's Protested Sport Class Status shall be retained or amended as or to Sport Class Status Review (R) as appropriate; (2) ~~b-~~ The Chief Classifier shall appoint a Protest Panel to resolve the Protest as soon as is	

make every attempt to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible, which may be at the next event. c. The members of the Protest Panel should have had no direct involvement in the evaluation that led to the most recent allocation of the Athlete's Sport Class, unless the most recent evaluation took place more than twelve (12) months prior to the Protest being submitted.	reasonably possible, which must be, if practicable, at the ~~competition~~ <u>Competition</u> at which the Protest was made. If the Protest occurs outside of an event, the Classification Coordinator shall make every attempt to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible, which may be at the next ~~event~~ <u>Competition</u>. (3) ~~↪~~ The members of the Protest Panel should have had no direct involvement in the evaluation that led to the most recent allocation of the Athlete's Sport Class, unless ~~the most recent~~ <u>that</u> evaluation took place more than twelve (12) months prior to the Protest being submitted.	
5.4.7 The Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.	vii) ~~5.4.7~~ The Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.	
5.5 FISA Protests	e) ~~5.5~~ FISA Protests	
5.5.1 FISA may make a Protest in respect of the Sport Class of any athlete under its jurisdiction at any time.	i) ~~5.5.1~~ FISA may make a Protest in respect of the Sport Class of any athlete under its jurisdiction at any time.	
5.5.2 FISA may make a Protest regarding the Sport Class of an athlete if it has good reason to believe that the athlete's ability to execute the	ii) ~~5.5.2~~ FISA may make a Protest regarding the Sport Class of an athlete if it has good reason to	

specific tasks and activities fundamental to rowing are not consistent with the Sport Class that has been allocated to the athlete.	believe that the athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to rowing are not consistent with the Sport Class that has been allocated to the athlete.	
5.6 FISA Protest Procedure	f) ~~5.6~~ FISA Protest Procedure	
5.6.1 The CAP will advise the relevant member federation at the earliest possible opportunity that a Protest is to be made.	i) ~~5.6.1~~ The CAP will advise the relevant member federation at the earliest possible opportunity that a Protest is ~~to be~~ ing made.	
5.6.2 The CAP will provide the member federation with a reasoned explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the CAP believes that the Protest is justified.	ii) ~~5.6.2~~ The CAP will provide the member federation with a reasoned explanation as to why the Protest has been made and the basis on which the CAP believes that the Protest is justified.	
5.6.3 If FISA makes a Protest: a. The athlete's Protested Sport Class shall remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest but the athlete's Protested Sport Class Status shall be retained or amended as or to Sport Class Status Review (R) as appropriate; b. A Protest Panel must be appointed to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible.	iii) ~~5.6.3~~ If FISA makes a Protest: (1) ~~a.~~ The athlete's Protested Sport Class shall remain unchanged pending the outcome of the Protest but the athlete's Protested Sport Class Status shall be retained or amended as or to Sport Class Status Review (R) as appropriate; (2) ~~b.~~ A Protest Panel must be appointed to resolve the Protest as soon as is reasonably possible.	
5.6.4 A Chief Classifier may make a Protest for and on behalf of FISA if it is in the interests of fairness to athletes to do so.	iv) ~~5.6.4~~ A Chief Classifier may make a Protest for and on behalf of FISA if it is in the interests of fairness to athletes to do so.	

5.7 Resolving a Protest: the Protest Panel	g) ~~5.7~~ Resolving a Protest: the Protest Panel	
5.7.1 A Protest Panel must be appointed by the Chief Classifier in a manner consistent with the provisions these Regulations relating to the appointment of a Classification Panel (see 3 above).	i) ~~5.7.1~~ A Protest Panel must be appointed by the Chief Classifier in a manner consistent with the provisions <u>in</u> these Regulations relating to the appointment of a Classification Panel (see <u>Regulation 3</u> ~~above~~).	Missing word Better presentation
5.7.2 A Protest Panel must not include any person who: • was a member of the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision; or • has been a member of a Classification Panel that has conducted any Athlete Evaluation in respect of the athlete with the Protested Decision within a period of twelve (12) months prior to the date of the Protested Decision, save that the member federation may agree to a Protest Panel comprising such a person.	ii) ~~5.7.2~~ A Protest Panel must not include any person who: (1) ~~was~~ was a member of the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision; or (2) ~~has been~~ has been a member of a Classification Panel that has conducted any Athlete Evaluation in respect of the athlete with the Protested Decision within a period of twelve (12) months prior to the date of the Protested Decision, save that the member federation may agree to a Protest Panel comprising such a person.	
5.7.3 The Chief Classifier will supply all documentation submitted with the Protest Form to the Protest Panel. The Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the relevant components of Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.	iii) ~~5.7.3~~ The Chief Classifier will supply all documentation submitted with the Protest Form to the Protest Panel. The Chief Classifier will notify all relevant parties of the time and date for the relevant components of Athlete Evaluation that will be conducted by the Protest Panel.	

5.7.4 The Protest Panel will conduct the relevant components of Athlete Evaluation. The Protest Panel may make enquiries of the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision and of the Chief Classifier if such enquiries will enable the Protest Panel to complete Athlete Evaluation in a fair and transparent manner.	iv) ~~5.7.4~~ The Protest Panel will conduct the relevant components of Athlete Evaluation. The Protest Panel may make enquiries of the Classification Panel that made the Protested Decision and of the Chief Classifier if such enquiries will enable the Protest Panel to complete Athlete Evaluation in a fair and transparent manner.	
5.7.5 The Protest Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise in reviewing an Athlete's Sport Class, when deemed necessary, to assist with the decision.	v) ~~5.7.5~~ The Protest Panel may seek additional medical, sport, or scientific expertise in reviewing an Athlete's Sport Class, when deemed necessary, to assist with the decision.	
5.7.6 The Protest Panel will (if able to do so) allocate a Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest Panel's decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation. FISA will retain the Protest fee unless the Protest is upheld.	vi) ~~5.7.6~~ The Protest Panel will (if able to do so) allocate a Sport Class and designate a Sport Class Status. All relevant parties shall be notified of the Protest Panel's decision as quickly as possible following Athlete Evaluation. FISA will retain the Protest fee unless the Protest is upheld.	
5.7.7 The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further member federation Protest.	vii) ~~5.7.7~~ The decision of the Protest Panel is final and is not subject to any further member federation Protest.	
5.8 Provisions Where No Protest Panel is Available	h) ~~5.8~~ Provisions Where No Protest Panel is Available	
5.8.1 If a Protest is made at a Competition but there is no opportunity for the Protest to be resolved at that Competition, then: a. The athlete with a Protested Decision will be permitted to compete within the Sport Class that	i) ~~5.8.1~~ If a Protest is made at a Competition but there is no opportunity for the Protest to be resolved at that Competition, then:	

is the subject of the Protest, pending the resolution of the Protest; b. All reasonable steps will be taken to ensure that the Protest is resolved at the earliest opportunity.	(1) ~~a.~~ The athlete with a Protested Decision will be permitted to compete within the Sport Class that is the subject of the Protest, pending the resolution of the Protest; (2) ~~b.~~ All reasonable steps will be taken to ensure that the Protest is resolved at the earliest opportunity.	
5.9 Outcomes of Protest If a Protest results in the Sport Class of an athlete being changed to a Sport Class with less impairment (a more functional Sport Class), then any results of that athlete and the crew of that athlete, and any prizes won, since the effective date of the change of Sport Class resulting from the Protest shall be cancelled and forfeited respectively. If medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. The Executive Committee may decide to backdate such effective date in cases of Intentional Misrepresentation.	~~i) 5.9~~ Outcomes of Protest ~~i)~~ If a Protest results in the Sport Class of an athlete being changed to a Sport Class with less impairment (a more functional Sport Class), then any results of that athlete and the crew of that athlete, and any prizes won, since the effective date of the change of Sport Class resulting from the Protest shall be cancelled and forfeited respectively. ~~ii)~~ If medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. ~~iii)~~ The Executive Committee may decide to backdate such effective date in cases of Intentional Misrepresentation.	
6. Appeals	6) ~~6.~~ Appeals	
6.1 General Provisions and Definitions	a) ~~6.1~~ General Provisions and Definitions	
6.1.1 If a member federation believes that FISA, in the course of applying its Classification	i) ~~6.1.1~~ If a member federation believes that FISA, in the course of applying its	

Regulations has made an unfair decision, it may apply by way of an Appeal to have that decision set aside.	Classification Regulations has made an unfair decision, it may apply by way of an Appeal to have that decision set aside.	
6.1.2 A decision will be considered unfair if it has been made in contravention of the procedures set out in these Classification Regulations and there is some manifest unfairness associated with the decision such that it must be set aside.	ii) ~~6.1.2~~ A decision will be considered unfair if it has been made in contravention of the procedures set out in these Classification Regulations and there is some manifest unfairness associated with the decision such that it must be set aside.	
6.1.3 An Appeal must be made and resolved in accordance with these Regulations.	iii) ~~6.1.3~~ An Appeal must be made and resolved in accordance with these Regulations.	
6.1.4 The Executive Committee must designate an Appeal Body for the hearing and resolution of Appeals. The Appeal Body shall have the power to either rule that the relevant decision must be upheld, or to set the decision aside. The Appeal Body shall have no power to amend any decision and in particular has no power to amend a Sport Class or Sport Class Status.	iv) ~~6.1.4~~ The Executive Committee ~~must~~ <u>shall</u> designate an Appeal Body for the hearing and resolution of Appeals. The Appeal Body shall have the power to either rule that the relevant decision must be upheld, or to set the decision aside. The Appeal Body shall have no power to amend any decision and in particular has no power to amend a Sport Class or Sport Class Status.	
6.1.5 The Appeal Body must comprise at least three people with the appropriate skills and experience to objectively hear the appeal and who were not involved in any way with any of the procedures that are the subject of the appeal.	v) ~~6.1.5~~ The Appeal Body must comprise at least three people with the appropriate skills and experience to objectively hear the appeal and who were not involved in any way with any of the procedures that are the subject of the ~~appeal~~ <u>Appeal</u> .	

6.1.6 The Appeal Body may decline to rule on an Appeal if it appears that other available remedies, including but not limited to Protest procedures, have not been exhausted.	vi) ~~6.1.6~~ The Appeal Body may decline to rule on an Appeal if it appears that other available remedies, including but not limited to Protest procedures, have not been exhausted.	
6.2 Appeal Process	b) ~~6.2~~ Appeal Process	
6.2.1 A member federation may make an Appeal by submitting a Notice of Appeal to FISA.	i) ~~6.2.1~~ A member federation may make an Appeal by submitting a Notice of Appeal to classification@fisa.org FISA.	Specify where the Notice needs to go
6.2.2 A Notice of Appeal must: a. be made within fifteen (15) days of the decision being appealed; b. identify the decision being appealed, by attaching copy of the decision (if written) or briefly summarising it; c. specify the grounds for the Appeal; d. identify all documents, evidence and witnesses to be put forward in support of the Appeal; e. be submitted with any fee specified by the Executive Committee.	ii) ~~6.2.2~~ A Notice of Appeal must: (1) ~~a.~~ be made within fifteen (15) days of the decision being appealed; (2) ~~b.~~ identify the decision being appealed, by attaching copy of the decision (if written) or briefly summarising it; (3) ~~c.~~ specify the grounds for the Appeal; (4) ~~d.~~ identify all documents, evidence and witnesses to be put forward in support of the Appeal; (5) ~~e.~~ be submitted with any fee specified by the Executive Committee.	
6.2.3 Upon receipt of a Notice of Appeal, if the party bringing the Appeal has complied with all relevant Appeal procedures and exhausted all other available remedies, FISA must refer the Appeal to the Appeal Body for resolution.	iii) ~~6.2.3~~ Upon receipt of a Notice of Appeal, if the party bringing the Appeal has complied with all relevant Appeal procedures and exhausted all other available remedies, FISA ~~must~~	

	shall refer the Appeal to the Appeal Body for resolution.	
6.2.4 Appeal proceedings are confidential. The parties and the Appeal Body shall not disclose facts or other information relating to the dispute or the proceedings to any person save to the extent necessary to prosecute or defend the Appeal.	iv) ~~6.2.4~~ Appeal proceedings are confidential. The parties and the Appeal Body shall not disclose facts or other information relating to the dispute or the proceedings to any person save to the extent necessary to prosecute or defend the Appeal.	
6.3 Appeal Decision	c) ~~6.3~~ Appeal Decision	
6.3.1 As soon as is practicable following the conclusion of the hearing, the Appeal Body must issue a written decision regarding the Appeal. The Appeal Body shall either affirm the decision appealed from or set aside the decision. The Appeal Body shall have no further power in respect of its decision.	i) ~~6.3.1~~ As soon as is practicable following the conclusion of the hearing, the Appeal Body must issue a written decision regarding the Appeal. The Appeal Body shall either affirm the decision appealed from or set aside the decision. The Appeal Body shall have no further power in respect of its decision.	
6.3.2 If the Appeal Body sets aside a decision it may, if appropriate, make recommendations as to the steps to be taken by FISA in light of that decision.	ii) ~~6.3.2~~ If the Appeal Body sets aside a decision it may, if appropriate, make recommendations as to the steps to be taken by FISA in light of that decision.	
6.3.3 The Appeal Body decision shall be provided to all parties. In the case of Appeals made during a competition, the outcome of the Appeal shall be communicated to the competition organising committee.	iii) ~~6.3.3~~ The Appeal Body decision shall be provided to all parties. In the case of Appeals made during a ~~competition~~ Competition , the outcome of the Appeal shall be communicated to the ~~competition~~ Competition organising committee.	

6.3.4 The decision of the Appeal Body is final and is not subject to any further appeal.	iv) ~~6.3.4~~ The decision of the Appeal Body is final and is not subject to any further appeal.	
6.4 Outcomes of Appeal – If an Appeal results in the Sport Class of an athlete being changed to a Sport Class with less impairment (a more functional Sport Class), then any results of that athlete and the crew of that athlete, and any prizes won, since the effective date of the change of Sport Class resulting from the Appeal shall be cancelled and forfeited respectively. If medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. The Executive Committee may decide to backdate such effective date in cases of Intentional Misrepresentation.	d) ~~6.4~~ Outcomes of Appeal – If an Appeal results in the Sport Class of an athlete being changed to a Sport Class with less impairment (a more functional Sport Class), then any results of that athlete and the crew of that athlete, and any prizes won, since the effective date of the change of Sport Class resulting from the Appeal shall be cancelled and forfeited respectively. If medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. The Executive Committee may decide to backdate such effective date in cases of Intentional Misrepresentation.	
7. Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Protests and Appeals	7) ~~7.1~~Ad Hoc Provisions Relating to Protests and Appeals	
7.1 The IPC may issue special ad hoc provisions to supplement these Regulations to operate during the Paralympic Games or other competitions. FISA may also issue special ad hoc provisions to these Regulations to operate during specified competitions under their own jurisdiction.	a) ~~7.1~~ The IPC may issue special ad hoc provisions to supplement these Regulations to operate during the Paralympic Games or other competitions. FISA may also issue special ad hoc provisions to these Regulations to operate during specified ~~competitions~~ <u>Competitions</u> under their own jurisdiction.	
Glossary	8) Glossary	
Adaptive Equipment: Implements and apparatus adapted to the special needs of Athletes, and	Adaptive Equipment: Implements and apparatus adapted to the special needs of Athletes, and	

used by Athletes during Competition to facilitate participation and/or to achieve results.	used by Athletes during Competition to facilitate participation and/or to achieve results.	
Appeals: The means by which a complaint that Para Rowing has made an unfair decision has been made during the Classification process is resolved.	~~Appeals~~ Appeal: The means by which <u>to resolve</u> a complaint that ~~Para Rowing has made an unfair a~~ decision has been made <u>in contravention of the procedures in these Regulations resulting in some manifest unfairness</u> during the Classification process ~~is resolved~~ .	Wording changes for clarity.
Athlete: For purposes of Classification, any person who participates in rowing at the international level or national level (as defined in the FISA Rules of Racing) and any additional person who participates in rowing at a lower level if designated by the person's National Federation.	Athlete: For purposes of Classification, any person who participates in rowing at the international level or national level (as defined in the FISA Rules of Racing) and any additional person who participates in rowing at a lower level if designated by the person's National Federation.	
Athlete Evaluation: The process by which an Athlete is assessed in accordance with these Classification Regulations in order that an Athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status.	Athlete Evaluation: The process by which an Athlete is assessed in accordance with these Classification Regulations in order that an Athlete may be allocated a Sport Class and Sport Class Status.	
Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, interpreter, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating Athletes participating in or preparing for training and/or Competition.	Athlete Support Personnel: Any coach, trainer, manager, interpreter, agent, team staff, official, medical or para-medical personnel working with or treating Athletes participating in or preparing for training and/or Competition.	
BAC: The IPC Board of Appeal of Classification.	BAC: The IPC Board of Appeal of Classification.	
Chief Classifier: A classifier appointed by the Executive Committee to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement Classification matters for a specific Competition according to these Classification Regulations.	Chief Classifier: A <u>C</u> lassifier appointed by the ~~Executive Committee~~ <u>CAP</u> to direct, administer, co-ordinate and implement Classification matters for a specific Competition according to these Classification Regulations.	Now appointed by CAP - Reg. 2)a)iii)4)
Classification: Grouping Athletes into Sport Classes according to how much their Impairment	Classification: Grouping Athletes into Sport Classes according to how much their Impairment	

affects fundamental activities in each specific sport or discipline. This is also referred to as Athlete Classification.	affects fundamental activities in each specific sport or discipline. This is also referred to as Athlete Classification.	
Classification Advisory Panel (CAP): A group of experienced international classifiers appointed by the FISA Executive Committee who shall be responsible for providing medical and technical expertise for the purpose of informing and guiding FISA classification matters.	Classification Advisory Panel (CAP): A group of experienced international classifiers appointed by the FISA Executive Committee who shall be responsible for providing medical and technical expertise for the purpose of directing , informing and guiding FISA classification matters.	Moved from Classification Coordinator
Classification Coordinator: A person appointed by FISA to be responsible for the direction, administration, coordination and implementation of Classification matters for FISA.	Classification Coordinator: A person appointed by FISA to be responsible for the direction , administration, coordination and implementation of Classification matters for FISA.	Moved to the CAP
Classification Data: Personal Information and/or sensitive Personal Information provided by an Athlete and/or a National Body and/or any other person to a Classification Organisation in connection with Classification.	Classification Data: Personal Information and/or sensitive Personal Information provided by an Athlete and/or a National Body member federation and/or any other person to a Classification Organisation in connection with Classification.	Correct terminology
Classification Intelligence: Information obtained and used by an International Sport Federation in relation to Classification.	Classification Intelligence: Information obtained and used by an International Sport Federation in relation to Classification.	
Classification Master List: A list made available by the CAP that identifies Athletes who have been allocated a Sport Class and designated a Sport Class Status.	Classification Master List: A list made available by the CAP that identifies Athletes who have been allocated a Sport Class and designated a Sport Class Status.	
Classification Not Completed: the designation applied to an Athlete who has commenced but not completed Athlete Evaluation.	Classification Not Completed: the designation applied to an Athlete who has commenced but not completed Athlete Evaluation.	
Classification Organisation: Any organisation that conducts the process of Athlete Evaluation and allocates Sport Classes and/or holds Classification Data.	Classification Organisation: Any organisation that conducts the process of Athlete Evaluation and allocates Sport Classes and/or holds Classification Data.	

Classification Panel: A group of Classifiers, appointed by Para Rowing, to determine Sport Class and Sport Class Status in accordance with these Classification Regulations.	Classification Panel: A group of Classifiers, appointed ~~by Para Rowing~~ , to determine Sport Class and Sport Class Status in accordance with these Classification Regulations.	
Classification Personnel: Persons, including Classifiers, acting with the authority of a Classification Organisation in relation to Athlete Evaluation, for example administrative officers.	Classification Personnel: Persons, including Classifiers, acting with the authority of a Classification Organisation in relation to Athlete Evaluation, for example administrative officers.	
Classification Rule: Also referred to as Classification Rules and Regulations. The policies, procedures, protocols and descriptions adopted by FISA in connection with Athlete Evaluation.	Classification Rule: Also referred to as Classification Rules and Regulations. The policies, procedures, protocols and descriptions adopted by FISA in connection with Athlete Evaluation.	
Classification System: The framework used by FISA to develop and designate Sport Classes for Para rowing.	Classification System: The framework used by FISA to develop and designate Sport Classes for Para ~~rowing~~ Rowing.	
Classifier: A person authorised as an official by the CAP to evaluate Athletes as a member of a Classification Panel.	Classifier: A person ~~authorised~~ ~~certified~~ as an official by the CAP to evaluate Athletes as a member of a Classification Panel.	Correct terminology
Classifier Certification: The processes by which the CAP must assess that a Classifier has met the specific Classifier Competencies required to obtain and maintain certification or licensure.	Classifier Certification: The processes by which the CAP must assess that a Classifier has met the specific Classifier Competencies required to obtain and maintain certification or licensure.	
Classifier Competencies: The qualifications and abilities that the CAP deems necessary for a Classifier to be competent to conduct Athlete Evaluation for the sport of rowing.	Classifier Competencies: The qualifications and abilities that the CAP deems necessary for a Classifier to be competent to conduct Athlete Evaluation for the sport of rowing.	
Classifier Code of Conduct: The behavioural and ethical standards for Classifiers specified by the CAP.	Classifier Code of Conduct: The behavioural and ethical standards for Classifiers specified by the ~~IPC and by FISA-CAP~~ .	To match 2) a) ii)
Code: The Athlete Classification Code 2015 together with the International Standards for: Athlete Evaluation; Eligible Impairments; Protests	Code: The Athlete Classification Code 2015 together with the International Standards for: Athlete Evaluation; Eligible Impairments; Protests	

and Appeals; Classifier Personnel and Training; and Classification Data Protection.	and Appeals; Classifier Personnel and Training; and Classification Data Protection.	
Competition: A series of individual events conducted together under one organising body. Where such competition relates to rowing, it shall have the same meaning as 'rowing regatta' as defined in Rule 1 of the FISA Rules of Racing.	Competition: A series of individual events conducted together under one organising body. Where such competition relates to rowing, it shall have the same meaning as 'rowing regatta' as defined in Rule 1 of the FISA Rules of Racing. (see also FISA Recognised Competition)	
	~~Competition Event venue~~ Venue: Venues dedicated to the Competition or regatta by the organising committee.	Moved from below and renamed as Competition Venue. Competition includes regatta.
Compliance: The implementation of rules, regulations, policies and processes that adhere to the text, spirit and intent of the Code as defined by the IPC. Where terms such as (but not limited to) 'comply', 'conform' and 'in accordance' are used in the Code they shall have the same meaning as 'Compliance.'	Compliance: The implementation of rules, regulations, policies and processes that adhere to the text, spirit and intent of the Code as defined by the IPC. Where terms such as (but not limited to) 'comply', 'conform' and 'in accordance' are used in the Code they shall have the same meaning as 'Compliance.'	
Diagnostic Information: Medical records and/or any other documentation that enables the assessment of the existence or otherwise of an Eligible Impairment or Underlying Health Condition.	Diagnostic Information: Medical records and/or any other documentation that enables the assessment of the existence or otherwise of an Eligible Impairment or Underlying Health Condition.	
Education: The delivery of higher knowledge and practical skills specified by the CAP to preserve and/or advance knowledge and skills as a Rowing Classifier.	Education: The delivery of higher knowledge and practical skills specified by the CAP to preserve and/or advance knowledge and skills as a Rowing Classifier.	
Eligible Impairment: An Impairment designated as being a prerequisite for competing in Para Rowing, as detailed in these Classification Rules and Regulations.	Eligible Impairment: An Impairment designated as being a prerequisite for competing in Para Rowing, as detailed in these Classification Rules and Regulations.	

Eligibility Assessment Committee: An ad hoc body formed to assess the existence or otherwise of an Eligible Impairment.	Eligibility Assessment Committee (EAC): An ad hoc body formed to assess the existence or otherwise of an Eligible Impairment.	Include abbreviation
Entry Criteria: Standards set by the CAP relating to the expertise or experience levels of persons who wish to be Classifiers. This may be, for example, former Athletes or coaches, sports scientists, physical educators and medical professionals, all of whom have the qualifications and abilities relevant to conduct all, or specific parts of, Athlete Evaluation.	Entry Criteria: Standards set by the CAP relating to the expertise or experience levels of persons who wish to be Classifiers. This may be, for example, former Athletes or coaches, sports scientists, physical educators and medical professionals, all of whom have the qualifications and abilities relevant to conduct all, or specific parts of, Athlete Evaluation.	
Entry-level Education: the basic knowledge and practical skills specified by the CAP to begin as a Classifier in the sport of rowing.	Entry-level Education: the basic knowledge and practical skills specified by the CAP to begin as a Classifier in the sport of rowing.	
Evaluation Session: the session an Athlete is required to attend for a Classification Panel to assess that Athlete's compliance with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport; and allocation of a Sport Class and Sport Class Status depending on the extent to which that Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to that sport. An Evaluation Session may include Observation in Competition.	Evaluation Session: the session an Athlete is required to attend for a Classification Panel to assess that Athlete's compliance with the Minimum Impairment Criteria for a sport; and allocation of a Sport Class and Sport Class Status depending on the extent to which that Athlete is able to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to that sport. An Evaluation Session may include Observation in Competition.	
Event: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest.	Event: A single race, match, game or singular sport contest.	
Event venue: Venues dedicated to the Competition or regatta by the organising committee.	~~Event venue: Venues dedicated to the Competition or regatta by the organising committee.~~	Moved to Competition Venue
First Appearance: The first time an Athlete competes in an Event during a Competition in a particular Sport Class.	First Appearance: The first time an Athlete competes in an Event during a Competition in a particular Sport Class.	
	FISA Classifiers Manual: The purpose of this manual is to guide Para-rowing International	Add definition of the FISA Classifiers Manual

	Classifiers in the proper completion of the classification process for all rowers with a physical disability.	
Fixed Review Date: A date set by a Classification Panel prior to which an Athlete designated with a Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date will not be required to attend an Evaluation Session save pursuant to a Medical Review Request and/or Protest.	Fixed Review Date: A date set by a Classification Panel prior to which an Athlete designated with a Sport Class Status Review with a Fixed Review Date will not be required to attend an Evaluation Session save pursuant to a Medical Review Request and/or Protest.	
Health Condition: A pathology, acute or chronic disease, disorder, injury or trauma.	Health Condition: A pathology, acute or chronic disease, disorder, injury or trauma.	
Impairment: A Physical, Vision or Intellectual Impairment.	Impairment: A Physical, Vision or Intellectual Impairment.	
Intellectual Impairment: A limitation in intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour as expressed in conceptual, social and practical adaptive skills that originates before the age of eighteen (18).	Intellectual Impairment: A limitation in intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour as expressed in conceptual, social and practical adaptive skills that originates before the age of eighteen (18).	
Intentional Misrepresentation: A deliberate attempt (either by fact or omission) to mislead an International Sport Federation or National Body as to the existence or extent of skills and/or abilities relevant to a Para sport and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment during Athlete Evaluation and/or at any other point after the allocation of a Sport Class.	Intentional Misrepresentation: A deliberate attempt (either by fact or omission) to mislead an International Sport Federation or National Body as to the existence or extent of skills and/or abilities relevant to a Para sport and/or the degree or nature of Eligible Impairment during Athlete Evaluation and/or at any other point after the allocation of a Sport Class.	
International Competitions: A Competition where the IPC, an International Sport Federation or a Major Competition Organisation is the governing body for the Competition and/or appoints the technical officials for the Competition. Where such competition relates to rowing, International Competition shall have the	International Competitions: A Competition where the IPC, an International Sport Federation or a Major Competition Organisation is the governing body for the Competition and/or appoints the technical officials for the Competition. Where such competition relates to rowing, International Competition shall have the	

same meaning as International Regatta as defined in Rule 9 of the FISA Rules of Racing.	same meaning as International Regatta as defined in Rule 9 Rule 6 of the FISA Rules of Racing.	Update cross reference.
International Sport Federation: A sport federation recognised by the IPC as the sole worldwide representative of a sport for Athletes with an Impairment that has been granted the status as a Para sport by the IPC. The IPC and the International Organisations of Sports for the Disabled act as an International Sport Federation for certain sports.	International Sport Federation: A sport federation recognised by the IPC as the sole worldwide representative of a sport for Athletes with an Impairment that has been granted the status as a Para sport by the IPC. The IPC and the International Organisations of Sports for the Disabled act as an International Sport Federation for certain sports.	
International Standards: A document complementing the Code and providing additional technical and operational requirements for Classification.	International Standards: A document complementing the Code and providing additional technical and operational requirements for Classification.	
IPC: International Paralympic Committee.	IPC: International Paralympic Committee.	
Maintaining Certification: The advanced training, education and practice necessary for continued competency as a Classifier.	Maintaining Certification: The advanced training, education and practice necessary for continued competency as a Classifier.	
Major Competition Organiser: An organisation that functions as the ruling body for an International Competition.	Major Competition Organiser: An organisation that functions as the ruling body for an International Competition.	
Medical Diagnostics Form: a form that a National Body or National Paralympic Committee must submit in order for an Athlete to undergo Athlete Evaluation, identifying the Athlete's Health Condition if so required.	Medical Diagnostics Form: a form that a National Body or National Paralympic Committee must submit in order for an Athlete to undergo Athlete Evaluation, identifying the Athlete's Health Condition if so required.	
Medical Review: The process to identify if a change in the nature or degree of an Athlete's Impairment means that some or all of the components of Athlete Evaluation are required to be undertaken in order to ensure that any Sport Class allocated to that Athlete is correct.	Medical Review: The process to identify if a change in the nature or degree of an Athlete's Impairment means that some or all of the components of Athlete Evaluation are required to be undertaken in order to ensure that any Sport Class allocated to that Athlete is correct.	

Medical Review Request: A request made by a National Body or National Paralympic Committee for Medical Review, made on behalf of an Athlete.	Medical Review Request: A request made by a National Body or National Paralympic Committee for Medical Review, made on behalf of an Athlete.	
Models of Best Practice: An ad hoc guidance document prepared by the IPC to assist in the implementation of the Code and International Standards.	Models of Best Practice: An ad hoc guidance document prepared by the IPC to assist in the implementation of the Code and International Standards.	
National Body: Refers to the national member of an International Sport Federation.	National Body: Refers to the national member of an International Sport Federation (member federation) .	
National Laws: The national data protection and privacy laws, regulations and policies applicable to a Classification Organisation.	National Laws: The national data protection and privacy laws, regulations and policies applicable to a Classification Organisation.	
National Paralympic Committees: The national member of the IPC who is the sole representative of Athletes with an Impairment in that country or territory. These are the national members of the IPC.	National Paralympic Committees: The national member of the IPC who is the sole representative of Athletes with an Impairment in that country or territory. These are the national members of the IPC.	
National Protest: A Protest made by a National Body or a National Paralympic Committee in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction.	National Protest: A Protest made by a National Body or a National Paralympic Committee in respect of an Athlete under its jurisdiction.	
Non-Competition Venue: Any place or location (outside of a Competition) designated by Para Rowing as being a place or location where Athlete Evaluation is made available to Athletes in order that they may be allocated a Sport Class and designated with a Sport Class Status.	Non-Competition Venue: Any place or location (outside of a Competition) designated by Para Rowing as being a place or location where Athlete Evaluation is made available to Athletes in order that they may be allocated a Sport Class and designated with a Sport Class Status.	
Observation in Competition: The observation of an Athlete in a Competition by a Classification Panel so that the Classification Panel can complete its determination as to the extent to which an Eligible Impairment affects that	Observation in Competition: The observation of an Athlete in a Competition by a Classification Panel so that the Classification Panel can complete its determination as to the extent to which an Eligible Impairment affects that	

Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.	Athlete's ability to execute the specific tasks and activities fundamental to the sport.	
Paralympic Games: Umbrella term for both Paralympic Games and Paralympic Winter Games.	Paralympic Games: Umbrella term for both Paralympic Games and Paralympic Winter Games.	
Permanent: The term Permanent as used in the Code and Standards describes an Impairment that is unlikely to be resolved meaning the principal effects are lifelong.	Permanent: The term Permanent as used in the Code and Standards describes an Impairment that is unlikely to be resolved meaning the principal effects are lifelong.	
Personal Information: Any information that refers to, or relates directly to, an Athlete.	Personal Information: Any information that refers to, or relates directly to, an Athlete.	
Physical Impairment: an Impairment that affects an Athlete's biomechanical execution of sporting activities, comprising Ataxia, Athetosis, Hypertonia, Impaired Muscle Power, Impaired Passive Range of Movement, Limb Deficiency, Leg Length Difference and Short Stature.	Physical Impairment: an Impairment that affects an Athlete's biomechanical execution of sporting activities, comprising Ataxia, Athetosis, Hypertonia, Impaired Muscle Power, Impaired Passive Range of Movement, Limb Deficiency, Leg Length Difference and Short Stature.	
Process/Processing: The collection, recording, storage, use or disclosure of Personal Information and/or sensitive Personal Information.	Process/Processing: The collection, recording, storage, use or disclosure of Personal Information and/or sensitive Personal Information.	
Protested Athlete: An Athlete whose Sport Class is being challenged.	Protested Athlete: An Athlete whose Sport Class is being challenged in accordance with these Regulations .	
Protested Decision: The Sport Class decision being challenged.	Protested Decision: The Sport Class decision being challenged.	
Protest Documents: The information provided in the Protest Form together with the Protest Fee.	Protest Documents: The information provided in and together with the Protest Form ~~together and with~~ the Protest Fee.	Better wording
Protest Fee: The fee prescribed by FISA, payable by the National Body or National Paralympic Committee when submitting a Protest.	Protest Fee: The fee prescribed by FISA, payable by the National Body or National Paralympic Committee when submitting a Protest.	

Protest Form: The form on which a National Protest must be submitted.	Protest Form: The form on which a National Protest must be submitted.	
Protest: The procedure by which a reasoned objection to an Athlete's Sport Class is submitted and subsequently resolved.	Protest: The procedure by which a reasoned objection to an Athlete's Sport Class is submitted and subsequently resolved.	
Protest Panel: A Classification Panel appointed by the Chief Classifier to conduct an Evaluation Session as a result of a Protest.	Protest Panel: A Classification Panel appointed by the Chief Classifier to conduct an Evaluation Session as a result of a Protest.	
Re-certification: The process by which the CAP must assess that a Classifier has maintained specific Classifier Competencies.	Re-certification: The process by which the CAP must assess that a Classifier has maintained specific Classifier Competencies and re-certifies the Classifier for a further specified period.	Additional wording for clarification
Recognised Competition: a Competition that is sanctioned or approved by Para Rowing.	Recognised Competition: a Competition that is sanctioned or approved by Para Rowing FISA at which Para Rowing events take place and/or at which classification is available.	Better description
Research Purposes: Research into matters pertaining to the development of sports within the Paralympic Movement, including the impact of Impairment on the fundamental activities in each specific sport and the impact of assistive technology on such activities.	Research Purposes: Research into matters pertaining to the development of sports within the Paralympic Movement, including the impact of Impairment on the fundamental activities in each specific sport and the impact of assistive technology on such activities.	
Signatories: Any organisation that accepts the Code and commits to implement it and the International Standards by way of its Classification Rules.	Signatories: Any organisation that accepts the Code and commits to implement it and the International Standards by way of its Classification Rules.	
Sport Class: A category for Competition defined by FISA by reference to the extent to which an Athlete can perform the specific tasks and activities required by a sport.	Sport Class: A category for Competition defined by FISA by reference to the extent to which an Athlete can perform the specific tasks and activities required by a sport.	
Sport Class Status: A designation applied to a Sport Class to indicate the extent to which an	Sport Class Status: A designation applied to a Sport Class to indicate the extent to which an	

Athlete may be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation and/or be subject to a Protest.	Athlete may be required to undertake Athlete Evaluation and/or be subject to a Protest.	
Team Sport: a sport in which substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.	Team Sport: a sport in which substitution of players is permitted during a Competition.	
Tracking Code Observation Assessment (OA): a designation given to an Athlete that replaces the Athlete's Sport Class Status until Observation in Competition has been completed.	Tracking Code Observation Assessment (OA): a designation given to an Athlete that replaces the Athlete's Sport Class Status until Observation in Competition has been completed.	
Underlying Health Condition: a Health Condition that may lead to an Eligible Impairment.	Underlying Health Condition: a Health Condition that may lead to an Eligible Impairment.	
Vision Impairment: an Impairment of the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the central brain that adversely affects an Athlete's vision.	Vision Impairment: an Impairment of the eye structure, optical nerves or optical pathways, or visual cortex of the central brain that adversely affects an Athlete's vision.	
Appendix One to FISA Classification Regulations and Bye-laws	~~Appendix One to FISA Classification Regulations and Bye-laws~~	Make this Reg. 9) rather than having an appendix to an appendix
Qualifying Impairment	~~Qualifying Impairment~~	
Only an athlete having a health condition with a minimum impairment that leads to a permanent and verifiable activity limitation shall be eligible to compete in Para Rowing.	~~Only an athlete having a health condition with a minimum impairment that leads to a permanent and verifiable activity limitation shall be eligible to compete in Para Rowing.~~	Delete as repetition from Regulation 1
Sport Classes and Eligibility Requirements for each Sport Class	9) Sport Classes and Eligibility Requirements for each Sport Class	
A. PR3 (Includes PR3 PI (eligible for the PR3Mix2x, Not eligible for the PR3Mix2x), PR3 B1, PR3 B2, PR3 B3)	a) ~~A.~~ PR3 (Includes PR3 PI (eligible for the PR3Mix2x, Not eligible for the PR3Mix2x), PR3 B1, PR3 B2, PR3 B3)	
Rowers with an eligible impairment who have functional use of their legs, trunk and arms for rowing, and who can utilise the sliding seat to propel the boat will be assigned to the PR3 class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel.	i) Rowers with an eligible impairment who have functional use of their legs, trunk and arms for rowing, and who can utilise the sliding seat to propel the boat will be assigned to the PR3 class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel.	

Eligible PR3 rowers may typically have a minimum disability equivalent to one of the following: • Amputee. • Neurological Impairment equivalent to incomplete lesion at S1. • Cerebral Palsy with minimal involvement, usually with only one limb. • Visual Impairment: 10% of vision in best eye with best correction (from visual acuity above 2/60 up to visual acuity of 6/60 and/or a visual field of more than 5% and less than 20%). • PR3 class rowers must meet minimum eligibility criteria in at least one of the following impairment groups:	ii) Eligible PR3 rowers may typically have a minimum disability equivalent to one of the following: (1) ~~•~~ Amputee. (2) ~~•~~ Neurological Impairment equivalent to incomplete lesion at S1. (3) ~~•~~ Cerebral Palsy with minimal involvement, usually with only one limb. (4) ~~•~~ Visual Impairment: 10% of vision in best eye with best correction (from visual acuity above 2/60 up to visual acuity of 6/60 and/or a visual field of more than 5% and less than 20%). iii) ~~•~~ PR3 class rowers must meet minimum eligibility criteria in at least one of the following impairment groups:	
1.PR3-PI Physical Impairment – The minimum impairment criteria is: • a full loss of three fingers on one hand; or • at least a trans metatarsal amputation of the foot; or • the loss of ten points on one limb; or • fifteen points across two limbs when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities. **For the PR3 Mix2x boat class, rowers must have a minimum impairment of a loss of at least 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test	(1) ~~1.~~ PR3-PI Physical Impairment – The minimum impairment criteria is: (a) ~~•~~ a full loss of three fingers on one hand; or (b) ~~•~~ at least a trans metatarsal amputation of the foot; or (c) ~~•~~ the loss of ten points on one limb; or (d) ~~•~~ fifteen points across two limbs when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the	

as set out in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities.	Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities. **For the PR3 Mix2x boat class, rowers must have a minimum impairment of a loss of at least 20 points in one limb when assessed using the Functional Classification Test as set out in the Classification Application Form for Physical Disabilities.	
2. PR3 B1, PR3 B2, PR3 B3 Visual impairment. – Prior to any FISA event at which they wish to compete, a rower with visual impairment must have been classified by a VI Classification Panel and be issued a Sport Class in one of the following B3 (PR3 B3), B2 (PR3 B2) or B1 (PR3 B1) classes. Refer to http://www.ibsa.es .	(2) ~~2.~~ PR3 B1, PR3 B2, PR3 B3 Visual impairment – Prior to any FISA event at which they wish to compete, a rower with visual impairment must have been classified by a VI Classification Panel and be issued a Sport Class in one of the following B3 (PR3 B3), B2 (PR3 B2) or B1 (PR3 B1) classes. Refer to http://www.ibsa.es .	
B. PR2	b) ~~B.~~ PR2	
Rowers who have functional use of the trunk and who are not able to use the sliding seat to propel the boat because of significantly weakened function or mobility of the lower limbs will be assigned to the PR2 class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. Eligible PR2 rowers may typically have a minimum impairment equivalent to at least one of the following:	i) Rowers who have functional use of the trunk and who are not able to use the sliding seat to propel the boat because of significantly weakened function or mobility of the lower limbs will be assigned to the PR2 class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel.	

• Bilateral around knee amputation, or significantly impaired quadriceps; or • Neurological impairment equivalent to a complete lesion at L3 level, or an incomplete lesion at L1; or • Combination of the above such as one leg with around knee amputation and one leg with significant quadriceps impairment; or • Cerebral Palsy affecting both lower limbs.	ii) Eligible PR2 rowers may typically have a minimum impairment equivalent to at least one of the following: (1) Bilateral around knee amputation, or significantly impaired quadriceps; or (2) Neurological impairment equivalent to a complete lesion at L3 level, or an incomplete lesion at L1; or (3) Combination of the above such as one leg with around knee amputation and one leg with significant quadriceps impairment; or (4) Cerebral Palsy affecting both lower limbs.	
C. PR1	c) PR1	
Rowers who have minimal or no trunk function (i.e. primarily shoulder function) will be assigned to the PR1 class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. A PR1 class rower is able to apply force predominantly using the arms and/ or shoulders. These athletes will likely also have poor sitting balance. Eligible rowers may typically have a minimum impairment equivalent to at least one of the following: • Cerebral Palsy affecting both legs and the trunk; or	i) Rowers who have minimal or no trunk function (i.e. primarily shoulder function) will be assigned to the PR1 class after being evaluated by a FISA Classification Panel. A PR1 class rower is able to apply force predominantly using the arms and/ or shoulders. These athletes will likely also have poor sitting balance. ii) Eligible rowers may typically have a minimum impairment equivalent to at least one of the following: (1) Cerebral Palsy affecting both legs and the trunk; or	

• Neurological Impairment with a complete lesion at T12 level, or an incomplete lesion at T10; or • Bilateral high amputation of the legs.	(2) ~~2~~ Neurological Impairment with a complete lesion at T12 level, or an incomplete lesion at T10; or (3) ~~3~~ Bilateral high amputation of the legs.	
D. NE (Not Eligible)	d) ~~D~~. NE (Not Eligible)	
This sport class is issued to rowers who have undergone the FISA Classification Process and have not met the minimum disability to be eligible to compete as a para rower.	This sport class is issued to rowers who have undergone the FISA Classification Process and have not met the minimum <u>disability-Eligible Impairment</u> to be eligible to compete as a para rower.	Correct terminology
Rowing Outside of Assigned Sport Class	10) Rowing Outside of Assigned Sport Class	Number as Reg. 10) as it is beyond Reg. 9 content.
Rowers may compete in a more functional sport class than their assigned sport class, but not a less functional sport class. For example, a rower classified as PR2 may compete in PR3 events, but may not compete in PR1 events.	Rowers may compete in a more functional sport class than their assigned sport class, but not a less functional sport class. For example, a rower classified as PR2 may compete in PR3 events, but may not compete in PR1 events.	

APPENDIX 20	APPENDIX R1620	
WORLD ROWING MASTERS REGATTA REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	WORLD ROWING MASTERS REGATTA REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	
1. Application	1) ~~4-~~Application	
These regulations apply to the World Rowing Masters regatta together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	These regulations apply to the World Rowing Masters regatta together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	
2. Governance	~~2. Governance~~	
World Rowing Masters Regattas are international regattas and shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Event Regulations.	~~World Rowing Masters Regattas are international regattas and shall be rowed according to the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws in addition to these Event Regulations.~~	Deleted as duplicated from the Rues
3. Competition in World Rowing Masters Regatta (Rule 11)	2) ~~3-~~Competition in World Rowing Masters Regatta (Rule ~~11~~6)	
At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, all crews shall enter and compete in the name of a club, or as a composite crew comprising members of two or more clubs. Only clubs recognised by their member federation may enter and compete.	At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, all crews shall enter and compete in the name of a club, or as a composite crew comprising members of two or more clubs. Only clubs recognised by their member federation may enter and compete.	
4. Coxswains (Rule 27 & 28)	3) ~~4-~~Coxswains (Rule ~~21~~27 & ~~28~~)	
The rules for coxswains shall apply to World Rowing Masters Regattas crews except as provided in this Regulation. A coxswain is not included in the calculation of the age of the crew. At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, coxswains are not required to be weighed before their race but are subject to random checks, or selection, by the President of the Jury or his delegate, for weighing	The rules for coxswains shall apply to World Rowing Masters Regattas crews except as provided in this Regulation. A coxswain is not included in the calculation of the age of the crew. At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, coxswains are not required to be weighed before their race but are subject to random checks, or selection, by the President of the Jury or his delegate, for weighing	

immediately after disembarking after their race. If a coxswain, together with any deadweight he has carried in the boat during the race, is found to weigh less than the minimum weight required by these Rules when checked immediately after his race, the crew shall be excluded from that event.	immediately after disembarking after their race. If a coxswain, together with any deadweight he has carried in the boat during the race, is found to weigh less than the minimum weight required by these Rules when checked immediately after his race, the crew shall be excluded from that event.	
5. Masters Age Categories (Rule 32)	4) ~~5.~~ Masters Age <u>Sub</u>-Categories (Rule ~~2032~~)	To differentiate from Masters as the Age Category defined in Rule 17
A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he attains the age of 27. The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he attains during the year of the event. Events at World Rowing Masters Regattas shall be held in the following crew age categories: A. Minimum age: 27 years B. Average age: 36 years or more C. Average age: 43 years or more D. Average age: 50 years or more E. Average age: 55 years or more F. Average age: 60 years or more G. Average age: 65 years or more H. Average age: 70 years or more I. Average age: 75 years or more J. Average age: 80 years or more K. Average age: 83 years or more L. Average age: 86 years or more M. Average age: 89 years or more Age categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews.	A rower may compete in Masters rowing events from the beginning of the year during which he attains the age of 27. The age of a rower in a Masters rowing event shall be that which he attains during the year of the event. ~~Masters rowing events and E~~events at the World Rowing Masters Regattas shall be held in the following crew age <u>sub</u>-categories: A. Minimum age: 27 years B. Average age: 36 years or more C. Average age: 43 years or more D. Average age: 50 years or more E. Average age: 55 years or more F. Average age: 60 years or more G. Average age: 65 years or more H. Average age: 70 years or more I. Average age: 75 years or more J. Average age: 80 years or more K. Average age: 83 years or more L. Average age: 86 years or more M. Average age: 89 years or more Age <u>sub</u>-categories do not apply to coxswains of Masters crews.	

	Every Masters rower must be in a position to prove his age by presentation of an official document (passport or identity card).							
6. Mixed Masters Events (Rule 33)	5) ~~6.~~ Mixed Masters Events (~~Rule 33~~)							
Mixed crew events may be held at World Rowing Masters Regattas in which half of the crew, excluding the coxswain, shall be women and half shall be men.	Mixed crew events may be held at World Rowing Masters Regattas in which half of the crew, excluding the coxswain, shall be women and half shall be men.							
7. Boat Classes	6) ~~7.~~ Boat Classes							
The World Rowing Masters Regatta offers racing in the following boat classes:	The World Rowing Masters Regatta offers racing in the following boat classes:							
Men 1x 2x 2- 4x 4- 4+ 8+	Men	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	4+	8+
Women 1x 2x 2- 4x 4- 4+ 8+	Women	1x	2x	2-	4x	4-	4+	8+
Mixed 2x 4x 8+	Mixed	2x			4x			8+
8. Number of Lanes	7) ~~8.~~ Number of Lanes							
For a World Rowing Masters Regatta, races may be held on up to eight lanes.	For a World Rowing Masters Regatta, races may be held on up to eight lanes.							
9. Rowers Clothing and Blade Colours (Rule 51)	8) ~~9.~~ Rowers Clothing and Blade Colours (Rule ~~39~~51)							
At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, members of the same crew shall compete wearing uniform clothing (racing shirt and shorts or equivalent and any additional garments). The regulation regarding uniform clothing will not be enforced in mixed crews. Crews may race with blades which are not of uniform colour within the crew.	At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, members of the same crew shall compete wearing uniform clothing (racing shirt and shorts or equivalent and any additional garments). The regulation regarding uniform clothing will not be enforced in mixed crews. Crews may race with blades which are not of uniform colour within the crew.							
10. Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat (Rule 59)	9) ~~10.~~ Crew Changes after the Entry Deadline and up to one hour before the First Heat (Rule ~~48~~59)							
In the case of Masters crews, a substitute shall not be permitted if the age of the substituting rower would result in the lowering of the average age of the crew by more than	In the case of Masters crews, a substitute shall not be permitted if the age of the ~~substituting-replacement~~ rower would result in the lowering of the average age of the							

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one year or would change the age category of the crew concerned.	crew by more than one year or would change the age category of the crew concerned.	
11. Progression System (Rule 67)	10) ~~11.~~ Progression System (Rule ~~57~~67)	
At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, there will be a final for events where the number of entries is the same or fewer than the number of available racing lanes. Where the number of entries in an event exceeds the number of available racing lanes, the entry will be divided into two or more finals accordingly, the draw for which shall be made in accordance with Regulation 12.	At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, there will be a final for events where the number of entries is the same or fewer than the number of available racing lanes. Where the number of entries in an event exceeds the number of available racing lanes, the entry will be divided into two or more ~~finals-races~~ accordingly ~~with each race being a final.~~ <del>†The draw for which these finals shall be made in accordance with Regulation ~~12~~11.</del>	
12. The Draw (Rule 68)	11) ~~12.~~ The Draw (Rule ~~59~~68)	
Where an event is divided into two or more finals, the allocation of crews to each such final shall be the responsibility of the Masters Rowing Commission or its delegated representatives.	Where an event is divided into two or more finals, the allocation of crews to each such final shall be the responsibility of the Masters Rowing Commission or its delegated representatives.	
13. Damage while in the Start Zone	12) ~~13.~~ Damage while in the Start Zone	
At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, if a crew, while still in the start zone, sustains damage to its boat or equipment, then a member of the crew shall raise an arm to indicate that there is a problem. The Starter or Umpire shall stop the race. The Umpire shall decide, after having examined the damage, whether the claim was justified, after consulting (if necessary) with the President of the Jury. The Masters Rowing Commission may establish, if announced in advance of the regatta, a uniform time limit within which a crew that sustains damage must complete repairs and be ready to start, or else withdraw from the race. For the	At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, if a crew, while still in the start zone, sustains damage to its boat or equipment, then a member of the crew shall raise an arm to indicate that there is a problem. The Starter or Umpire shall stop the race. The Umpire shall decide, after having examined the damage, whether the claim was justified, after consulting (if necessary) with the President of the Jury. The Masters Rowing Commission may establish, if announced in advance of the regatta, a uniform time limit within which a crew that sustains damage must complete repairs and be ready to start, or else withdraw from the race. For the	

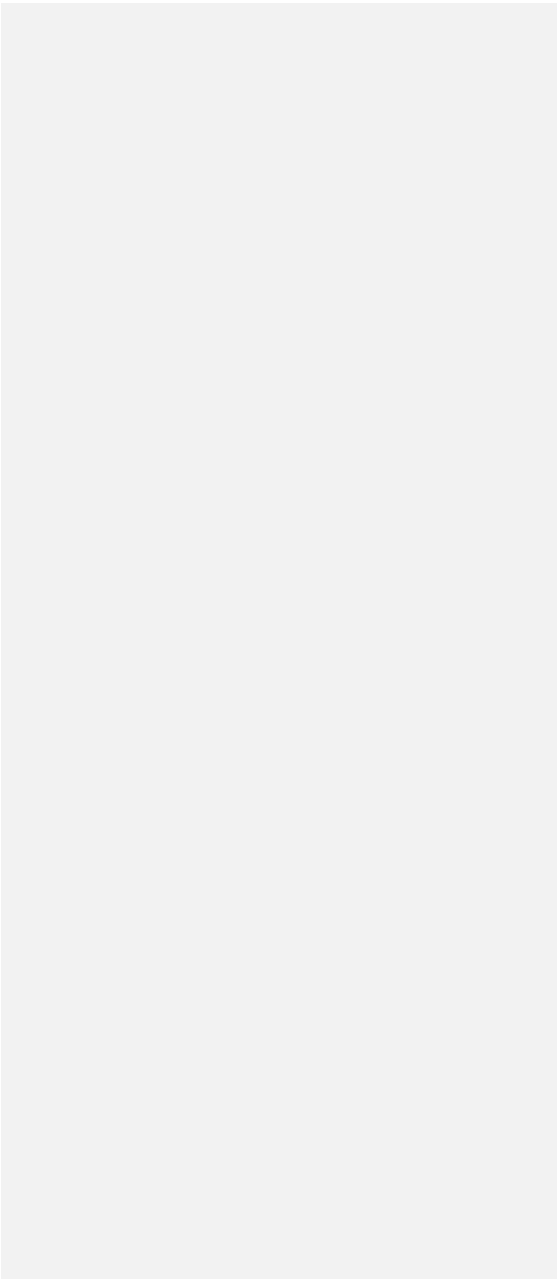
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purpose of this Regulation, a crew is still in the start zone if the bow of its boat has not yet crossed the 100 metres line.	purpose of this Regulation, a crew is still in the start zone if the bow of its boat has not yet crossed the 100 metres line.	
14. Conduct of Races	13) ~~14.~~ Conduct of Races	
At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, zonal umpiring shall be used, in order to allow races to be run at short intervals. Normally, no motor boats shall follow the races, and the number of such boats on the water shall be the minimum required for the safety and for the efficient operation of the regatta and maintenance of the course. At the discretion of the Masters Rowing Commission, an Umpire's launch may be used to follow races.	At a World Rowing Masters Regatta, zonal umpiring shall be used, in order to allow races to be run at short intervals. Normally, no motor boats shall follow the races, and the number of such boats on the water shall be the minimum required for the safety and ~~for the~~ efficient operation of the regatta and maintenance of the course. At the discretion of the Masters Rowing Commission, an Umpire's launch may be used to follow races.	
15. Titles, Prizes and Cups	14) ~~15.~~ Titles, Prizes and Cups	
Medals will be awarded to the winners of each final. The design of the medals shall be subject to the approval of the Masters Rowing Commission.	Medals will be awarded to the winners of each final. The design of the medals shall be subject to the approval of the Masters Rowing Commission.	
16. Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)	15) ~~16.~~ Exceptional Cases (Rule ~~86~~87)	
Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a racing session), the Chair of the Masters Rowing Commission, in consultation with the President of the Jury and the Chair of the organising committee shall make such decisions.	Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases (e.g., postponement of a racing session), the Chair of the Masters Rowing Commission, in consultation with the President of the Jury and the Chair of the organising committee shall make such decisions.	
17. Interpretation of Regulations (Article 9)	16) ~~17.~~ Interpretation of Regulations (Article ~~9~~)	
On behalf of the Executive Committee, the Masters Rowing Commission shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World Rowing Masters Regatta. The decision	~~On behalf~~ Under the delegated authority of the Executive Committee, the Masters Rowing Commission shall adjudicate on all cases not covered by the Rules of Racing, Bye-Laws and Regulations, as well as on disputes which may arise during a World	

of the Masters Rowing Commission shall be final.	Rowing Masters Regatta. The decision of the Masters Rowing Commission shall be final.	
18. Health and Fitness (Bye-law to Rule 99)	17) ~~18.~~ Health and Fitness (Bye-law to Rule ~~99~~14)	
Each rower shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Masters rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a precompetition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure.	a) Each rower <u>in a Masters rowing event</u> shall be responsible for ~~his~~<u>their</u> own health and fitness <u>and swimming ability (Rule 14), including being able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes.</u> a)b) <u>It is strongly recommended that rowers competing in the World Rowing Masters Regatta undergo the Pre-competition Health Screening detailed in Bye-Law to Rule 14 2)</u> ~~a). For Masters rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure.~~	Additions to match new Rule 14
19. Anti-doping (Rule 100)	18) ~~19.~~ Anti-doping (Rule ~~85~~100)	
Any rower at the World Rowing Masters Regatta selected to undergo an In-Competition anti-doping test and who is using a prohibited substance or a prohibited method for therapeutic reasons must note the prohibited substance or method on the doping control form during the testing process. An application for a retroactive Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) must then be made by the Rower to FISA within 14 days of the test. The TUE application must	Any rower at the World Rowing Masters Regatta selected to undergo an In-Competition anti-doping test and who is using a prohibited substance or a prohibited method for therapeutic reasons must note the prohibited substance or method on the doping control form during the testing process. An application for a retroactive Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) must then be made by the Rower to FISA within 14 days of the test. The TUE application must	

be entered by the rower into the WADA Anti-Doping Administration & Management System (ADAMS).	be entered by the rower into the WADA Anti-Doping Administration & Management System (ADAMS).	



APPENDIX 21	APPENDIX R1724	
WORLD ROWING TOURS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	WORLD ROWING TOURS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	
	1) Definition – A World Rowing Tour is a multi-day non-competitive rowing activity approved by the FISA Council under the provisions of these Regulations.	Insert Definition
1. Eligibility	2) 4. Eligibility	
Rowers from all member federations shall be entitled to apply to participate in World Rowing Tours.	Rowers from all member federations shall be entitled to apply to participate in World Rowing Tours.	
2. Candidates for Participation in Tours	3) 2. Candidates for Participation in Tours	
Applications of candidates for participation shall be filed with their member federation and subsequently submitted by the member federation to the FISA Rowing for All Commission for final selection of participants.	Applications of candidates for participation shall be filed with their member federation and subsequently submitted by the member federation to the FISA Rowing for All Commission for final selection of participants.	
3. Participants	3. Participants	
The member federations shall be responsible to verify that candidate participants for World Rowing Tours comply with the following requirements: • Candidates shall comply with any stipulated age requirements. • Candidates shall possess good knowledge and ability or rowing techniques, both for sculling and rowing. • Candidates shall be in good health and have the physical condition necessary for rowing the distances proposed and shall be furthermore in a position to handle risk situations on their own and, in general, not	~~a) The member federations shall be responsible to verify that candidate participants for World Rowing Tours comply with the following requirements:~~ ~~i) • Candidates shall comply with any stipulated age requirements.~~ ~~ii) • Candidates shall possess good knowledge and ability or rowing techniques, both for sculling and rowing.~~ ~~iii) • Candidates shall be in good health and have the physical condition necessary for rowing the~~	Member federations are not required to verify this for WR Tours Move content to reg. 4)

depend on the help of others. • Candidates shall be capable of swimming a distance of at least 300 m in the type of clothing likely to be worn at the tour concerned.	~~distances proposed and shall be furthermore in a position to handle risk situations on their own and, in general, not depend on the help of others.~~ ~~• Candidates shall be capable of swimming a distance of at least 300m in the type of clothing likely to be worn at the tour concerned.~~	
4. Safety	4) ~~4.~~ Safety and Health of Rowers (Rule 14)	Harmonise title with Rules
Each participant of a World Rowing Tour shall carry with him a personal flotation device as recommended by his national authorities or as required by the authority under whose jurisdiction the Tour is held.	<u>Every participant in a World Rowing Tour shall:</u> <u>a) All rowers at World Rowing Tour events be are personally responsible to ensure that they have a state of health and fitness necessary for rowing the distances proposed by the Organising Committee; which allows them to participate at a level commensurate with the level of the particular event.</u> <u>b) be capable of swimming a distance of at least 300 m in the type of clothing likely to be worn at the tour concerned.</u> <u>c) possess sufficient experience, ability and technique, both rowing and sculling, to safely participate in the Tour and to handle risk situations on their own and, in general, not depend on the help of others.</u> <u>d) comply with any age limits established by the organising committee</u>	Combine old Reg 3 here. Restructure this section and adopt similar wording used in Rules. bring swimming requirement to this position to highlight importance For PFD, refer to the 'requirement or

	e) ~~Each participant of a World Rowing Tour shall carry in the boat with him a personal flotation device as recommended required by his national authorities or as required by the authority under whose jurisdiction the Tour is held or approved by the organising committee.~~	approval' of Organising Committee – it can be very difficult for participants to know the requirement of local authority.
5. Right to Participate (Rule 7)	5) ~~5. Right to Participate~~ <u>Insurance</u> (Rule ~~117~~)	Change heading to match content
Each participant of a World Rowing Tour shall be responsible for his own insurance arrangements.	~~Each participant of in a World Rowing Tour shall be responsible for provide his own insurance arrangements including medical and accident insurance as well as insurance covering liability, property and equipment and be able to provide confirmation thereof.~~ a) ~~Each participant of a World Rowing Tour shall ensure that they have adequate and appropriate insurance cover in place for at least the duration of the event and the period of travel to and from.~~ b) ~~For the purpose of this Regulation, "adequate and appropriate insurance cover" shall include cover for:~~ i) ~~General (third party) liability – sufficient for the countries visited;~~ ii) ~~Travel and medical expenses - sufficient for the country being visited and to include repatriation to the home country; and~~ iii) ~~Property – for boats, other rowing related equipment and personal effects of significant value not~~	Take text from new Rule 15 on Insurance.

	c) covered by the travel insurance. All individuals participating at a World Rowing Tour shall, upon being requested by FISA to do so, provide documentation to FISA that confirms that they hold the various insurance coverage required by this Regulation.	

APPENDIX 22	APPENDIX ~~R18~~22	
COASTAL ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	COASTAL ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	
Rules applying to International Regattas shall apply to international Coastal Rowing regattas and rules applying to World Championship regattas shall apply to World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas except as provided in these Regulations, which are approved by the FISA Council as Departures from the Rules.	<u>Preamble</u> a) Rules applying to International Regattas shall apply to international Coastal Rowing regattas and rules applying to World Championship regattas shall apply to World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas except as provided in these Regulations, which are approved by the FISA Council as Departures from the Rules. a)b) <u>These Regulations apply to Coastal Rowing in both the Endurance and Beach Sprints formats. Appendix R19 details departures from these Regulations specific to Beach Sprints.</u>	Reference to endurance and beach sprint formats of Coastal Rowing
1. Rowing, Boats, Regattas (Rule 1)	1) ~~1-~~Rowing, Boats, Regattas (Rule 1)	
A Coastal Rowing regatta is a regatta in which all rowers use Coastal Rowing boats as defined in these Regulations and where the competition course is on the open sea or on a large inland body of water and in accordance with these Regulations.	A Coastal Rowing regatta is a regatta in which all rowers use Coastal Rowing boats as defined in these Regulations and where the competition course is on the open sea or on a large inland body of water and in accordance with these Regulations.	
2. Application (Rule 2)	2) ~~2-~~Application (Rule 2)	
These Regulations apply to International Regattas for Coastal Rowing and the World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing.	These Regulations apply to International Regattas for Coastal Rowing and the World Rowing Coastal Championships ~~regatta~~ together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing.	
3. World Rowing Coastal Championships (Rule 4)	~~3. World Rowing Coastal Championships (Rule 4)~~	
The World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta shall be held every year.	~~The World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta shall be held every year.~~	Deleted as duplicated in the Rules
4. Attribution of World Rowing Coastal Championships (Rule 6)	~~4. Attribution of World Rowing Coastal Championships (Rule 6)~~	
In principle, three years in advance, the Rowing for All Commission shall select the most suitable candidate to host the World Rowing Coastal Championships and propose it to the Council for approval.	~~In principle, three years in advance, the Rowing for All Commission shall select the most suitable candidate to host the World Rowing Coastal Championships and propose it to the Council for approval.~~	Deleted as duplicated in the Rules

5. Right to Participate (Rule 7)	3) ~~5-~~Right to Participate (Rule ~~711~~)	
The World Rowing Coastal Championships are open only to club crews nominated by their member federations.	The World Rowing Coastal Championships are open only to club crews nominated by their member federations.	
6. Eligibility (Rule 19)	4) ~~6-~~Eligibility (Rule ~~1912~~)	
To compete in a World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta, a rower shall be a member of a club recognised by the member federation.	To compete in a World Rowing Coastal Championship regatta, a rower shall be a member of a club recognised by the member federation.	
	5) ~~7-~~Safety and Health of Rowers (Rule 14)	
	a) <u>Each rower at Coastal rowing events shall ensure that:</u> i) <u>they have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event; and</u> ii) <u>they have a basic swimming ability, including being able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes.</u> b) <u>For the World Rowing Coastal Championships, it is strongly recommended that rowers undergo a pre-competition health screening Detailed in Bye-Law to Rule 14 2) a).</u> c) <u>These requirements are in addition to the safety provisions in Regulation 19.</u>	<u>Moved from 42 to match new order of the Rules</u> <u>Add the requirements that have been included in Rule 14, including for swimming ability-</u>
7. Commitment (Rule 23)	~~78-~~Commitment (Rule ~~2316~~)	
Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Art. 58. Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued at the event.	~~Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Art. 58. Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued at the event.~~	Deleted as duplicated from the Rules
8. Age Categories (Rule 24)	6) ~~89-~~Age Categories (Rule ~~2417~~)	
The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA for Coastal Rowing:	The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA for Coastal Rowing:	Add Under 19 as an age category for Coastal Rowing.
• Seniors	a) ~~•~~ Seniors a)b) ~~•~~ Under 19	
9. Additional Categories (Rule 25)	7) ~~910-~~Additional Categories (Rule ~~1825~~)	

Except for the age categories, FISA does not recognise any additional categories for Coastal Rowing.	Except for the age categories, FISA does not recognise any additional categories for Coastal Rowing.	
10. Coxswains (Rule 27)	8) ~~1011-~~ Coxswains (Rule ~~2721~~)	
The minimum weights of coxswains shall also apply to Coastal Rowing.	The minimum weights of coxswains shall also apply to Coastal Rowing.	
11. Boat Classes (Rule 35)	9) ~~1112-~~ Boat Classes (Rule ~~3524~~)	
The following boat classes are recognised by FISA for Coastal Rowing: • Solo (C1x) • Double Sculls (C2x) • Coxed Quadruple Sculls (C4x+) • Coxed Four (C4+)	The following boat classes are recognised by FISA for Coastal Rowing: a) ~~1~~ -Solo (C1x) b) ~~1~~ -Double Sculls (C2x) c) ~~1~~ -Coxed Quadruple Sculls (C4x+) d) ~~1~~ -Coxed Four (C4+)	
12. World Rowing Coastal Championships Boat Classes (Rule 36)	10) ~~1213-~~ World Rowing Coastal Championships ~~Boat Classes~~Event Programme (Rule ~~3625~~)	
World Rowing Coastal Championships are held in the following events: • Men (M) C1x, C2x, C4x+ • Women (W) C1x, C2x, C4x+ • Mixed (Mix) C2x	World Rowing Coastal Championships are held in the following events: a) ~~1~~ -Men (M) C1x, C2x, C4x+ b) ~~1~~ -Women (W) C1x, C2x, C4x+ c) ~~1~~ -Mixed (Mix) C2x	
	11) ~~Mixed Coastal Events~~	
	<u>Mixed crew events may be held at Coastal Rowing regattas in which half of the crew, excluding the coxswain, shall be women and half shall be men.</u>	New Regulation to define a Mixed Coastal crew
13. Construction of Coastal Rowing Boats (Rule 39)	12) ~~1314-~~ Construction of Coastal Rowing Boats (Rule ~~3928~~)	
13.1 Coastal Rowing boats used in international Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships must meet the following three measurement requirements:	a) ~~1314.1~~ Coastal Rowing boats used in international Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships must meet the following three measurement requirements:	
13.1.1 Maximum permitted length over all;	i) ~~13.1.1a-~~ Maximum permitted length over all;	
13.1.2 Minimum permitted weight of boat;	ii) ~~13.1.2b-~~ Minimum permitted weight of boat;	
13.1.3 Minimum permitted width of the boat measured at the following two locations, all measurements taken externally at the station of maximum overall beam: a. width overall (point 1);	iii) ~~13.1.3c-~~ Minimum permitted width of the boat measured at the following two locations, all measurements taken externally at the station of maximum overall beam:	

b. width at the Secondary Beam Measurement Point which shall be located at the specified height from the deepest point of the boat at that station (point 2).
The maximum permitted length and minimum permitted weights are as follows:

	Maximum length (m)	Minimum weight (kg)
C1x	6.00	35
C2x	7.50	60
C4+, C4x+	10.70	140

(1) ~~a~~_i width overall (point 1);
(2) ~~b~~_{ii} width at the Secondary Beam Measurement Point which shall be located at the specified height from the deepest point of the boat at that station (point 2).

The maximum permitted length and minimum permitted weights are as follows:

	Maximum length (m)	Minimum weight (kg)
C1x	6.00	35
C2x	7.50	60
C4+, C4x+	10.70	~~140~~ 130

C4x minimum weight changed per Row 4 All Commission request.

There is no minimum length for Coastal Rowing boats.

There is no minimum length for Coastal Rowing boats.

The minimum permitted widths are as follows:

The minimum permitted widths are as follows:

		Secondary Beam Measurement Point	
Boat Type	Width Overall	Height of Measurement Point above Deepest Point of Boat	Width at Measurement Point
C1x	0.75 m	0.19 m	0.55 m
C2x	1.0 m	0.23 m	0.70 m
C4+, C4x+	1.3 m	0.30 m	0.90 m

		Secondary Beam Measurement Point	
Boat Type	Width Overall (Point 1)	Height of Measurement Point above Deepest Point of Boat	Width at Measurement Point (Point 2)
C1x	0.75 m	0.19 m	0.55 m
C2x	1.0 m	0.23 m	0.70 m
C4+, C4x+	1.3 m	0.30 m	0.90 m

In Coastal Rowing boats, all rowers must be seated in line over the axis of the boat and all coxed boats shall be designed so that the coxswain is required to sit upright to the stern of the rowers.
In addition to the flotation requirements referred to in Bye-Law to Rule 39 and in the "Minimum Guidelines for the Safe

In Coastal Rowing boats, all rowers must be seated in line over the axis of the boat and all coxed boats shall be designed so that the coxswain is required to sit upright to the stern of the rowers.
In addition to the flotation requirements referred to in [Appendix ~~11~~R2](#) Bye-Law to Rule ~~39~~28 and in the "Minimum

Practice of Rowing”, Coastal Rowing boats should be constructed with three (3) watertight compartments. These compartments may have watertight hatches or ports for access to these areas. Boats must be designed and constructed so that the hulls are self-bailing; self-bailing shall mean that water in the boat will automatically be removed through hull bailers by the forward movement of the boat, or by a cockpit floor properly pitched aft to an open transom.	Guidelines for the Safe Practice of Rowing”, Coastal Rowing boats should be constructed with three (3) watertight compartments. These compartments may have watertight hatches or ports for access to these areas. Boats must be designed and constructed so that the hulls are self-bailing; self-bailing shall mean that water in the boat will automatically be removed through hull bailers by the forward movement of the boat, or by a cockpit floor properly pitched aft to an open transom.	
13.2 Traditional Coastal Rowing Boats of Different Design The organising committee of an international Coastal Rowing regatta may establish separate events for Coastal Rowing boats of different traditional designs or may allow such boats to compete in races together with boats of other designs, and at the discretion of the organising committee may or may not categorise each design individually for the purpose of the competition.	b) ~~13.14.2~~ Traditional Coastal Rowing Boats of Different Design The organising committee of an international Coastal Rowing regatta may establish separate events for Coastal Rowing boats of different traditional designs or may allow such boats to compete in races together with boats of other designs, and at the discretion of the organising committee may or may not categorise each design individually for the purpose of the competition.	
13.3 Requirements for Coastal Rowing Boats and Equipment All boats must meet the safety requirements set down by FISA and any additional requirements set down by any national, regional and/ or local authority for participation in the particular Coastal Rowing regatta. In particular:	c) ~~13.14.3~~ Requirements for Coastal Rowing Boats and Equipment - All boats must meet the safety requirements set down by FISA and any additional requirements set down by any national, regional and/ or local authority for participation in the particular Coastal Rowing regatta. In particular:	
13.3.1 Boats must meet the minimum flotation standards set down by FISA, either with the required watertight compartments or built-in flotation utilising bags or tanks. (At an international Coastal Rowing regatta where the organising committee accepts entries from traditional Coastal Rowing boats exceptions to the FISA Flotation Guidelines may be made by the organising committee for a class of boats if the boats meet all other safety requirements.)	i) ~~13.14.3.1~~ Boats must meet the minimum flotation standards set down by FISA, either with the required watertight compartments or built-in flotation utilising bags or tanks. (At an international Coastal Rowing regatta where the organising committee accepts entries from traditional Coastal Rowing boats exceptions to the FISA Flotation Guidelines may be made by the organising committee for a class of boats if the boats meet all other safety requirements.)	

13.3.2 Boats must carry a life jacket for every crew member, of a type which meets recognised international standards. Coxswains must wear a life jacket at all times in the boat;	ii) ~~13.14.3.2~~ Boats must carry a life jacket for every crew member, of a type which meets recognised international standards. Coxswains must wear a life jacket at all times in the boat;	
13.3.3 Boats must have a towing eye located approximately 100 mm above the loaded waterline on the bow fitted with a 15m buoyant line. Both the towing eye and the line shall be of sufficient strength to allow safe towing of the swamped boat with crew members on board in strong wind and sea conditions. The loose end of the line must be within handreach of a rower for the purpose of throwing to a rescue boat if required;	iii) ~~13.14.3.3~~ Boats must have a towing eye ~~located approximately 100 mm above the loaded waterline on the bow~~ fitted with a 15m buoyant line. Both the towing eye and the line shall be of sufficient strength to allow safe towing of the swamped boat with crew members on board in strong wind and sea conditions. The loose end of the line must be within hand reach of a rower for the purpose of throwing to a rescue boat if required;	Eliminate the location of towing eye.
13.3.4 Any ballast must be fixed securely to the structure of the boat;	iv) ~~13.14.3.4~~ Any ballast must be fixed securely to the structure of the boat;	
13.3.5 During Coastal Rowing races, for safety reasons each boat shall be permitted to carry such radio or telecommunication equipment as permitted or required by the organising committee or by other maritime authorities for such events;	v) ~~13.14.3.5~~ During Coastal Rowing races, for safety reasons each boat shall be permitted to carry such radio or telecommunication equipment as permitted or required by the organising committee or by other maritime authorities for such events;	
13.3.6 The Jury may at its discretion refuse permission for a particular boat or crew to go on the water or to participate in the regatta if it believes the boat is unsafe.	~~13.14.3.6 Any member of the Jury may prohibit any crew from going on the water if he considers that crew constitutes a danger to themselves or other crews on the water. In the event of a dispute, the President of the Jury shall determine the issue.~~ ~~The Jury may at its discretion refuse permission for a particular boat or crew to go on the water or to participate in the regatta if it believes the boat is unsafe or the crew not sufficiently experienced in the prevailing conditions.~~	Moved to 19 g).
13.4 Boat Numbers All boats participating in an international Coastal Rowing regatta must be registered with the organising committee before going on the water, whether for training or competition, and shall be allocated a boat number. Each boat	d) ~~13.14.4~~ Boat Numbers i) All boats participating in an international Coastal Rowing regatta must be registered with the organising committee before going on the water, whether for	

must display its boat number on both sides of the bow in the manner described below for the purpose of identification and safety. Registration is the responsibility of the member federation or the club in whose name the crew is entered, and the crew concerned. Any crew failing to register their boat in accordance with these Regulations or failing to properly display the boat number at all times at a regatta may be penalised. The individual numbers and/or letters making up the boat number on the boat shall each be a minimum of 20cm high and shall be in contrasting colour to the background. At a World Rowing Coastal Championships the boat numbers shall be allocated by the organising committee.	training or competition, and shall be allocated a boat number. <u>ii)</u> Each boat must display its boat number on both sides of the bow in the manner described below for the purpose of identification and safety. <u>iii)</u> -Registration is the responsibility of the member federation or the club in whose name the crew is entered, and the crew concerned. Any crew failing to register their boat in accordance with these Regulations or failing to properly display the boat number at all times at a regatta may be ~~penalised~~<u>sanctioned up to disqualification</u>. <u>iv)</u> The individual numbers and/or letters making up the boat number on the boat shall each be a minimum of 20cm high and shall be in contrasting colour to the background. ~~ii)v)~~ At a World Rowing Coastal Championships, the boat numbers shall be allocated by the organising committee.	Change penalty to sanction to match the new wording in the Rules.
13.5 Crew Racing Numbers At races where crews are using shared pool boats each competing crew will be required to display a crew racing number in addition to a boat number. At a World Rowing Coastal Championships the crew racing numbers will be the country code and national federation rank [example: FRA09]. For races with beach finishes which require one or more crew members to exit the boat and cross the finish line on foot, every crew member crossing the finish line must clearly display their crew number on their person in a manner visible to the finish judges.	e) ~~13.14.5~~ Crew Racing Numbers <u>i)</u> At races where crews are using shared pool boats each competing crew will be required to display a crew racing number in addition to a boat number. ~~ii)~~ <u>ii)</u> ~~14.5 b~~ At a World Rowing Coastal Championships <u>all crews are required to display the</u> crew racing number <u>which wills-will</u> be the country code and national federation rank [example: FRA09]. <u>iii)</u> <u>The individual numbers and/or letters making up the crew racing number on the boat shall each be a minimum of 15cm high and shall be in contrasting colour to the background.</u> ~~ii)iv)~~ <u>iv)</u> For races with beach finishes which require one or more crew members to exit the boat and cross the finish line on foot, every crew member crossing the finish line	Specify the minimum height of the Crew Racing Number.

	must clearly display their crew number on their person in a manner visible to the finish judges.	
14. Weight of Boats (Rule 41)	~~1415. Weight of Boats (Rule 4130)~~	
The defined minimum weights for boats used in international Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships shall be as set out in Regulation 13.	~~The defined minimum weights for boats used in international Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships shall be as set out in Regulation 13.~~	Deleted as duplicated
15. Characteristics (Rule 42)	13) ~~1516. Race Course Characteristics (Rule 4231)~~	
The race course for international Coastal Rowing regattas shall provide, as far as possible, fair and equal racing conditions for all crews. This shall require sufficient width of the start line to allow all the crews in each event to start at the same time (except in the case where there are preliminary heats, the process for which shall have been notified to all teams at the time of their entry). Wherever possible, the organising committee shall design the course so that the action of the race and competing boats can be seen by spectators on shore. In designing the course the organising committee shall take advantage of wind and wave direction, coastal features and beaches. This may include beach starts or finishes. The length of course shall be as provided in Regulation 16. The course may be straight, rectangular, triangular or point to point or of such other shape as may be suited to the location. For safety purposes the layout of the course shall not allow boats to be travelling in opposite directions in the same water. The course may be covered more than once. In principle there should be no turning marker closer than one kilometre (1 km) from the start if the required angle of the turn at that marker is greater than 45 degrees. Where an event has separate preliminary heats, the courses used for the respective heats may be different from one heat	<u>a) The Race Course</u> <u>i) The race course for international Coastal Rowing regattas shall provide, as far as possible, fair and equal racing conditions for all crews. This shall require sufficient width of the start line to allow all the crews in each <u>event race</u> to start at the same time ~~(except in the case where there are preliminary heats, the process for which shall have been notified to all teams at the time of their entry).~~</u> <u>ii) Wherever possible, the organising committee shall design the course so that the action of the race and competing boats can be seen by spectators on shore. In designing the course the organising committee shall take advantage of wind and wave direction, coastal features and beaches. This may include beach starts or finishes.</u> <u>iii) The length of course shall be as provided in Regulation ~~16~~4.</u> <u>iv) The course may be straight, rectangular, triangular or point to point or of such other shape as may be suited to the location.</u> <u>v) For safety purposes the layout of the course shall not allow boats to be travelling in opposite directions in the same water.</u> <u>vi) The course may be covered more than once. In principle there should be no turning marker closer than</u>	

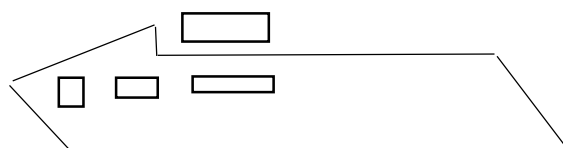
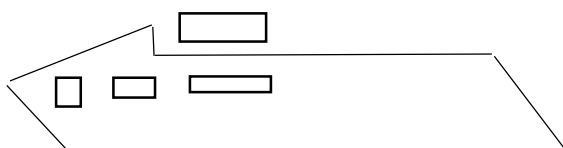
to the next but must be of the same racing distance and the racing conditions of each course on the day must be similar.	one kilometre (1 km) from the start if the required angle of the turn at that marker is greater than 45 degrees. ~~vi)~~vii) Where an event has separate preliminary heats, the courses used for the respective heats may be different from one heat to the next but must be of the same racing distance and the racing conditions of each course on the day must be similar.	
15.1 Course Markers A plan of the course(s) showing the location of all course markers together with their description and their GPS position, must be included in the Notice of Regatta and also in the instructions issued to all crews upon arrival at the regatta. The plan shall also be displayed at the Control Commission. For safety purposes, wherever buoys are used to mark the turning points, the organising committee should, wherever possible, use inflatable marker-type buoys rather than existing solid moorage buoys and beacons. The organising committee shall take all necessary precautions in setting out the course markers and the course to avoid any risks of boats grounding in shallow waters, including by clearly marking such areas and placing warning buoys in the appropriate locations. Prior to the Crew Captain's Meeting the Race Director, President of the Jury and a representative of the Rowing For All Commission shall agree on which turning marks shall be designated a 'key turning marker'. A key turning marker is a point of increased risk of severe interference between crews due to factors such as, for example and not limited to, the angle of the turn and/or its proximity to the start.	b) ~~15.16.1~~ 16.1 Course Markers i) A plan of the course(s) showing the location of all course markers together with their description and their GPS position, must be included in the Notice of Regatta and also in the instructions issued to all crews upon arrival at the regatta. The plan shall also be displayed at the Control Commission. ii) For safety purposes, wherever buoys are used to mark the turning points, the organising committee should, wherever possible, use inflatable marker-type buoys rather than existing solid moorage buoys and beacons. iii) The organising committee shall take all necessary precautions in setting out the course markers and the course to avoid any risks of boats grounding in shallow waters, including by clearly marking such areas and placing warning buoys in the appropriate locations. iv) Prior to the Crew Captain's Meeting the Race Director, President of the Jury and a representative of the Rowing For All Commission shall agree on which turning marks shall be designated a 'key turning marker'. A key turning marker is a point of increased risk of severe interference between crews due to factors such as, for example and not limited to, the angle of the turn and/or its proximity to the start.	
15.2 Start and Finish Lines	c) ~~15.16.2~~ 16.2 Start and Finish Lines	

The start line and finish line shall be visually marked by the alignment of two landmarks or buoys. The orientation of the start or finish line shall in principle be perpendicular to the route to be taken to or from the next or previous turning point respectively. For all races, except for races against the clock, the start line shall be wide enough to allow all rowers in the race to align and start at the same time. The finish line may either be on the water, or if such an option is possible, on the beach. Where a beach finish is provided, the finish shall be a finish line or a flag situated at a designated point on the beach and a crew shall have finished the race when one or more members of the crew has crossed the line or touched the flag as required.	i) The start line and finish line shall be visually marked by the alignment of two landmarks or buoys. ii) The orientation of the start or finish line shall in principle be perpendicular to the route to be taken to or from the next or previous turning point respectively. iii) For all races, except for races against the clock, the start line shall be wide enough to allow all rowers in the race to align and start at the same time. iv) The finish line may either be on the water, or if such an option is possible, on the beach. Where a beach finish is provided, the finish shall be a finish line, ~~or~~ a flag <u>or a button</u> situated at a designated point on the beach and a crew shall have finished the race when ~~one or more~~ <u>a</u> members of the crew has crossed the line, ~~or~~ touched the flag <u>or pressed a button</u> as required.	Add a button on the finish line as way to finish the race.
16. Racing Distance (Rule 43)	14) ~~1617.1~~ Racing Distance (Rule ~~4332~~)	
16.1 International Coastal Rowing regattas - In principle there is no specified racing distance and this may vary from regatta to regatta. However, the length of the course in each case shall be shown in the FISA International Regatta Calendar (Rule 17) and shall be notified to all participants in the Notice of Regatta. The racing distance may be changed by the President of the Jury in the case of adverse weather conditions, in consultation with the organising committee.	a) ~~1617.1~~ International Coastal Rowing regattas - In principle there is no specified racing distance and this may vary from regatta to regatta. However, the length of the course in each case shall be shown in the FISA International Regatta Calendar (Rule ~~107~~) and shall be notified to all participants in the Notice of Regatta. The racing distance may be changed by the President of the Jury in the case of adverse weather conditions, in consultation with the organising committee.	
16.2 World Rowing Coastal Championships - In principle the racing distance shall be between 6km and 8 km and shall be the same for men and women. The distance may vary depending on factors relating to the individual venue for the Championships taking into account safety, favourable weather conditions, progression to finals, positioning of	b) ~~1617.2~~ World Rowing Coastal Championships - In principle the racing distance shall be between 6km and 8 km and shall be the same for men and women. The distance may vary depending on factors relating to the individual venue for the Championships taking into account safety, favourable weather conditions, progression to finals, positioning of	

course markers, spectator visibility and start and finish facilities. In adverse weather conditions the distance may be changed by the President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director and the organising committee.	course markers, spectator visibility and start and finish facilities. In adverse weather conditions the distance may be changed by the President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director and the organising committee.	
17. Number of Lanes (Rule 44)	15) ~~17-18.~~ Number of Lanes (Rule 4433)	
Coastal Rowing regattas shall normally be raced without limit to the number of crews in each race. This will be subject to the dimensions of the start line, the length of the course and all safety considerations, including weather conditions and provision of safety boats. There shall be no delineated lanes. Where there is a limit on the width of the start line, the organising committee shall indicate in the Notice of Regatta and in the information to crews the maximum number of boats which can be accommodated on the start line at one time in any category.	Coastal Rowing regattas shall normally be raced without limit to the number of crews in each race. This will be subject to the dimensions of the start line, the length of the course and all safety considerations, including weather conditions and provision of safety boats. There shall be no delineated lanes. Where there is a limit on the width of the start line, the organising committee shall indicate in the Notice of Regatta and in the information to crews the maximum number of boats which can be accommodated on the start line at one time in any <u>category/race</u> .	
	16) ~~19.~~ President of the Jury (Rule 37)	
	<u>The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the Chair at Jury meetings and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee and especially the Race Director.</u>	<u>Moved from 30 in keeping with order of Rules</u>
	17) ~~20. Composition of the~~ The Jury (Rule 37)	
	<u>a) The Jury shall be responsible for ensuring that the competition is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.</u> <u>The Jury shall consist of Umpires carrying out the following duties:</u> i) <u>President of the Jury;</u> ii) <u>Starter;</u> iii) <u>Judge at the Start</u> iv) <u>Race Umpire;</u> v) <u>Key Turning Mark Umpires;</u> vi) <u>Penalty Umpire;</u>	<u>Moved from 31 in keeping with order of Rules</u> <u>Change Recording Umpire to Penalty Umpire with responsibility of informing crews of penalties and ensuring that the penalized crew serves the penalty. The duties of the</u>

	vii) ~~▲~~ Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge; viii) ~~▲~~ Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be the responsible member. b) In races that have a large number of crews, two Race Umpires can be used. One shall be appointed the senior Race Umpire. The Recording Umpire shall centrally monitor the progression of the crews around the course and record in real time the penalties as awarded by the Race Umpire(s) and any Key Turning Mark Umpires. The Recording Umpire can award relevant penalties for crews that fail for crews that fail to complete the course. c) The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Race Umpire, the Key Turning Mark Umpires, the Penalty Umpire, Senior Judge at the Finish and the responsible member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence. The Jury shall be supported in its work by other officials holding a national umpire licence. ~~— The International Coastal Rowing regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.~~ d) ~~The World Rowing Coastal Championships – The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.~~	Penalty Umpire moved to the section 38
18. FISA Advertising Rules (Bye-laws to Rule 50)	18) ~~1821. FISA Advertising Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising, and Identifications Rules~~ Identifications displayed on Equipment and Rowers (Bye-laws to Rule 50385)	
18.1 Identification on the racing shirt or equivalent	a) ~~1821.1~~ Identification on the racing shirt or equivalent	
18.1.1 For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events, FISA may require rowers to wear special clothing with the FISA identifications. This may take the form of a specially made T-Shirt or bib, to be provided by FISA, which shall be worn under or over the rowers' racing shirt.	i) ~~18.1.1~~ For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events (FISA Events), FISA may require rowers to wear special clothing with the FISA identifications. This may take the form of a specially made T-shirt or bib, to be provided by FISA, which shall be worn under or over the rowers' racing shirt. For this purpose, for all FISA Events, the	Define as FISA Events to follow the main Rules – then use this term in following Regs.

	<u>racing shirt shall be the “singlet” or “sleeveless-shirt” style.</u>																																																													
18.1.2 Each crew member shall also display on their racing shirt or equivalent the three-letter country code and their family name (in Romanised text) in the following manner and format:	ii) ~~18.21.1.2~~ Each crew member shall also display on their racing shirt or equivalent the three-letter country code and their family name (in Romanised text) in the following manner and format:					More diversity in examples Consolidate the references to the Front of uniform into one requirement for clarification.																																																								
<table><tr><th>Racing Shirt</th><th>Font</th><th>Height</th><th>Width</th><th>Case</th><th>example</th></tr><tr><td>FRONT: Family name (short)</td><td>Arial</td><td>50mm</td><td>120-150mm</td><td>Uppercase</td><td>BATTEN</td></tr><tr><td>FRONT: Family name (long)</td><td>Arial</td><td>50mm</td><td>150mm</td><td>Uppercase</td><td>Batten-Ball</td></tr><tr><td>FRONT: Country code</td><td>Arial</td><td>50mm</td><td>60-100 mm</td><td>Uppercase</td><td>GBR</td></tr><tr><td>BACK: Country code</td><td>Arial</td><td>100mm</td><td>150mm</td><td>Uppercase</td><td>GBR</td></tr></table>	Racing Shirt	Font	Height	Width	Case		example	FRONT: Family name (short)	Arial	50mm	120-150mm	Uppercase	BATTEN	FRONT: Family name (long)	Arial	50mm	150mm	Uppercase	Batten-Ball	FRONT: Country code	Arial	50mm	60-100 mm	Uppercase	GBR	BACK: Country code	Arial	100mm	150mm	Uppercase	GBR	<table><tr><th>Racing Shirt</th><th>Font</th><th>Height</th><th>Width</th><th>Case</th><th>example</th></tr><tr><td>FRONT: Family name (short)</td><td>Arial</td><td>50mm</td><td>120-150mm</td><td>Uppercase</td><td><u>GARCIABATTEN</u></td></tr><tr><td>FRONT: Family name (long)</td><td>Arial</td><td>50mm</td><td>150mm</td><td>Uppercase</td><td><u>Batten-Ball</u></td></tr><tr><td>FRONT: Country code</td><td>Arial</td><td>50mm</td><td>60-100 mm</td><td>Uppercase</td><td><u>GBRMEX</u></td></tr><tr><td>BACK: Country code</td><td>Arial</td><td>100mm</td><td>150mm</td><td>Uppercase</td><td><u>MEXGBR</u></td></tr></table>	Racing Shirt	Font	Height	Width	Case	example	FRONT: Family name (short)	Arial	50mm	120-150mm	Uppercase	<u>GARCIABATTEN</u>	FRONT: Family name (long)	Arial	50mm	150mm	Uppercase	<u>Batten-Ball</u>	FRONT: Country code	Arial	50mm	60-100 mm	Uppercase	<u>GBRMEX</u>	BACK: Country code	Arial	100mm	150mm	Uppercase	<u>MEXGBR</u>
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18.2 Identifications on the boat		b) ~~18.21.2~~ Identifications on the boat																																																												
18.2.1 The following general provisions shall apply: a. Member federation or club sponsor identifications may appear on the boat as specified below, except in those areas reserved for the boat number and crew identification number and the FISA identifications. b. Pool boats - At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events, crews using boats provided by the organising committee (“pool boats”) will not have the right to place any advertising or identifications on the boat.		i) ~~18.21.2.1~~ The following general provisions shall apply: (1) ~~a.~~ Member federation or club sponsor identifications may appear on the boat as specified below, except in those areas reserved for the boat number and crew identification number and the FISA/ <u>organising committee</u> identifications <u>and manufacturer’s symbol</u> . (2) ~~b.~~ Pool boats - At <u>the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events</u> FISA Events, crews using boats																																																												

	provided by the organising committee (“pool boats”) will not have the right to place any advertising or identifications on the boat.																									
18.2.2 Coastal Solos and Double Sculls	18.2.2 Coastal Solos and Double Sculls	Combine Solos, Doubles, Coxed Quadruple Sculls and Coxed 4+ into one section with a table.																								
																										
a. For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events, the following order of identifications and advertising space is applied to each side of the boat. i. The official event boat number will be placed closest to the bow followed by the crew identification number. ii. The first 100 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 1,200 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for the Identification may not exceed 80 cm in length. b. For international Coastal Rowing regattas, the first 100 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The identification shall be no more than 1,200 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for this Identification may not exceed 80cm in length.	ii) ~~21.2.2a. For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events~~ <u>FISA Events</u>, the following ~~order of~~ identifications ~~and advertising space is to be applied to~~ <u>should be positioned on</u> each side of the boat <u>as measured from the bow of the boat:-</u> (1) <table><tr><td></td><td><u>C1x</u></td><td><u>C2x</u></td><td><u>C4x+</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>Manufacturer</u></td><td><u>0-15cm</u></td><td><u>0-15cm</u></td><td><u>0-15cm</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>Symbol</u></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td><u>Boat ID</u></td><td><u>15-80cm</u></td><td><u>15-110cm</u></td><td><u>15-110cm</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>Crew ID</u></td><td><u>80-150cm</u></td><td><u>110-210cm</u></td><td><u>110-210cm</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>FISA/OC sponsor</u></td><td><u>155-255cm</u></td><td><u>215-315cm</u></td><td><u>215-335cm</u></td></tr></table> (2) <u>The total area (cm2) and length (cm) allowed on each side of the boat for the Manufacturer symbol</u>		<u>C1x</u>	<u>C2x</u>	<u>C4x+</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>0-15cm</u>	<u>0-15cm</u>	<u>0-15cm</u>	<u>Symbol</u>				<u>Boat ID</u>	<u>15-80cm</u>	<u>15-110cm</u>	<u>15-110cm</u>	<u>Crew ID</u>	<u>80-150cm</u>	<u>110-210cm</u>	<u>110-210cm</u>	<u>FISA/OC sponsor</u>	<u>155-255cm</u>	<u>215-315cm</u>	<u>215-335cm</u>	Re-write to confirm the order and sizes of Identifications and symbols on the boat from the bow.
	<u>C1x</u>	<u>C2x</u>	<u>C4x+</u>																							
<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>0-15cm</u>	<u>0-15cm</u>	<u>0-15cm</u>																							
<u>Symbol</u>																										
<u>Boat ID</u>	<u>15-80cm</u>	<u>15-110cm</u>	<u>15-110cm</u>																							
<u>Crew ID</u>	<u>80-150cm</u>	<u>110-210cm</u>	<u>110-210cm</u>																							
<u>FISA/OC sponsor</u>	<u>155-255cm</u>	<u>215-315cm</u>	<u>215-335cm</u>																							

and FISA/organising committee sponsor

Identifications are:

	C1x	C2x	C4x+
Manufacturer symbol	50cm2	50cm2	50cm2
FISA/OC sponsor	1200 cm2 80cm	1200 cm2 80cm	1600 cm2 100cm

(3)

For the World Rowing Coastal Championships, the FISA/OC area is reserved for use by FISA under these ~~regulations~~ Regulations. When this space is not being used by FISA it may be used by the ~~regatta organizer~~ organising committee but only with the specific prior agreement of FISA. i. The official event boat number will be placed closest to the bow followed by the crew identification number.

(4)

ii. The first 100 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rower(s) is reserved for the FISA Identification. The FISA Identification shall be no more than 1,200 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for the Identification may not exceed 80 cm in length. b. For ~~For~~ international Coastal Rowing regattas, ~~this space~~ the first 100 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the ~~rower(s)~~ is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee. The identification shall be no more than 1,200 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for this Identification may not exceed 80cm in length.

(2)(5)

In addition to the symbol of the Manufacturer, the Identification of the manufacturer

Confirmation that the OC may use the FISA reserved space if not used by FISA, but only with agreement from FISA

Addition of allowance for the Manufacturer logo in

	may appear once on each side of the boat, except in those areas otherwise reserved as detailed in this Regulation. Each Manufacturer Identification may be no more than 100 sq cm in area.	addition to the symbol on the bow, asides from where reserved for other Identifications.
18.2.3 Coastal Quadruple Sculls and Coxed Fours BOAT	~~18.2.3 Coastal Quadruple Sculls and Coxed Fours~~ BOAT	Combined with 2.2 above
a. For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events, the following order of identifications and advertising space is applied to each side of the boat: i. The official event boat number will be placed closest to the bow followed by the crew identification number. ii. The first 120 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rowers is reserved for the FISA Identification. The FISA identification shall be no more than 1,600 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for the identification may not exceed 100 cm in length. b. For international Coastal Rowing regattas, the first 120 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rowers is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee The Identification shall be no more than 1,600 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for this Identification may not exceed 100 cm in length.	~~a. For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events, the following order of identifications and advertising space is applied to each side of the boat: i. The official event boat number will be placed closest to the bow followed by the crew identification number. ii. The first 120 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rowers is reserved for the FISA Identification. The FISA identification shall be no more than 1,600 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for the identification may not exceed 100 cm in length. b. For international Coastal Rowing regattas, the first 120 cm on each side of the boat in the section of the boat occupied by the rowers is reserved for the sponsor of the organising committee The Identification shall be no more than 1,600 sq cm in area, and may appear once on each side. The space for this Identification may not exceed 100 cm in length.~~	
18.3 Identifications on bow numbers	c) ~~2118.3~~ Identifications on bow boat identification numbers	Change to what it should be (bow numbers are not used in coastal rowing)
18.3.1 For international Coastal Rowing regattas, the identification of an organising committee sponsor may appear once in the area around the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 10 cm in height.	i) ~~2118.3.1~~ For international Coastal Rowing regattas, the identification of an organising committee sponsor may appear once in the area around the either above or below the boat identification number and the lettering may be no more than 10 cm in height.	Identification may be only above or below the

18.3.2 For World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal Rowing regattas, the identification of a FISA sponsor may appear once in the area around the bow number and the lettering may be no more than 10 cm in height.	ii) ~~2118.3.2~~ For ~~World Rowing Coastal Championships and other FISA Coastal Rowing regattas~~ Events, the identification of a FISA sponsor may appear once ~~in the area around~~ either above or below the bow ~~at~~ ~~identification~~ number and the lettering may be no more than 10 cm in height.	number, not to the side which could obstruct the visibility of the number
	d) ~~21.4 Sponsor~~ Other Identifications – Other than the ~~placement~~ Identifications in section ~~21.218~~) b) above, the only other Identifications allowed ~~sponsor~~ Identifications can ~~appear on the Boat~~ as shall be those described in Appendix ~~14R6 - the Bye-Law~~ to Rule 35 – Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising and Identifications.	<u>Specify that other Identifications can appear on Coastal Boats in accordance with the Bye-law to Rule 35.</u>
18.4 Sculling Oars and Sweep Oars	~~d)e)~~ ~~2118.4.5~~ Sculling Oars and Sweep Oars	
18.4.1 Pool Oars – At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events, crews using sculling or sweep oars provided by the organising committee (“pool oars”) will not have the right to use the advertising space on the oars allotted to member federations or clubs. This right will be retained by the owner of the oars.	i) ~~2118.45.1~~ Pool Oars – At the World Rowing Coastal Championships and other designated FISA Coastal Rowing events, crews using sculling or sweep oars provided by the organising committee (“pool oars”) will not have the right to use the advertising space on the oars allotted to member federations or clubs. This right will be retained by the ~~owner of the oars~~ organising committee.	Change from owner of the oars to the OC
18.4.2 Blade Colours – Only the member federation colours as registered with FISA, the Club colours as registered with the member federations or ‘pool oar’ colour as registered with FISA may appear on the blades.	ii) ~~2118.45.2~~ Blade Colours – Only the member federation colours as registered with FISA, the Club colours as registered with the member federations or ‘pool oar’ colour as registered with FISA may appear on the blades.	
19. Safety – General Principles (Rule 62)	19) ~~1922~~. Safety – General Principles (Rule ~~62~~50)	
	<u>The following provisions are in addition to the requirements of Regulation 7.</u>	Cross reference to Reg. 7
19.1 Race Director The organising committee shall appoint a Race Director who is very familiar with local water conditions and who has experience of Coastal Rowing events. The Race Director shall	a) ~~2219.1~~ Race Director The organising committee shall appoint a Race Director who is very familiar with local water conditions and who has experience of Coastal Rowing events. The Race Director shall	

be responsible for all communications with the local maritime authority and shall ensure that all safety requirements, including rescue services, are in place before the start of races and that all local maritime rules and regulations are met. The Race Director shall cooperate closely with the President of the Jury and shall participate in any decisions in case of adverse weather conditions. In any case where the Race Director and the President of the Jury are not in agreement on an issue regarding safety, the decision of the President of the Jury shall prevail.	be responsible for all communications with the local maritime authority and shall ensure that all safety requirements, including rescue services, are in place before the start of races and that all local maritime rules and regulations are met. The Race Director shall cooperate closely with the President of the Jury and shall participate in any decisions in case of adverse weather conditions. In any case where the Race Director and the President of the Jury are not in agreement on an issue regarding safety, the decision of the President of the Jury shall prevail.	
19.2 Crew Captains' Meeting Before the start of the competition, a meeting shall be convened by the organising committee at which all team managers, coxswains and crew captains must participate. At this meeting, the Race Director will explain and provide to all participants all information reasonably required for the safe running of the event (including local maritime rules, tidal movements, currents, specific topography, known dangers and safety rules). If deemed necessary, the coxswains, and the crew captains, may be invited to view the course from a motor launch of the organising committee.	b) ~~1922.2~~ Crew Captains' Meeting Before the start of the competition, a meeting shall be convened by the organising committee at which all team managers, coxswains and crew captains must participate. At this meeting, ~~the Race Director will explain and provide to all participants~~ will be provided with all information reasonably required for the safe running of the event (including local maritime rules, tidal movements, currents, specific topography, known dangers, ~~and safety rules~~ and sanctions which can be applied under these Regulations). If deemed necessary, the coxswains, and the crew captains, may be invited to view the course from a motor launch of the organising committee.	Change to just say what should be said, rather than who should say it Addition of sanctions
19.3 Rowers' Obligations	c) ~~1922.3~~ Rowers' Obligations	
19.3.1 General obligations All rowers and coxswains must: a. Be familiar with and respect local maritime rules in addition to the FISA Rules of Racing; b. Wear appropriate life jackets or have an individual life jacket on board within easy and convenient reach for their personal use at all times when on the water. Coxswains shall wear a life jacket at all times when on the water;	i) ~~1922.3.1~~ General obligations All rowers and coxswains must: (1) ~~a-~~ Be familiar with and respect local maritime rules in addition to the FISA Rules of Racing, Bye-laws and Regulations; (2) ~~b-~~ Wear appropriate life jackets or have an individual life jacket on board within easy and convenient reach for their personal use at all times when on the	

c. Know what to do in the event of their boat swamping or capsizing and if their boat requires to be towed.	water. Coxswains shall wear a life jacket at all times when on the water; (3) ~~c.~~ Know what to do in the event of their boat swamping or capsizing and if their boat requires to be towed.	
19.3.2 Crew Captain's obligations According to international maritime law, all sea-going vessels must have one person responsible for safety and navigation. In Coastal Rowing, this will be one member of the crew who will be designated the "Crew Captain". The designated Crew Captain for every boat shall be notified to the organising committee in writing at the time of the crew's registration and before the crew goes on the water for the first time, whether for training or for racing. Such notification is the responsibility of the member federation or the club in whose name the crew is entered, and the crew concerned. Any crew for which a Crew Captain has not been notified shall not be permitted on the water. The Crew Captain shall be responsible to: Before every outing: a. Assess the risks and the ability of the crew to cope with the prevailing and forecast conditions; b. Familiarise himself with the current and expected weather conditions; c. Register the outing with the Control Commission, showing the date and time of the outing, the estimated length of the outing and the route to be taken; d. Check the condition of the boat and the safety equipment on board. During the outing: e. Ensure that the crew respects all navigational and safety rules; f. Require that all members of the crew wear their life jackets as necessary;	ii) ~~1922.3.2~~ Crew Captain's obligations According to international maritime law, all sea-going vessels must have one person responsible for safety and navigation. In Coastal Rowing, this will be one member of the crew who will be designated the "Crew Captain". The designated Crew Captain for every boat shall be notified to the organising committee in writing at the time of the crew's registration and before the crew goes on the water for the first time, whether for training or for racing. Such notification is the responsibility of the member federation or the club in whose name the crew is entered, and the crew concerned. Any crew for which a Crew Captain has not been notified shall not be permitted on the water. The Crew Captain shall be responsible to: (1) <u>Before every outing</u>: (a) ~~a.~~ Assess the risks and the ability of the crew to cope with the prevailing and forecast conditions; (b) ~~b.~~ Familiarise himself with the current and expected weather conditions; (c) ~~c.~~ Register the outing with the Control Commission, showing the date and time of the outing, the estimated length of the outing and the route to be taken; (d) ~~d.~~ Check the condition of the boat and the safety equipment on board. (2) <u>During the outing</u>:	

g. Make necessary decisions for the safety of the crew if the weather deteriorates; Monitor any changes in the weather or water conditions which might affect the safety of the crew. After the outing: i. Inform the Control Commission of the return of the crew; j. Complete the register to indicate the crew's return.	(a) ~~e.~~ Ensure that the crew respects all navigational, ~~and~~ safety <u>and traffic</u> rules; (b) ~~f.~~ Require that all members of the crew wear their life jackets as necessary; (c) ~~g.~~ Make necessary decisions for the safety of the crew if the weather deteriorates; (d) ~~h.~~ Monitor any changes in the weather or water conditions which might affect the safety of the crew. (3) After the outing: (a) ~~i.~~ Inform the Control Commission of the return of the crew; (b) ~~j.~~ Complete the register to indicate the crew's return; (c) ~~k.~~ <u>Inform the Control Commission of any incidents or safety issues;</u> (~~b~~)(d) ~~l.~~ <u>Record and report to the organising committee any damage to the a pool boat.</u>	Add traffic rules. Additions to correct practise
19.4 Special Coastal Rowing Safety Considerations	d) ~~19.22.4~~ Special Coastal Rowing Safety Considerations	
19.4.1 General Rules of Circulation Rowing at sea outside of channels and ports requires special attention to weather conditions, tides, water currents and general maritime traffic. Rowers and coxswains must familiarise themselves with general international maritime navigation rules as well as the specific conditions of the area. Safety measures and local rules must be vigorously applied by the organising committee and the Jury and must be strictly observed by the crews.	i) ~~19.22.4.1~~ General Rules of Circulation Rowing at sea outside of channels and ports requires special attention to weather conditions, tides, water currents and general maritime traffic. Rowers and coxswains must familiarise themselves with general international maritime navigation rules as well as the specific conditions of the area. Safety measures and local rules must be vigorously applied by the organising committee and the Jury and must be strictly observed by the crews.	
19.4.2 Important rules for rowing at sea Rowing boats must not hinder the passage of: a. Boats that can only navigate safely in a narrow channel or access lane;	ii) ~~19.22.4.2~~ Important rules for rowing at sea Rowing boats must not hinder the passage of: (1) ~~a.~~ Boats that can only navigate safely in a narrow channel or access lane;	

b. Boats with mechanical propulsion in a traffic lane; c. Ships with heavy cargo.	(2) ~~b.~~ Boats with mechanical propulsion in a traffic lane; (3) ~~c.~~ Ships with heavy cargo.	
19.4.3 Avoiding collisions When two rowing boats are on a potential collision course, both boats should move to starboard to give way to the other boat. For clarification, “starboard” means the left hand side of the rowers as they are seated in the boat (bowside).	iii) ~~19.22.4.3~~ Avoiding collisions When two rowing boats are on a potential collision course, both boats should move to starboard to give way to the other boat. For clarification, “starboard” means the left hand side of the rowers as they are seated in the boat (bowside).	
19.5 Shelters Shelters are ports and bays where boats can easily find refuge in adverse weather conditions and where the crew members can be safely disembarked. Such shelters must be made known by the organising committee to all crews as part of the information to crews. Shelters may be very dependent on the tidal, wind and current conditions. Depending on the conditions, an area may be considered a shelter at a certain time of day only, and may be dangerous and inaccessible at other times. Whatever the route followed by the rowers, they must be aware of all the possibilities of access to the shelters in accordance with the navigational limits imposed on their boat.	e) ~~19.22.5~~ Shelters Shelters are ports and bays where boats can easily find refuge in adverse weather conditions and where the crew members can be safely disembarked. Such shelters must be made known by the organising committee to all crews as part of the information to crews. Shelters may be very dependent on the tidal, wind and current conditions. Depending on the conditions, an area may be considered a shelter at a certain time of day only, and may be dangerous and inaccessible at other times. Whatever the route followed by the rowers, they must be aware of all the possibilities of access to the shelters in accordance with the navigational limits imposed on their boat.	
19.6 Capsizing Crews should regularly practice their capsize drill and familiarise themselves with all the steps to ensure the safety of the crew.	f) ~~19.22.6~~ Capsizing Crews should regularly practice their capsize drill and familiarise themselves with all the steps to ensure the safety of the crew <u>in case of capsize</u> .	
	g) <u>Any member of the Jury may prohibit any crew from going on the water if he considers that crew constitutes a danger to themselves or other crews on the water. In the event of a dispute, the President of the Jury shall determine the issue.</u>	Moved from 12 c). Edit to match new wording in Rule 51.
20. FISA Progression System (Rule 67)	20) ~~2023-~~ FISA Progression System (Rule ~~67~~574)	
The organising committee shall stipulate the maximum number of crews which can be accommodated on the Start line at one time in accordance with Regulation 17. Should the	The organising committee shall stipulate the maximum number of crews which can be accommodated on the Start line at one time in accordance with Regulation ~~17~~ 1815. Should the number of crews	

number of crews taking part in an event exceed the number of positions available on the Start line, a system of heats shall be adopted. In such case, the number of crews progressing to the next round from each heat shall be the number of available places on the Start line divided by the number of heats which are required. The number of crews in each heat shall be as equal as possible and in principle the same number of crews from each heat shall progress to the next round. If an event has fewer entries than there are places on the Start line, there shall be a direct final with no preliminary races for that event. The organising committee in the case of international Coastal Rowing regattas, and FISA in the case of World Rowing Coastal Championship and designated FISA Coastal Rowing Event, may place a limit on the number of boats in each heat and /or the number of boats to progress to the final. In principle the minimum number of boats in the final should be eight (8) in any one event and the maximum will be equal to the number of available boats or space available. Such information shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information given to crews before the regatta.	taking part in an event exceed the number of positions available on the Start line, a system of heats shall be adopted. In such case, the number of crews progressing to the next round from each heat shall be the number of available places on the Start line divided by the number of heats which are required. The number of crews in each heat shall be as equal as possible and in principle the same number of crews from each heat shall progress to the next round. If an event has fewer entries than there are places on the Start line, there shall be a direct final with no preliminary races for that event. The organising committee in the case of international Coastal Rowing regattas, and FISA in the case of ~~World Rowing Coastal Championship and designated FISA Coastal Rowing Event~~<u>FISA Events</u>, may place a limit on the number of boats in each heat and /or the number of boats to progress to the final. In principle the minimum number of boats in the final should be eight (8) in any one event and the maximum will be equal to the number of available boats or space available. Such information shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information given to crews before the regatta.	
21. The Draw and Determining the Lanes (Rule 68)	21) ~~2124-~~The Draw and Determining the Lanes (Rules ~~68~~<u>56</u>59 and 60)	
Where a system of preliminary heats is required, a draw for the first round shall take place at the Crew Captains' meeting on the day before the first heat takes place, or earlier if appropriate. The draw shall be to decide which crews take part in which heats. There shall be no lanes allocated. However, for beach starts where the line of the start is not perpendicular to the first turning marker, crews' starting positions will be allocated as follows:	Where a system of preliminary heats is required, a ~~draw,~~<u>draw supervised by the Jury, for the first round</u> shall ~~take place at the Crew Captains' meeting on the day before the first heat takes place, or earlier if appropriate. The draw shall be to decide allocate which~~ crews ~~take part in which~~<u>to</u> heats. a) <u>Floating Starts -</u> There shall be no lanes allocated <u>for floating starts.</u>	Remove wording as the Draw may not take place at the Crew Captain's meeting for timing and logistical reasons

	b) <u>Beach Starts - However, for</u> beach starts where the line of the start is not perpendicular to the first turning marker, crews' starting positions will be allocated as follows:	Formatting to make clear what regulation is for beach starts
21.1 By random draw, supervised by the Jury; or	i) <u>21.24.1 Preliminary round - By</u> (1) <u>(i) Where there is no seeding the allocation shall be by random draw, supervised by the Jury, or</u>	Addition for clarification
21.2 Where there has been a preliminary round the positions shall be allocated based on the ranking of crews in the preliminary round with the higher ranking crews at the end nearest to the first turning marker; or	<u>21.24.2 Where there has been a preliminary round the positions shall be allocated based on the ranking of crews in the preliminary round with the higher ranking crews at the end nearest to the first turning marker; or</u>	
21.3 If there is seeding of crews at the World Rowing Coastal Championships, the higher seeded crews shall, in the first round of the event only, be allocated starting positions at the end nearest to the first turning marker.	<u>(1)(2) 21.24.3 (ii) If there is seeding of crews at the World Rowing Coastal Championships, the higher seeded crews shall, in the first round of the event only, be allocated starting positions at the end nearest to the first turning marker.</u>	
	ii) <u>24.2 Where there has been a preliminary round the positions for subsequent rounds shall be allocated based on the ranking of crews in the preliminary previous round with the higher ranking crews at the end nearest to the first turning marker, or</u>	Change to a more logical order of points
22. Adverse Weather Conditions (Rule 71)	22) ~~22.25~~-Adverse Weather Conditions (Rule ~~71~~63)	
The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director and the organising committee, shall take all decisions on any delay, postponement or cancellation of races, or of changes to the course, resulting from adverse weather conditions or other matters relating to the safety of rowers and officials on the water or the fairness of the course. This may include reducing the maximum number of boats in races. If the number of boats in a race is reduced under this Regulation, the President of the Jury may use the ranking in the preliminary heats to seed the races or, if there have been	The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director and the organising committee, shall take all decisions on any delay, postponement or cancellation of races, or of changes to the course, resulting from adverse weather conditions or other matters relating to the safety of rowers and officials on the water or the fairness of the course. This may include reducing the maximum number of boats in races. If the number of boats in a race is reduced under this Regulation, the President of the Jury may use the ranking in the preliminary heats to seed the races or, if there have been no preliminary heats, the crew ranking issued by the member federation shall be used.	

no preliminary heats, the crew ranking issued by the member federation shall be used.		
23. At the Start (Rule 73)	23) ~~2326.~~ At the Start (Rule ~~7366~~)	
There shall be no start zone in Coastal Rowing events. Crews are responsible for their own equipment if there is damage. Crews must be in the vicinity of the start line two minutes before the designated start time. The Starter may start the race without reference to absentees.	There shall be no start zone in Coastal Rowing events. Crews are responsible for their own equipment if there is damage. Crews must be in the vicinity of the start line two minutes before the designated start time. The Starter may start the race without reference to absentees.	
24. The Starting Procedure (Rule 74)	24) ~~2427.~~ The Starting Procedure (Rule ~~74674~~)	
24.1 The Start (floating) Each boat shall be at liberty to find its own position on the Start line but it is the responsibility of each crew to ensure that it does not interfere with other boats. Where such interference occurs or is going to occur, each crew must take appropriate avoiding action, but shall follow the instruction of the Starter or Umpire whenever such instructions are given. The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall in principle be approximately 50-100 meters behind the line of the Start and shall be such that the Starter has a clear view of all boats and the starting signals are clearly visible to all crews on the Start line. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter. There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned exactly on the line of the Start. The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to identify any boats which are on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the start signal is given. He shall immediately notify the Starter and Umpires of his decision in this regard and the offending crews shall be notified in accordance with Regulation 25.	a) ~~2427.1~~ The Start (floating) Each boat shall be at liberty to find its own position on the Start line but it is the responsibility of each crew to ensure that it does not interfere with other boats. Where such interference occurs or is going to occur, each crew must take appropriate avoiding action, but shall follow the instruction of the Starter or Umpire whenever such instructions are given. The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall in principle be approximately 50-100 meters behind the line of the Start and shall be such that the Starter has a clear view of all boats and the starting signals are clearly visible to all crews on the Start line. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter. There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned exactly on the line of the Start <u>in a position where he can clearly see all boats on the start line</u> ~~can be clearly seen~~. The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to identify any boats which are on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the start signal is given. He shall immediately notify the Starter and Umpires of his decision in this regard and the offending crews shall be notified in accordance with Regulation 25.	

The starting procedure shall be as follows:	The starting procedure shall be as follows:	
24.1.1 It shall be the responsibility of each crew to ensure that no part of their boat is on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the start signal is given and the Judge at the Start shall not be obliged to give any instructions to crews in this regard prior to the start signal being given. Crews in the Start area shall at all times closely follow the instructions of the Starter or Umpire. Any crew not following such instructions may be penalised. After giving the 3-minute, 2-minute and 1-minute signals respectively as provided in 24.1.2, 24.1.5 and 24.1.6 of this Regulation, the Starter may start the race at the given time without reference to the position of any crew.	i) ~~2427.1.1~~ It shall be the responsibility of each crew to ensure that no part of their boat is on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the start signal is given and the Judge at the Start shall not ~~be obliged to~~ give any instructions to crews in this regard prior to the start signal being given. Crews in the Start area shall at all times closely follow the instructions of the Starter or Umpire. Any crew not following such instructions may be penalised. After giving the 3-minute, 2-minute and 1-minute signals respectively as provided in ~~2427.1.2, 2427.1.5 and 2427.1.6 of~~ this Regulation, the Starter may start the race at the given time without reference to the position of any crew.	
24.1.2 Three minutes before the start, the Starter shall simultaneously: • Hoist three balls one above the other (each ball shall be red with a white cross on it, be clearly visible from the Start line and shall be not smaller than 50cm in diameter); and • Sound 3 clear, short blasts with a hooter.	ii) ~~2427.1.2~~ Three minutes before the start, the Starter shall simultaneously: (1) ~~Hoist three balls one above the other in the air~~ (each ball shall be red with a white cross on it, be clearly visible from the Start line and shall be not smaller than 50cm in diameter); and (2) ~~Sound 3 clear, short blasts with a hooter.~~	Remove the requirement for the balls to be one above the other.
24.1.3 All boats shall remain within the vicinity of the start line. At the expiry of the 3 minutes the start can be given even if some boats have not reached the start position.	iii) ~~2427.1.3~~ All boats shall remain within the vicinity of the start line. At the expiry of the 3 minutes the start can be given even if some boats have not reached the start position.	
24.1.4 Each crew shall be responsible to be aware of the time remaining before the start. It is the responsibility of crews to be close to the start line at the start time of the race and not to cause a false start. There will be no instructions given to crews concerning alignment unless the Judge at the Start considers that too many boats are over the start line and that the race cannot be started in a safe or fair manner.	iv) ~~2427.1.4~~ Each crew shall be responsible to be aware of the time remaining before the start. It is the responsibility of crews to be close to the start line at the start time of the race and not to cause a false start. There will be no instructions given to crews concerning alignment unless the Judge at the Start considers that too many boats are over the start line and that the race cannot be started in a safe or fair manner.	

24.1.5 Two minutes before the start time, the Starter shall simultaneously: • Lower one of the three raised balls; and • Sound two clear, short blasts with the hooter.	v) ~~2427.1.5~~ Two minutes before the start time, the Starter shall simultaneously: (1) ~~• Lower Drop~~ one of the three raised balls; and (2) ~~• Sound~~ two clear, short blasts with the hooter.	
24.1.6 One minute before the start, the Starter shall simultaneously: • Lower one of the two remaining balls; and • Sound one clear, short blast with the hooter.	vi) ~~2427.1.6~~ One minute before the start, the Starter shall simultaneously: (1) ~~• Lower Drop~~ one of the two remaining balls; and (2) ~~• Sound~~ one clear, short blast with the hooter.	
24.1.7 At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by simultaneously: • Lowering the one remaining ball; and • Sound one long blast with the hooter.	vii) ~~2427.1.7~~ At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by simultaneously: (1) ~~• Lowering Dropping~~ the one remaining ball; and (2) ~~• Sound~~ one long blast with the hooter.	
The ball should be lowered exactly 3 minutes after the beginning of the starting sequence. The official start of the race will be considered the moment the single ball starts to be lowered. Summary table of starting sequence (floating)	viii) The ball should be lowered exactly 3 minutes after the beginning of the starting sequence. The official start of the race will be considered the moment the single ball starts to be lowered. Summary table of starting sequence (floating)	
TABLE	TABLE	
24.1.8 Should the Judge at the Start consider that many crews are on the course-side of the Start line at the designated start time, or should the Starter find that many crews are late to the Start through reasons beyond their control; the Starter may delay the Start at his sole discretion. Alternatively he may start the race on time and if appropriate may award penalties as provided in these Regulations and Rules.	ix) ~~2427.1.8~~ Should the Judge at the Start consider that many crews are on the course-side of the Start line at the designated start time, or should the Starter find that many crews are late to the Start through reasons beyond their control; the Starter may delay the Start at his sole discretion. Alternatively he may start the race on time and if appropriate may award penalties as provided in these ~~Rules, Bye-Laws-and~~ Regulations ~~and Rules~~ .	
24.2 The Start (Beach Start)	b) ~~2427.2~~ The Start (Beach Start)	
24.2.1 The boats shall be lined up on the beach near the water's edge. If under Regulation 21, the starting position of boats has been allocated, the boats shall line up and start in accordance with those positions.	i) ~~2427.2.1~~ The boats shall be lined up on the beach near the water's edge. If under Regulation 21, the starting position of boats has been allocated, the boats shall line up and start in accordance with those positions.	
24.2.2 Boat Handlers - There shall be up to two boat handlers per boat. The boat handlers shall, in principle, be provided by	ii) ~~2427.2.2~~ Boat Handlers - There shall be up to two boat handlers per boat. The boat handlers shall, in principle,	

the teams and are recognised as official support crew members. The role of the boat handler is to support the departure and arrival of the crew from and to the beach. The boat handlers for each crew should wear matched uniforms that conform to the rules, and in a colour which is different from the crew (alternatively the boat handlers may wear a coloured bib). In rougher conditions and at the discretion of the President of the Jury the number of boat handlers may be increased. Boat handlers may not board the boat at any time but may assist the crew in any other way, including rudder fixing, etc. When the boat returns to the beach the boat handlers may “catch” the boat to slow its progress when it reaches the beach and a crew member disembarks to run to the finish line. The boat handlers shall comply with any instructions of the race officials and shall at all times be subject to the rules of racing. The boat handlers will support the crews in holding the best pointing for the boat for the crew members to board and depart. The boat handlers must not board the boat or move in to any position where the typical water surface is above their shoulders when standing on the sea bed.	be provided by the teams and are recognised as official support crew members. The role of the boat handler is to support the departure and arrival of the crew from and to the beach. The boat handlers for each crew should wear matched uniforms <u>or a bib that conform comply with to the rules</u> <u>Rules in respect of Identifications</u>, and <u>in a colour which is different from the crew</u> <u>are clearly distinguishable from the crew.</u> <u>(alternatively the boat handlers may wear a compliant coloured bib).</u> In rougher conditions and at the discretion of the President of the Jury the number of boat handlers may be increased. Boat handlers may not board the boat at any time but may assist the crew in any other way, including rudder fixing, etc. When the boat returns to the beach the boat handlers may “catch” the boat to slow its progress when it reaches the beach and a crew member disembarks to run to the finish line. The boat handlers shall comply with any instructions of the race officials and shall at all times be subject to the <u>rules</u> <u>Rules</u> of <u>racing</u> <u>Racing</u>. The boat handlers will support the crews in holding the best pointing for the boat for the crew members to board and depart. The boat handlers must not board the boat or move in to any position where the typical water surface is above their shoulders when standing on the sea bed.	Change for clarity
24.2.3 When the Starter directs the crews to put their boats on the water (24.3.3 below), they shall hold their boats approximately 8m apart at the edge of the water. In a normal beach start, all crew members shall be holding their boat standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given.	iii) ~~24.2.3~~ <u>24.2.3</u> When the Starter directs the crews to put their boats on the water (24.3.3 below), they shall hold their boats approximately 8m apart at the edge of the water. In a normal beach start, all crew members shall be holding their boat standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given.	

24.2.4 The Starter shall then order the crews to get ready and bring their boats into line. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of whether the boats are in line.	iv) ~~2427.2.4~~ The Starter shall then order the crews to get ready and bring their boats into line. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of whether the boats are in line.	
24.2.5 If a running start is used one nominated crew member from each crew shall be a runner. The runners will start behind a set running start line located on the beach and when the start signal is given shall run to their boat to join the other crew members. The remaining crew members shall be holding their boats and standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat after the start signal has been given.	v) ~~2427.2.5~~ If a running start is used, one nominated crew member from each crew shall be a runner. The runners will start behind a set running start line located on the beach and when the start signal is given shall run to their boat to join the other crew members. The remaining crew members shall be holding their boats and standing in the water next to their boats and can only start to board their boat ~~after~~ <u>when</u> the start signal ~~has been is~~ given.	Change to 'when' – boarding the boat can happen simultaneously with the start signal.
24.2.6 It is the responsibility of each crew to ensure that it does not interfere with other boats. Where such interference occurs or is going to occur, each crew must take appropriate avoiding action, but shall follow the instruction of the Starter or Umpire whenever such instructions are given. A crew causing interference may be penalised by the Starter or the Umpire.	vi) ~~2427.2.6~~ It is the responsibility of each crew to ensure that it does not interfere with other boats. Where such interference occurs or is going to occur, each crew must take appropriate avoiding action, but shall follow the instruction of the Starter or Umpire whenever such instructions are given. A crew causing interference may be penalised by the Starter or the Umpire.	
24.3 The Start Procedure (Beach Start) The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall be such that the Starter has a clear view of the running start line (in case of running starts) and all boats and the starting signals are clearly visible to all race rowers. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter. The Starter shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time. There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned in such location as to be able to properly carry out his	~~viii) 2427.3 The Start Procedure (Beach Start)~~ ~~viii)vii)~~ <u>vii)</u> The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall be such that the Starter has a clear view of the running start line (in case of running starts) and all boats and the starting signals are clearly visible to all race rowers. ~~A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter.~~ The Starter shall inform the crews when there is five minutes, four minutes and three minutes remaining before the start time.	Remove the requirement for the Starter to wear a distinguishing jacket

responsibilities. In the case of a running start, the President of the Jury may allocate two Judges at the Start for this purpose. The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to identify any nominated runner who crosses the set running start line before the start signal is given (in the case of a running start) and any crew whose member(s) start to board their boat before the start signal is given. The starting procedure for beach starts shall be as follows:	There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned in such location as to be able to properly carry out his responsibilities. In the case of a running start, the President of the Jury may allocate two Judges at the Start for this purpose. The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to identify any nominated runner who crosses the set running start line before the start signal is given (in the case of a running start) and any crew whose member(s) start to board their boat before the start signal is given. <u>If the Starter is positioned on the start line, the Starter may also serve as a Judge at Start.</u> ~~ix)~~ <u>viii)</u> The starting procedure for beach starts shall be as follows:	
24.3.1 Crews must be at their start positions (and in the case of a running start, nominated runners must be at the running start line) and under the control of the Starter two minutes before the starting time of their race.	(1) ~~2427.3.1~~ Crews must be at their start positions (and in the case of a running start, nominated runners must be at the running start line) and under the control of the Starter two minutes before the starting time of their race.	
24.3.2 The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees.	(2) ~~2427.3.2~~ The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees.	
24.3.3 When there is two minutes to the start, the Starter shall say "Two minutes!" Any time thereafter the Starter will ask the crews to place their boats on the water, by saying 'Move to the water'. Once the order to place the boats on the water is given, the crews are under starters orders and the Starter may start the race at any time.	(3) ~~2427.3.3~~ When there is two minutes to the start, the Starter shall say "Two minutes!" Any time thereafter the Starter will ask the crews to place their boats on the water, by saying 'Move to the water'. Once the order to place the boats on the water is given, the crews are under ~~starters~~ <u>Starter's</u> orders and the Starter may start the race at any time.	
24.3.4 At the Start time, the Starter shall give the signal to start by standing clearly visible, and dropping in one downward motion the raised start flag, simultaneously sounding a hooter in one long blast.	(4) ~~2427.3.4~~ At the Start time, the Starter shall <u>be standing clearly visible. He shall give the signal to start by standing clearly visible, say "Attention!"</u> and <u>after a clear pause shall start the race</u> give the	Wording changes for clarity

The official start of the race will be the moment the flag starts to be dropped.	start signal by dropping in one downward motion the raised start flag, simultaneously sounding a hooter in one long blast. The official start of the race will be the moment the flag starts to ~~be dropped~~ drop.	Add "Attention" to alert the crews that the start commands are going to be given.
24.4 Delays of Start Where the start of any specific boat category is delayed for any reason, the Starter shall inform that boat category or categories of the delay. Where the whole race is to be delayed the Starter shall lower all signals and begin the 3 minutes countdown process again after announcing this to the waiting crews.	c) ~~24.27.4~~ Delays of Start Where the start of any specific boat category is delayed for any reason, the Starter shall inform that boat category or categories of the delay. Where the whole race is to be delayed: ~~the Starter shall~~ i) ~~In the case of a water start - the Starter shall~~ lower all signals and begin the 3 minutes countdown process again after announcing this to the waiting crews. ii) ~~In the case of a beach start – after ensuring that the crews are in position and ready, begin the start process by announcing "Attention!"~~ .	Describe the appropriate actions for the delay of starts for both water start and beach start.
25. False Start (Rule 75)	25) ~~25.28~~-False Start (Rule ~~75~~65)	
Floating Start - A crew commits a false start when any part of its crew, boat or equipment is on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the Start signal is given. Beach Start - A crew commits a false start if, in the case of a running start, the crew's nominated runner crosses the set start line before the start signal is given and in all cases if any crew member starts to board their boat before the start signal is given. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of a false start.	a) ~~i)~~ Floating Start - A crew commits a false start when any part of its crew, boat or equipment is on the course-side of the Start Line at the time the Start signal is given. b) ~~ii)~~ Beach Start - A crew commits a false start if, in the case of a running start, the crew's nominated runner crosses the set start line before the start signal is given and in all cases if any crew member starts to board their boat before the start signal is given. c) The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of a false start.	
25.1 Consequences of a False Start	d) ~~25.28.1~~ Consequences of a False Start	
25.1.1 Individual false start a. Floating Start - A crew committing a false start shall be allowed to continue with the race but shall be awarded a time penalty of 2 minutes. When conditions allow a single ball should be raised to indicate one or more crews are carrying a false start penalty.	i) ~~25.28.1.1~~ Individual false start (1) ~~a.~~ Floating Start - A crew committing a false start shall be allowed to continue with the race but shall be awarded a ~~time penalty of 2-1 minutes~~ minute time penalty as described in Regulation 31 of this Appendix. When conditions	Refer to the Regulation which defines what happens in the penalty

b. Beach Start - Where a false start is committed, whether by a runner or by a crew member, the Judge at the Start shall stop the race and notify the crew that it has committed a false start and shall inform the Starter accordingly. In restarting the race, the Starter shall award a 10 second penalty to that crew and for this purpose that crew shall be required to wait for 10 seconds after the start signal is given before making any move to start their race. The Starter shall indicate by voice and flag when the 10 seconds has elapsed and the crew may start. A crew causing two false starts in the same race in a Beach Start shall be excluded by the Starter.	allow a single ball should be raised to indicate one or more crews are carrying a false start penalty. (2) ~~b.~~ Beach Start - Where a false start is committed, whether by a runner or by a crew member, the Judge at the Start shall stop the race and notify the crew that it has committed a false start and shall inform the Starter accordingly. In restarting the race, the Starter shall award a 10 second penalty to that crew and for this purpose that crew shall be required to wait for 10 seconds after the start signal is given before making any move to start their race. The Starter shall indicate by voice and flag when the 10 seconds has elapsed and the crew may start. A crew causing two false starts in the same race in a Beach Start shall be excluded by the Starter.	
25.1.2 Multiple false start If in a race the Judge at the Start indicates that a number of boats have committed a false start, the Starter may decide to stop the race and give the start again or he may allow the race to continue and award penalties to all boats concerned. If he decides to stop the race, the Starter shall do so by hoisting a red flag and sounding repeated short blasts on the hooter. Where there is a mass false start caused by weather conditions or other external influences, but the Judge at the Start considers the start to have been fair, he may advise the Starter to allow the race to continue with or without penalties to individual crews.	ii) ~~2528.1.2~~ Multiple false start If in a race the Judge at the Start indicates that a number of boats have committed a false start, the Starter may decide to stop the race and give the start again or he may allow the race to continue and award penalties to all boats concerned. If he decides to stop the race, the Starter shall do so by hoisting a red flag and sounding repeated short blasts on the hooter. Where there is a mass false start caused by weather conditions or other external influences, but the Judge at the Start considers the start to have been fair, he may advise the Starter to allow the race to continue with or without penalties to individual crews.	
26. Responsibility of Rowers (Rule 77)	26) ~~2629.~~ Responsibility of Rowers (Rule ~~77~~70)	
All crews shall compete in accordance with the rules. If a crew does not comply with the rules, including if it impedes or interferes with another boat or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised.	a) ~~a.~~ All crews shall compete in accordance with the rules. If a crew does not comply with the rules, including if it impedes or interferes with another boat or gains any advantage thereby, it may be penalised.	

A crew, which for any reason does not complete the full course as designated by the organising committee, including not rounding all or any of the turning markers, is responsible to declare this to the Finish Judge or other Umpire or to the organising committee at the end of the race. The result of such crew shall show DNF.	b) ~~b-~~A crew, which for any reason does not complete the full course as designated by the organising committee, including not rounding all or any of the turning markers, is responsible to declare this to the Finish Judge or other Umpire or to the organising committee at the end of the race. The result of such crew shall show DNF. b)c) <u>In the case of a Beach Finish, crews returning to the beach must make every effort to keep their boat under control in an upright position with all crew members in contact with the boat until reaching the beach. In the event the boat capsizes while returning to the beach, the crew is responsible to ensure that all crew members and equipment are safe, and such responsibility shall have priority over finishing their race.</u>	Specify that crews returning to the beach must maintain control of their boats as they go through the surf.
27. Interference (Rule 78)	27) ~~2730-~~Interference (Rule ~~78~~71)	
A crew causes interference to another crew if it changes course to prevent another crew from passing, if it does not give way when required under this regulation, or causes a severe collision with another crew through not giving way when required by these regulations.	A crew causes interference to another crew if it changes course to prevent another crew from passing, if it does not give way when required under ~~this regulation~~<u>these Regulations</u>, or causes a severe collision with another crew through not giving way when required by these ~~regulations~~<u>Regulations or in any other way</u>. <u>Objections and Protests regarding the judgment of the Jury as to whether a crew caused an interference and the sanctions imposed on the crew for interference will not be accepted.</u>	Determinations by a member of the Jury as to whether a crew caused an interference and the sanctions imposed for the interference cannot be protested.
27.1 Severe CollisionA crew causes a severe collision when one or more of the following occur: • damage to a boat; • personal injury; • forcing another boat off the race course or to miss a turning marker; • a rower is struck by the blades of another boat. In the event of a protest arising from a severe collision, the Umpire shall decide who is at fault and may impose a 60 second penalty on the crew responsible. A Red Card may be	a) ~~2730.1~~ ~~Severe Collision-collision~~ - A crew causes a severe collision when one or more of the following occur: • ~~damage~~ to a boat; • ~~personal~~ injury; • <del>forcing another boat off the race course,</del>~~or~~ to miss a turning marker <u>or into an obstacle</u>; <u>or</u> • ~~a~~ rower is struck by the blades of another ~~boat~~<u>crew</u>. In the event of a protest arising from a severe collision, the Umpire shall decide who is at fault and may impose a 60 second penalty on the crew responsible. A Red Card (<u>EXC</u>)	

imposed in cases of a blatant disregard for the safety of other rowers.	may be imposed in cases of a blatant disregard for the safety of other rowers.	
27.2 Rules of Giving Way When three or more boats are on the same line and a coxswain reasonably considers that there is not enough room between his boat and the others the coxswain may call by its boat number one of the crews and say “(Boat Number --!)” – “Attention!” – “Give Way!!”, and the boat called must change its course sufficiently to leave the crowded boat enough room or it may be penalised by the Umpire. No boat or boats may deliberately or otherwise cause interference to another boat which is on a course towards a turning marker or other course mark. If two or more crews co-operate to cause disadvantage to another crew or crews or to assist another crew or crews, all crews of the club(s) or member federation(s) involved in such cooperative action may be disqualified.	b) ~~2730.2~~ Rules of Giving Way When three or more boats are on the same line and a coxswain reasonably considers that there is not enough room between his boat and the others the coxswain may call by its boat number one of the crews and say “(Boat Number --!)” – “Attention!” – “Give Way!!”, and the boat called must change its course sufficiently to leave the crowded boat enough room or it may be penalised by the Umpire. No boat or boats may deliberately or otherwise cause interference to another boat which is on a course towards a turning marker or other course mark. If two or more crews co-operate to cause disadvantage to another crew or crews or to assist another crew or crews, all crews of the club(s) or member federation(s) involved in such cooperative action may be ~~disqualified~~ Disqualified (DSQ).	
27.3 Overtaking It is the responsibility of a crew overtaking another crew to avoid a severe collision with the crew being overtaken; a crew which is being overtaken must not obstruct the course of an overtaking crew. If a crew being overtaken obstructs or causes severe collision with the overtaking crew by changing its course or in any other manner, the Umpire may penalise the crew causing obstruction or severe collision by awarding a time penalty of 60 seconds, or may exclude the crew or take other appropriate measures under the rules.	c) ~~2730.3~~ Overtaking It is the responsibility of a crew overtaking another crew to avoid a severe collision with the crew being overtaken; a crew which is being overtaken must not obstruct the course of an overtaking crew. If a crew being overtaken obstructs or causes severe collision with the overtaking crew by changing its course or in any other manner, the Umpire may penalise the crew causing obstruction or severe collision by awarding a time penalty <u>as described in Regulation 31 of this Appendix</u> ~~of 60 seconds~~, or may ~~exclude~~ <u>Exclude</u> (EXC) the crew or take other appropriate measures under the rules.	Refer to the Regulation which defines what happens in the penalty
27.4 Rounding of a Turning Marker At the turning markers crews should avoid severe collisions with other crews and observe the rules of overtaking.	d) ~~3027.4~~ Rounding of a Turning Marker At the turning markers <u>it is the individual responsibility of every crew</u> ~~crew should to~~ avoid severe collisions with other crews and observe the rules of overtaking.	Clarify that a crew failing to complete the course as designated by the organizing committee will

Crews are responsible of their own steering and shall follow direction given by Umpires, including Umpires at the turning marker. In order to be placed in the final ranking for the event, all crews must round all turning markers and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee.	Crews are responsible of their own steering ~~and shall follow direction given by Umpires, including Umpires at the turning marker.~~ In order to be placed in the final ranking for the event, all crews must round all turning markers <u>in the correct direction</u> and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee. <u>Crews failing to complete the full course shall not be ranked and will be listed in the results as Did Not Finish (DNF).</u>	be listed as Did Not Finish (DNF) in the results.
28. Finish of the Race (Rule 80)	28) ~~2831.~~ Finish Conclusion of the Race (Rule ~~8073~~)	
A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has reached the finish line between the two buoys. All crew members must start and finish the race. Where, in accordance with Regulation 15, a beach finish is provided, a crew shall have finished the race when one or more members of the crew has reached the line or touched the flag on the beach as required. For beach finish races all crew members must start and arrive at the beach. A crew in contravention of these requirements shall not be ranked in the race and shall be shown on the results as DNF.	a) <u>Floating finish</u> - A crew has finished the race when the bow of its boat has reached the finish line between the two buoys. All crew members must start and finish the race. b) <u>Beach Finish</u> - A crew shall have finished the race when <u>one member</u> of the crew has reached the line or touched the flag <u>or pressed the button</u> on the beach as required. For beach finish races all crew members <u>in each boat</u> must start and arrive at the beach. c) A crew in contravention of these requirements shall not be ranked in the race and their result shall be shown as DNF.	Addition of pressing the button as an option
29. Dead Heats (Rule 81)	29) ~~2932.~~ Dead Heats (Rule ~~8174~~)	
When the order of finish between two or more crews is too close for any difference to be determined, then the result shall be declared a dead heat between the crews involved. If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:	When the order of finish between two or more crews is too close for any difference to be determined, then the result shall be declared a dead heat between the crews involved. If there is a dead-heat, the following procedure shall operate:	
29.1 In any preliminary round, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews would progress into the next round, then, on the condition that sufficient boats are available for this purpose, all crews involved in the dead-heat shall progress to the next round. If there are not sufficient boats available then the President of the Jury and the Race	a) ~~2932.1~~ In any preliminary round, if a dead-heat occurs between crews and if only one of the crews would progress into the next round, then, on the condition that sufficient boats are available for this purpose, all crews involved in the dead-heat shall progress to the next round. If there are not sufficient boats available then the President of the Jury and	

Director, in the presence of the concerned Crew Captains, shall conduct a random draw between the crews involved in the dead heat to determine which of those crews shall so progress, up to the number of boats available for this purpose.	the Race Director, in the presence of the concerned Crew Captains, shall conduct a random draw between the crews involved in the dead heat to determine which of those crews shall so progress, up to the number of boats available for this purpose.	
29.2 In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.	b) ~~29.32.2~~ In a final, if a dead-heat occurs between crews, then they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing(s) shall be left vacant. If the tied placing is for a medal position then the organising committee shall provide additional medals.	
30. President of the Jury (Rule 91)	~~30. President of the Jury (Rule 91)~~	
The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the Chair at meetings and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee and especially the Race Director.	~~The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the Chair at meetings and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee and especially the Race Director.~~	Moved to 16
31. Composition of the Jury (Rule 92)	~~31. Composition of the Jury (Rule 92)~~	
In principle, the Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties: • President of the Jury; • Starter; • Judge at the Start • Race Umpire; • Key Turning Mark Umpires; • Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge; • Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member. In races that have a large number of crews, two Race Umpires can be used. One shall be appointed the senior Race Umpire. The Recording Umpire shall centrally monitor the progression of the crews around the course and record in real time the penalties as awarded by the Race Umpire(s) and any Key Turning Mark Umpires. The Recording Umpire can award relevant penalties for crews that fail to complete the course.	~~In principle, the Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties:~~ ~~• President of the Jury;~~ ~~• Starter;~~ ~~• Judge at the Start~~ ~~• Race Umpire;~~ ~~• Key Turning Mark Umpires;~~ ~~• Judges at the Finish, one of whom shall be the Senior Judge; •~~ ~~Members of the Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member.~~ ~~In races that have a large number of crews, two Race Umpires can be used. One shall be appointed the senior Race Umpire. The Recording Umpire shall centrally monitor the progression of the crews around the course and record in real time the penalties as awarded by the Race Umpire(s) and any Key Turning Mark Umpires. The Recording Umpire can award relevant penalties for crews that fail to complete the course. The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the~~	Moved to 17

The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Judge at the Start, the Race Umpire, the Key Turning Mark Umpires, the Recording Umpire, Senior Judge at the finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence. The International Coastal Rowing regattas - The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee. The World Rowing Coastal Championships - The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.	~~Start, the Race Umpire, the Key Turning Mark Umpires, the Recording Umpire, Senior Judge at the finish and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.~~ ~~The International Coastal Rowing regattas - The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.~~ ~~The World Rowing Coastal Championships - The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.~~	
32. Penalties (Rule 72) The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The penalties available to the Jury are: • Reprimand; • Time penalty; • Yellow Card (applying to the next race in which the crew competes - a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event) • Relegation where specifically provided in these Rules; • Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question); • Disqualification (from all events in the regatta). The Umpire may also order that a crew which has been interfered with be allowed to proceed to the next round of an event (where such rounds are held) if he considers that but for the interference the crew would have so progressed of its own accord.	30) ~~3233.~~ Penalties-Sanctions (Rule ~~7265~~) <u>In any case of breach of the rules, a member of the Jury may impose appropriate sanctions. The sanctions available are:</u>~~The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The penalties available to the Jury are:~~ <u>a) ~~• Reprimand~~, which is a formal admonishment that the conduct of the rower or crew is in breach of the Rules and that this breach may be taken into account when considering an appropriate sanction for any further breach during that regatta. This will be an appropriate sanction where the breach does not warrant a high level of sanction.</u> <u>b) Time Penalty, which is a sanction awarded to a crew which is in breach of these rules which requires a crew to:</u> <u>i) Complete a specified penalty loop;</u> <u>ii) Complete a specified number of penalty turns;</u> <u>iii) Spend the awarded time penalty in a designated penalty box; or</u> <u>iv) Where none of the above are available, the awarded penalty times will be added to the crews finish time.</u> <u>c) Yellow Card which is a formal warning for a breach of the Rules:</u> <u>i) A Yellow Card shall apply to the next race in which that crew competes in that regatta. It shall lapse only when</u>	Revised to match the Rules of Racing. Time Penalties expanded to define the ways in which time penalties may be applied.

the race is concluded and shall therefore still apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row of that race.

ii) A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event.

d) Relegation (REL) which places a crew in the last position in a race where specifically provided in these ~~R~~Rules and Regulations;

e) Red Card or Exclusion (EXC) which excludes the crew from all the rounds of the event in question. This sanction is for a serious and/or repeated breach of the Rules justifying that the offending crew take no further part in the event.

f) Disqualification (DSQ) which disqualifies a rower or a crew from all events in the regatta.

i) This sanction is for the most serious breach of the Rules justifying removal from the regatta.

ii) Where a rower is disqualified, that rower shall take no further part in the regatta.

iii) Where a rower is disqualified at a time when Rules 48 and 49 only allow substitutions in a crew for medical reasons, then the rower may not be replaced and the crew of that rower shall be excluded from all rounds of the event in question.

iv) Where a crew is disqualified, no member of that crew shall take any further part in any event in the regatta

• Time penalty;

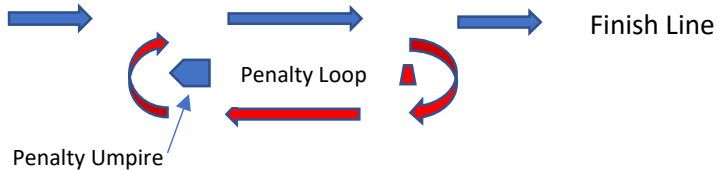
• ~~Yellow Card (applying to the next race in which the crew competes~~
~~– a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event)~~

• ~~Relegation where specifically provided in these Rules;~~

• ~~Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question);~~

• ~~Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).~~

	The Umpire may also order that a crew which has been interfered with be allowed to proceed to the next round of an event (where such rounds are held) if he considers that but for the interference the crew would have so progressed of its own accord.	
	31) Time Penalties	
	a) <u>In principle crews should serve time penalties that have been awarded to the crew before the crew crosses the finish line by completing penalty loops or penalty turns in the case of a water finish or serving the time penalty in a penalty box in the case of a beach finish. Where penalty loops, penalty turns or a penalty box is not provided, finish times shall be adjusted by adding the time penalty(s) to a crew's finish time. Unless otherwise notified, the default time penalty added to a crew's finish time shall be 60 seconds. The method to be used shall be notified at the Crew Captains Meeting.</u>	<u>Add provisions to serve time penalty(s) by a penalty loop, penalty turn or penalty box before a crew crosses the finish line.</u>
	b) <u>Where penalty loops, penalty turns or penalty box are included, a crew crossing the finish line without serving the time penalty(s) will be excluded (EXC).</u>	
	c) <u>The Penalty Umpire shall centrally monitor the progression of the crews around the course and record in real time the penalties as awarded by the Starter, Race Umpire(s) and any Key Turning Mark Umpires. The Penalty Umpire may be assisted by NTO's in his duties.</u>	
	d) <u>Water Finish – Penalty Loop or Penalty Turn</u>	
	i) <u>In the event of a water finish, a penalty loop or penalty turn will be established for crews to serve time penalty(s).</u> (1) <u>Penalty Loop – Where a penalty loop is to be used, the penalty loop will be established close to the finish line, ideally between the final turning buoy and the finish line dependant on the race course</u>	

	<u>design</u> . The Penalty Umpire will be positioned at the end of the loop furthest from the finish line.	
		
	(2) <u>Penalty Turn – Where a penalty turn will be utilised an area between the last turning buoy and the finish line and outside the race lane will be established for crews to do penalty turns. A crew that has been awarded a time penalty will need to complete a 720 degree turn for each penalty it has been awarded. The Penalty Umpire shall be positioned so that he can inform crews of their penalty before they reach the penalty turn area.</u>	
	ii) <u>When a crew that has been awarded a penalty(s) passes the Penalty Umpire, the Penalty Umpire will announce to the crew the name of the crew and the number of penalty laps or penalty turns it must complete. The name of the crew and number of laps or turns will also be shown on a board which will be visible to the crew.</u>	
	iii) <u>The crew must then complete the number of penalty loops or penalty turns before the crew continues to the finish line.</u>	
	iv) <u>In principle the Penalty Umpire will record the time the crew first passes the Penalty Umpire and the time when the crew passes the Penalty Umpire after having completed the penalty loops or penalty turns.</u>	In case a penalty is later overturned, this will allow adjustments to the crew's time
	v) <u>A crew serving a time penalty shall not have the right of way and shall give way when entering and leaving the penalty loop and when returning on to the course.</u>	

	e) <u>Beach Finish – Time Penalty Box</u>	
	i) <u>In the event of a beach finish, a penalty box will be established on the beach between where the crew's runner disembarks from the boat and the finish line.</u>	
	ii) <u>After the runner disembarks from the boat, the Penalty Umpire will inform the runner that the crew has been awarded a penalty(s) and the total time that must be served in the penalty box by saying "Crew X, 1 minute". The crew name and penalty(s) shall also be displayed on a board which will be visible to the crew runner.</u>	
	iii) <u>The runner shall report to the penalty box. The Penalty Umpire will begin timing the penalty when the runner has entered the penalty box.</u>	
	iv) <u>After the runner has been in the penalty box for the required time, the Penalty Umpire will say "Crew X, GO!" at which time the runner may complete the race by crossing the finish line.</u>	
	f) <u>In addition to informing the Penalty Umpire, the Umpire may, if possible, advise the crew at the time the penalty is awarded by saying to the crew: "(Boat Number!)" – "(reason for penalty)!" – "action required by penalty, eg. (Penalty Loop)!".</u>	Moved from role of The Umpire (Regulation 37)
33. Objections (Rule 82)	32) ~~33~~34. Objections (Rule ~~82~~75)	
A crew claiming that its race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm.	a) <u>Objections regarding the judgment of the Jury as to whether a crew caused an interference and the sanctions imposed on the crew for interference will not be accepted.</u> b) <u>Objections to the conduct of a race</u> i) <u>Subject to 32) a), A crew that objects to the conduct of its race must object to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race, before the crew leaves the immediate area of the finish line and before the umpire raises his white flag.</u>	An Objection cannot be raised based on the Jury decision regarding interference and the sanctions for an interference. Revise the wording to match the new wording in the Rules of Racing.

	ii) <u>The crew shall indicate to the Umpire that it wishes to make an objection by a member of the crew raising an arm.</u> iii) <u>The objecting crew shall not leave the area of the finish line until the Umpire has heard its objection.</u> c) <u>The Umpire will determine the objection as follows:</u> i) <u>The Umpire may reject the crew's objection and raise a white flag to signify that the race was in order;</u> ii) <u>The Umpire may accept the crew's objection and raise a red flag to signify that the race was not in order.</u> (1) <u>In this case he must go to the Judges at the Finish in order to give them his decision and any necessary explanation.</u> (2) <u>The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision</u> iii) <u>The Umpire may decide to seek further information regarding the objection.</u> (1) <u>In this case, he shall raise a red flag and then take any necessary further steps to resolve the issues relating to the objection, e.g. consult with other officials, consult with other persons, consult with the President of the Jury etc.</u> (2) <u>The Judges at the Finish, in such cases, shall not announce the official result of the race until the Umpire has given his decision.</u> A crew claiming that its race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the area of the finish line by a member of the crew raising an arm.	
34. Protests (Rule 83)	33) ~~34~~35. Protests (Rule ~~83~~76)	

A crew or crews whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, no later than one hour after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed. The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. In the case of a protest concerning the final of an event arising from an objection, the victory ceremony of that event will not be postponed. If the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

- a) There shall be no right of protest regarding the decision of the Jury as to whether a crew caused an interference and the sanctions imposed on any crew for interference.
- b) A protest to the Board of the Jury may only be made by:
 - i) a crew whose objection has been rejected;
 - ii) a crew whose ranking in a race has been affected by the acceptance of an objection;
 - iii) a crew ruled DNS (did not start) or DNF (did not finish);
 - iv) a crew that has been excluded or disqualified; and
 - v) a crew that disputes the published results.
- c) Such a protest must be in writing and lodged with the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the conclusion of the race by the publication of the official results.
- d) The protest must be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest is upheld.
- e) The Board of the Jury shall then decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last race of the day. The decision and reasoning shall be given in writing.
- f) The Board of the Jury may:
 - i) Reject the protest;
 - ii) Uphold the protest and provide such relief as may be necessary to restore each affected crew's chances in the race or to correct the published results. The relief available to be provided by the Board of the Jury is as follows:
 - (1) Reprimand a crew;
 - (2) Exclude a crew from the event;

A Protest cannot be raised based on the Jury decision regarding interference and the sanctions for an interference.

Revise the wording to match the new wording in the Rules of Racing.

(3) Disqualify a crew

(4) Relegate a crew to last place in the race where specifically provided for in these Rules;

(5) Order a re-row in accordance with Rule 64 between some of all of the crews in the race

g) At a World Rowing Coastal Championship, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event.

i) If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly.

ii) Where medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

Subject only to Rule 78, the decision of the Board of the Jury on such a protest shall be final and not subject to further appeal.

~~A crew or crews whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection or a crew that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as crews disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than one hour after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, no later than one hour after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed.~~

~~The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than two hours after the last~~

Time penalty has been removed as an option for the Board of the Jury

	race of the day. In the case of a protest concerning the final of an event arising from an objection, the victory ceremony of that event will not be postponed. If the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.	
35. The Outcome of the Protest (Rule 84) The Board of the Jury shall decide on the protest and on the measures resulting from its decision including: • Reprimand; • Time penalty; • Yellow Card (applying to the next race in which the crew competes - a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event); • Relegation where specifically provided in these Rules; • Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question); • Disqualification (from all events in the regatta). After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury may also take any other available measures to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered disadvantage, including, where appropriate, and where there are preliminary rounds, to allow the crew concerned to proceed to the next round if the Board of the Jury considers that but for the interference the crew would have so progressed of its own accord.	~~35. The Outcome of the Protest (Rule 84)~~ ~~The Board of the Jury shall decide on the protest and on the measures resulting from its decision including:~~ ~~• Reprimand;~~ ~~• Time penalty;~~ ~~• Yellow Card (applying to the next race in which the crew competes - a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event);~~ ~~• Relegation where specifically provided in these Rules;~~ ~~• Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question);~~ ~~• Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).~~ ~~After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury may also take any other available measures to restore the chances of a crew that has suffered disadvantage, including, where appropriate, and where there are preliminary rounds, to allow the crew concerned to proceed to the next round if the Board of the Jury considers that but for the interference the crew would have so progressed of its own accord.~~	Combined into previous regulation (33)
36. Appeals (Rule 85) The Executive Committee shall designate its representatives who shall comprise the Appeals Committee. An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a crew whose accepted objection has been	34) ~~36~~ Appeals (Rule ~~85~~77) <u>a) Only appeals provided for by this Regulation will be considered by the Executive Committee or The Executive Committee shall designate its designated representatives who shall comprise the Appeals Committee.</u>	Revise the wording to match the new wording in the Rules of Racing.

overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Appeals Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned.

If the decision of the Appeals Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

At World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal.

Decisions of the Appeals Committee under this rule are final.

b) A decision of the Board of the Jury which confirms the decision of a member of the Jury shall be final and may not be appealed.

c) Subject to paragraph 2 above, an appeal to the Executive Committee against a decision of the Board of the Jury may be made only by:

i) a crew whose ranking in a race has been adversely affected by a decision of the Board of the Jury; or

ii) a crew whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury.

d) Appeal Time Limits and Requirements

i) International Regattas -Any such appeal must be lodged with the Executive Director within three days of the date that the decision to be appealed was notified to that crew, club or member federation;

ii) World Rowing Coastal Championships – Any such appeal must be lodged at the FISA Office of the regatta within one hour of the publication of the official results of the race following the decision of the Board of the Jury.

iii) An appeal shall be by notice in writing specifying:

(1) The crew bringing the appeal;

(2) The decision appealed against;

(3) the grounds to be relied on for the appeal.

iv) The appeal must be accompanied by a fee of EUR 200 or equivalent which fee shall be refunded if the appeal is allowed.

v) The Executive Committee shall consider the appeal and may:

(1) Reject the appeal;

(2) Allow the appeal and provide such relief as was available to the Board of the Jury as it considers just and appropriate.

If the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event, the official results shall be changed accordingly.

vi) At a World Rowing Coastal Championships:

(1) Where the appeal relates to a preliminary round in an event, the Executive Committee will deliver its decision before the next round of that event

(2) Where the decision of the Executive Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event:

(a) the official results shall be changed accordingly;
and

(b) where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

(3) As a general rule, the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal.

e) Decisions of the Executive Committee under this Regulation are final.

~~An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a crew whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Appeals Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned.~~

~~If the decision of the Appeals Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. At World Rowing Coastal Championship regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal. Decisions of the Appeals Committee under this rule are final.~~

37. Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)	~~37. Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)~~	
International Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.	~~International Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.~~	Moved to the final provision.
38. Control Commission (Rule 95)	35) ~~38~~37. Control Commission (Rule 95~~81~~)	
In addition to its other duties, the Control Commission at Coastal Rowing events shall check the correct display of the boat registration numbers and that the numbers required to be worn by crew members are correctly displayed and shall record the details as required by Regulation 13.	In addition to its other duties, the Control Commission at Coastal Rowing events shall check the correct display of the boat registration numbers and that the numbers required to be worn by crew members are correctly displayed and shall record the details as required by Regulation ~~13~~ 148.	
39. The Starter and the Judge at the Start (Rule 96)	36) ~~39~~38. The Starter and the Judge at the Start (Rule 96~~82~~)	
The Starter and the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed. There shall be no Aligner. Except for a beach start, the Judge at the Start shall not be obliged to give instructions to any crew on their alignment at the Start. It is wholly the responsibility of the crews to not be on the course side of the start line at the time the start signal is given.	The Starter and the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed. There shall be no Aligner. Except for a beach start, the Judge at the Start shall not be obliged to give instructions to any crew on their alignment at the Start. It is wholly the responsibility of the crews to not be on the course side of the start line at the time the start signal is given.	
40. The Umpire (Rule 97)	37) ~~40~~39. The Umpire (Rule 97~~83~~)	
The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director, shall decide the number of Umpires to supervise each race. Where there is more than one Umpire, the Umpires shall have equal status in their areas of responsibility. The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall observe whether any crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from external factors and shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews. Nevertheless, he shall endeavour to ensure that accidents are avoided.	The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director, shall decide the number of Umpires to supervise each race. Where there is more than one Umpire, the Umpires shall have equal status in their areas of responsibility. The Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall observe whether any crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from external factors and ~~shall~~ <u>may</u> impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault. The Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews. Nevertheless, he shall endeavour to ensure that accidents are avoided. All active umpire boats shall carry an identification flag or marker to distinguish them from other water craft.	

All active umpire boats shall carry an identification flag or marker to distinguish them from other water craft. If necessary, the Umpire may impose penalties during the race. He may also stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-started, either from the start or from some other point either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned. Where the Umpire has serious doubt whether the impediment affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to take any action or he may take such action as he sees fit in the circumstances. The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and impose penalties after the race has finished. However, in principle, if a crew is to be awarded a time penalty the Umpire should advise the crew at the time the penalty is awarded by saying to the crew: “(Boat Number!)” – “(reason for penalty!)” – “Time Penalty! (60 seconds)!”.	If necessary, the Umpire may impose penalties during the race. He may also stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-started, either from the start or from some other point either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned. Where the Umpire has serious doubt whether the impediment affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant <u>or is not an infringement under these Regulations</u>, he may decline to take any action or he may take such action as he sees fit in the circumstances. The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and ~~impose penalties after the race has finished~~ <u>exclude a crew or crews after the race has finished</u>. However, in principle, ~~if~~ a crew is to be awarded a ~~time penalty~~ <u>penalty loop, penalty turn or a time penalty to be served in a penalty box</u>, the Umpire <u>shall immediately inform the Penalty Umpire. should advise the crew at the time the penalty is awarded by saying to the crew: “(Boat Number!)” – “(reason for penalty!)” – “Time ! (60 seconds Penalty Loop)!”</u>. ~~The Umpire shall also inform the Penalty Umpire~~	Add that the Umpire must inform the Penalty Umpire of any time sanction. Moved to Regulation 31.
	<u>38) 40. Penalty Umpire</u> <u>The Penalty Umpire shall record in real time the penalties awarded by the Starter, Race Umpire(s) and any Key Turning Mark Umpires. The Penalty Umpire shall inform the crews of the time penalties that have been awarded to the crew and shall enforce the crew serving time penalty(s) by either penalty loops or penalty turns for water finishes or a penalty box for beach finishes</u>	
41. Judges at the Finish (Rule 98)	<u>38)39) 4141. Judges at the Finish (Rule 9841)</u>	
The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which the bows of the boats reach the finish line. In the case of a beach finish they shall determine the order in which the designated rower or rowers reach the finish line or touch the flag as required.	The Judges at the Finish shall determine the order in which the bows of the boats reach the finish line. In the case of a beach finish they shall determine the order in which the designated rower or rowers reach the finish line or touch the flag <u>or press the button</u> as required <u>to finish the race</u>.	

They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.	They shall ascertain that the race was in order. They shall be responsible for validating the results.	
42. Health of Rowers (Rule 99)	42. Health of Rowers (Rule 99)	
Each rower shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Coastal rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a precompetition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. Coastal rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.	~~Each rower shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Coastal rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a precompetition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. Coastal rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.~~	Moved to 5
	40) ~~42.~~ Exceptional Cases (Rule 86)	
	<u>International Coastal Rowing regattas and World Rowing Coastal Championships – Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions.</u>	<u>Moved to the final provision.</u>

2019 version	2020 updates	Comments
Appendix 23	Appendix ~~R19~~23 (In Progress)	
BEACH ROWING SPRINTS REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	BEACH ~~ROWING~~ SPRINTS ~~ROWING~~ REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	Revise Beach Rowing Sprints to Beach Sprint Rowing based on current use.
<i>Rules and regulations applying to Coastal rowing regattas shall apply to Beach Rowing Sprints regattas except as provided herein and approved by the FISA Council as Departures from the Regulations.</i>	<i>Rules and regulations applying to Coastal rowing regattas shall apply to Beach ~~Rowing~~ Sprints ~~Rowing~~ regattas except as provided herein and approved by the FISA Council as Departures from the Regulations.</i>	
1. Rowing, Boats, Regattas (Coastal Regulation 1, Rule 1)	1) ~~1-~~Rowing, Boats, Regattas (Coastal Regulation 1, Rule 1)	
<i>A Beach Rowing Sprints regatta is a regatta in which all rowers use Coastal Rowing boats as defined in the Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations and where the competition course includes a transition between beach and sea and is in accordance with these Regulations.</i>	<i>A Beach ~~Rowing~~ Sprints ~~Rowing~~ regatta is a regatta in which all rowers use Coastal Rowing boats as defined in the Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations and where the competition course includes a transition between beach and sea and is in accordance with these Regulations.</i>	
2. Application (Coastal Regulation 2, Rule 2)	2) ~~2-~~Application (Coastal Regulation 2, Rule 2)	
<i>These Regulations apply to International Beach Sprints Regattas and World Rowing Beach Sprints Regattas and to Beach Sprints regattas held as part of Multi-Sport Games together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing - Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations.</i>	<i>These Regulations apply to International Beach Sprints ~~Rowing~~ Regattas and World Rowing Beach ~~Sprints~~ ~~Sprint~~ Regattas ~~Championships~~ (which may be referred to as the World Rowing Beach ~~Sprint~~ Finals) and to Beach Sprints ~~Rowing~~ regattas held as part of Multi-Sport Games, and all qualification regattas, together with and not in exclusion of the FISA Rules of Racing - Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations.</i>	Change name of event to World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships for consistency and to match the Rules, but refer to World Rowing Beach Sprint Finals as per the current name of event.
	3) ~~3-~~Safety and Health of Rowers (Coastal Regulation ~~542~~, Rule ~~146~~)	
	<i>a) ~~Each rower at Beach Sprint rowing events shall ensure that:~~ i) ~~they have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event; and~~</i>	<u>Moved from 26 to match changes in the Rules</u> <u>Add the swimming requirements that have</u>

	<u>ii) they have a basic swimming ability, including being able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes.</u> <u>~~Each rower shall be responsible for his own health and fitness and swimming ability (Rule 14 – Health and Safety), including being able to swim 50m and keep their head above water unassisted for three minutes.~~</u> <u>b) For the World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships, all rowers must have completed a pre-competition health screening as detailed in Bye-Law to Rule 14 2) a).</u> <u>~~For Beach Sprint rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. Rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.~~</u>	been included in Rule 14. Addition that rowers at Beach Sprint Championships must have done the pre-competition health screening
3. Age Categories (Coastal Regulation 8, Rule 24)	~~3)4)34-~~ Age Categories (Coastal Regulation ~~68~~, Rule ~~2417~~)	
The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA for Beach Rowing Sprints: • Seniors	The following age categories for rowers are recognised by FISA for Beach ~~Rowing~~ Sprints ~~Rowing~~ : a) ~~♂~~ -Seniors ~~a)b) ♂~~ ~~♂~~ -Under 19	Adding Under 19 age category for Beach Sprints.
4. Boat Classes (Coastal Regulation 11, Rule 35)	~~4)5)45-~~ Boat Classes (Coastal Regulation ~~944~~, Rule ~~3524~~)	
The following boat classes are recognised by FISA for Beach Rowing Sprints: • Solo (C1x) • Double Sculls (C2x) • Coxed Quadruple Sculls (C4x+)	The following boat classes are recognised by FISA for Beach ~~Rowing~~ Sprints ~~Rowing~~ : a) ~~♂~~ -Solo (C1x) b) ~~♂~~ -Double Sculls (C2x) c) ~~♂~~ -Coxed Quadruple Sculls (C4x+)	
	~~5)6)World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships Event Programme (Rule 25)~~	
	<u>World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships are held in the following events:</u> <u>a) Men (M) C1x</u> <u>b) Women (W) C1x</u> <u>c) Mixed (Mix) C2x, C4x+</u> <u>d) Under 19 Men (U19M) C1x, C2x</u>	

	e) <u>Under 19 Women (U19W) C1x, C2x</u> e)f) <u>Under 19 Mixed (U19Mix) C2x</u>	
	7) ~~6-~~Boats and Equipment (Coastal Regulation 12, Rule 28)	
	<u>All boats used in International Beach Sprint Rowing must meet the requirements for construction, flotation and safety for Coastal Boats specified by the Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations with the exception of the following:</u> a. <u>During Beach Sprint Rowing competition, boats are not required to carry a life jacket for each competitor in the boat, however the organizing committee shall make life jackets available for use if requested by rowers;</u> b. <u>Boats are not required to have a 15m buoyant line.</u>	<u>Given the short distance of races and the close proximity to shore, the life jacket and towing line requirements of coastal rowing are not needed for Beach Rowing Sprints.</u>
	8) ~~7-~~Weight of Boats (Coastal Regulation 12, Rule 360)	
	<u>All boats used in International Beach Sprint Rowing shall be not less than the minimum weight as described in the Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations. All boats shall be weighed prior to use in competition. The President of the Jury may order additional boat weighing during the competition.</u>	<u>To specify that all of the boats used in completion shall be weighed prior to the beginning of each day's competition.</u>
5. Characteristics (Coastal Regulation 15, Rule 42)	~~8)9)58-~~Race Course Characteristics (Coastal Regulation ~~1315~~, Rule ~~4231~~)	
<i>The race course for international Beach Sprints shall provide, as far as possible, fair and equal racing conditions for all crews. This shall require sufficient width of the start area to allow all the crews in each race to start without interference from other crews. The race area should be located on an evenly-shelving sandy beach free of rocks or other obstructions which might damage boats in the beach start and beach finish.</i> <i>The length of course shall be as provided in Regulation 6. The course shall comprise (1) a land section – (2) a water section – (3) a land section.</i>	a) The race course for international Beach Sprints <u>rowing</u> shall provide, as far as possible, fair and equal racing conditions for all crews. This shall require sufficient width of the start area to allow all the crews in each race to start without interference from other crews. The race area should be located on an evenly-shelving sandy beach free of rocks or other obstructions which might damage boats in the beach start and beach finish. <u>The start line, finish line, turning flags and buoys shall be set to provide the same distance across all lanes for both the running and rowing sections of the course.</u> <u>The length of course shall be as provided in Regulation ~~106~~.</u> <u>The course shall comprise (1) a land section – (2) a water section – (3) a land section.</u>	Sentence added to clarify that all sections of the course shall be equal in lane.

The first section of the course shall be a straight line from a point on the beach (the start/finish line) to the water edge, a distance of between approximately 10 and 50 metres. The second section of the course shall comprise, for each lane, a series of three lane buoys in each racing lane, the first buoy positioned approximately 85 metres from the water edge, the second buoy a further 85 metres out and the third buoy a further 80 metres out, all in a straight line. The number of lanes so provided shall depend on the nature of the event, but in general shall be a minimum of two lanes and up to four lanes. (See Regulation 7) The third section of the course shall be approximately between 10 and 50 metres distance on land from the water edge back to the start/finish line. The distances stated here shall be a general guide but will depend on local conditions. In particular, the first buoy should be positioned slightly beyond, and clear of, any wave break. Substantial change from these dimensions is permitted with the prior approval of FISA.	The first section of the course shall be a straight line from a point on the beach (the start/finish line) to the water edge, a distance of between approximately 10 and 50 metres. The second section of the course shall comprise, for each lane, a series of three lane buoys in each racing lane, the first buoy positioned approximately 85 metres from the water edge, the second buoy a further 85 metres out and the third buoy a further 80 metres out, all in a straight line. The number of lanes so provided shall depend on the nature of the event, but in general shall be a minimum of two lanes and up to four lanes. (See Regulation 117) The third section of the course shall be approximately between 10 and 50 metres distance on land from the water edge back to the start/finish line. The distances stated here shall be a general guide but will depend on local conditions. In particular, the first buoy should be positioned slightly beyond, and clear of, any wave break. ~~Substantial~~ Any substantial change from these dimensions is ~~only~~ permitted with the prior approval of FISA.	
5.1 Course Markers	b) ~~58.1~~ Course Markers	
5.1.1 A plan of the course(s) showing the location of all course markers shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and also in the instructions issued to all crews upon arrival at the regatta. The plan shall also be displayed at the Control Commission;	i) ~~58.1.1~~ A plan of the course(s) showing the location of all course markers shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and also in the instructions issued to all crews upon arrival at the regatta. The plan shall also be displayed at the Control Commission;	
5.1.2 For safety and visibility purposes, the buoys used to mark the turning points should be inflatable or other soft-surface type which will not cause damage to boats and equipment and shall each be approximately 150cm high. The first two buoys from the beach in each lane shall be approximately 30cm diameter and the farthest turning buoy shall be between 50cm and 100cm diameter. The 3 buoys in one lane shall be the same colour. The buoys shall be a different colour for each lane;	ii) ~~58.1.2~~ For safety and visibility purposes, the buoys used to mark the turning points should be inflatable or other soft-surface type which will not cause damage to boats and equipment and shall each be approximately 150cm high. The first two buoys from the beach in each lane shall be approximately 30cm diameter and the farthest turning buoy shall be between 50cm and 100cm diameter. The 3 buoys in one lane shall ~~each~~ be the same colour. ~~The buoys shall be a different colour for each lane;~~	The requirement that the buoys in each lane be a different color removed at the request of Rowing for All Commission

5.1.3 The organising committee shall take all necessary precautions in setting out the course markers and the course to avoid any risks of boats grounding in shallow waters;	iii) ~~58.1.3~~ The organising committee shall take all necessary precautions in setting out the course markers and the course to avoid any risks of boats grounding in shallow waters;	
5.1.4 The organising committee shall ensure that the distances between buoys in each lane are equal and in particular that the distance of the farthest buoy from the beach in each lane is equal;	iv) ~~58.1.4~~ The organising committee shall ensure that the distances between buoys in each lane are equal and in particular that the distance of the farthest buoy from the beach in each lane is equal;	
5.1.5 If the course is located in waters that are affected by significant tidal movements the organising committee shall make arrangements for regular repositioning of the course as necessary. This may include additional gates and markers to assure safety and fairness to the crews.	v) ~~58.1.5~~ If the course is located in waters that are affected by significant tidal movements the organising committee shall make arrangements for regular <u>checking and, if necessary,</u> repositioning of the course. This may include additional gates and markers to assure safety and fairness to the crews.	
For safety purposes the layout of the course shall not allow boats to be travelling in opposite directions in the same water.	vi) ~~8.1.6~~ For safety purposes the layout of the course shall not allow boats to be travelling in opposite directions in the same water: <u>and the distance between the centres of adjoining lanes shall be at least 25 metres (see diagrams at Annex A and B).</u>	Addition to specify the distance between lanes as was only listed in the Annex diagrams
5.2 Start and Finish Lines	c) ~~58.2~~ Start and Finish Lines	
5.2.1 The start line shall be visually marked on the beach in a clear, fixed manner which will keep its position under all race situations. The width of the start line shall be a minimum of 2 metres. The distance from the start line to each boat shall be equal for all rowers.	i) ~~58.2.1~~ The start line shall be visually marked on the beach in a clear, fixed manner which will keep its position under all race situations. The width of the start line shall be a minimum of 2 metres. The distance from the start line to each boat shall be equal for all rowers. <u>Where a starting light system will be used to start the races, a starting light will be placed 5 meters in front of the start line and evenly between the starting position of the runners so that the lights will be visible to the runners. Starting lights should also be visible to crew members who maybe at the boat during the start procedure. The Starting lights shall operate as specified in Appendix R4 Regatta Courses Section-.</u>	Allow for a starting light to be used for starting races.
5.2.2 The width of the Finish Line shall be a minimum of 2 metres. Where only two racing lanes are in use, the Finish Line may be a narrow “funnel” design to bring the runners of each	ii) ~~58.2.2~~ The width of the Finish Line shall be a minimum of 2 metres. Where only two racing lanes are in use, the Finish Line may be a narrow “funnel” design to bring the runners	

crew together at the finish. However where 3 or more racing lanes are in use, the Finish line should be of such length to ensure that the runner from every crew has an equal distance from the designated finishing point of their boat to reach the Finish Line. The designated finishing point of each boat at the water's edge shall be marked by a flag in line with the lane buoys and runners shall be required to pass on the outside of this flag in their run to the Finish Line after leaving the boat, to ensure equal distance to the finish line.	of each crew <u>close</u> together at the finish. However where 3 or more racing lanes are in use, the Finish line should be of such length to ensure that the runner from every crew has an equal distance from the designated finishing point of their boat to reach the Finish Line. The designated <u>arrival</u> point of each boat at the <u>beach</u> shall be marked by a flag in line with the lane buoys and runners shall be required to pass on the outside of this flag in their run to the Finish Line after leaving the boat, to ensure equal distance to the finish line.	
5.2.3 The method of marking the Finish Line and therefore the finish of the race, may be any one of the following, or a similar arrangement: • A clear line on the beach which the runner from each crew must cross; • A tape which the runner from each crew must run through; • One flag or similar device for each crew, standing upright in the sand, and which must be picked up by the runner from each crew; • One button or similar device for each crew, which must be pressed by the runner from each crew and which, upon being pressed, shall emit a sound or visual display, at the same time recording the elapsed race time for that crew.	iii) ~~58.2.3~~ The method of marking the Finish Line and therefore the finish of the race, may be any one of the following, or a similar arrangement: (1) ~~•~~A clear line on the beach which the runner from each crew must cross; (2) ~~•~~A tape which the runner from each crew must run through; (3) ~~•~~One flag or similar device for each crew, standing upright in the sand, and which must be picked up by the runner from each crew; (4) ~~•~~One button or similar device for each crew, which must be pressed by the runner from each crew and which, upon being pressed, shall emit a sound or visual display, at the same time recording the elapsed race time for that crew. <u>The finish line for runners shall be an equal distance from the water where their boats would reach the shore in their designated course.</u>	
5.2.4 The organising committee shall decide the method of marking the finish and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and included in all information given to teams.	iv) ~~58.2.4~~ The organising committee shall decide the method of marking the finish and this shall be ~~included~~ <u>notified</u> in the ~~Notice of Regatta and included in all~~ <u>all</u> information given to teams.	
5.2.5 The orientation of the start and finish line shall in principle be perpendicular to the rowing course.	v) ~~58.2.5~~ The orientation of the start and finish line shall in principle be perpendicular to the rowing course.	
5.2.6 The diagrams at Annex A and Annex B to these Regulations show the general layout of the course.	vi) ~~58.2.6~~ The diagrams at Annex A and Annex B to these Regulations show the general layout of the course.	
5.3 Race Format	d) ~~58.3~~ Race Format	

<i>There are two options for the format of the rowing section of Beach Sprints. The organising committee shall decide which format shall be used and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information to teams and displayed at the venue. The same format should be used for all events at a regatta.</i> <i>Option 1 – “Slalom out / slalom back” –</i> <i>When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy and again racing slalom fashion around each buoy back to the beach, ensuring that they go around each buoy in turn in the correct direction. The diagram at Annex A refers.</i> <i>Option 2 – “Slalom out / straight back” -</i> <i>When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy. After rounding the last buoy they shall then race directly in a straight line back to the designated point on the beach. (Note: Crews not taking a straight line course back to the beach or arriving at the beach at other than the designated point shall not be penalised as long as they do not interfere with another crew and they otherwise comply with the requirements of these regulations.) Crews must ensure that they go around each of the three buoys in turn in the correct direction on the outward sector. The diagram at Annex B refers.</i>	i) <i>There are two options for the format of the rowing section of Beach Sprints. The organising committee shall decide which format shall be used and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information to teams and displayed at the venue. The same format should be used for all events at a regatta.</i> <i>(1) Option 1 – “Slalom out / slalom back” –</i> <i>When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy and again racing slalom fashion around each buoy back to the beach, ensuring that they go around each buoy in turn in the correct direction. The diagram at Annex A refers.</i> <i>(2) Option 2 – “Slalom out / straight back” -</i> <i>When all crews are in their boats they shall race from the beach in a slalom fashion around each of the three buoys in turn in their respective racing lanes, turning around the last buoy. After rounding the last buoy they shall then race directly in a straight line back to the designated point on the beach. (Note: Crews not taking a straight line course back to the beach or arriving at the beach at other than the designated point shall not be penalised as long as they do not interfere with another crew and they otherwise comply with the requirements of these regulations.) Crews must ensure that they go around each of the three buoys in turn in the correct direction on the outward sector. The diagram at Annex B refers.</i>	
6. Racing Distance (Coastal Regulation 16, Rule 43) <i>Beach Sprints – In principle the course should include a run on the beach of between approximately 10 and 50 metres to start and to finish the race with an on-water distance of 250 metres from the beach to the farthest turning buoy. The race will then comprise a 10 – 50 metre run from the start line to the water, a 250 metre (buoys at approximately 85m + 85m + 80m) row out, a similar 250 metre row back and a 10 – 50 metre beach run to the finish. See Regulation 5 for the layout of the course. The</i>	10) ~~69.~~ Racing Distance (Coastal Regulation ~~146~~, Rule ~~43~~32) <i>Beach Sprints – In principle the course should include a run on the beach of between approximately 10 and 50 metres to start and to finish the race with an on-water distance of 250 metres from the beach to the farthest turning buoy. The race will then comprise a 10 – 50 metre run from the start line to the water, a 250 metre (buoys at approximately 85m + 85m + 80m) row out, a similar 250 metre row back and a 10 – 50 metre beach run to the finish. See Regulation ~~859~~ for the layout of the course. The distances stated here shall be a general guide but will</i>	

distances stated here shall be a general guide but will depend on local conditions. Substantial changes from these dimensions are permitted with the prior approval of FISA.	depend on local conditions. ~~Substantial changes from these dimensions are permitted with the prior approval of FISA.~~	Deleted as already stated in previous Regulation
7. Number of Lanes (Coastal Regulation 17, Rule 44)	11) ~~710-~~Number of Lanes (Coastal Regulation 15, Rule ~~44~~33)	
There shall be a minimum of two lanes up to, in principle, a maximum of four lanes. The number of lanes shall depend on the available space at the beach and on the water and on the number of crews entered in each event. In all cases, the beach running distance should be equal for all crews. Additional lanes can be provided if a competition format so requires. The number of lanes shall be notified in the technical handbook or notice of regatta.	There shall be a minimum of two lanes up to, in principle, a maximum of four lanes. The number of lanes shall depend on the available space at the beach and on the water and on the number of crews entered in each event. In all cases, the beach running distance ~~and the water conditions~~ should be equal for all crews. Additional lanes can be provided if a competition format so requires. The number of lanes shall be notified in the technical handbook or notice of regatta.	
	~~12) 11-~~Composition of the Jury (Coastal Regulation ~~17~~31, Rule ~~37~~46)	
	~~a) 11.1 The Jury shall consist of will be made up of a minimum of 5 members~~international umpires carrying out the following duties: i) ~~President of the Jury~~* ii) ~~Starter / Race Umpire~~Finish Judge * iii) ~~Judge at the Start / Judge at the Finish~~Race Umpire * iv) ~~Lane Umpires (1 per lane)~~ v) ~~Turning Mark Umpire~~ vi) ~~Members of the Control Commission, one per lane~~one of whom shall be the senior member ~~*The President of the Jury, the Starter / Race Umpire~~Finish Judge, ~~and the a- Judge at the Start / Judge at the Finish~~Race Umpire and senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's license. The Jury shall be supported in its work by other officials holding a national umpire licencelicense. b) ~~b-~~Several members of the Jury may have dual roles. The organising committee may also appoint an Assistant Starter and assistants to other umpires. c) ~~c-~~There shall be at least one Turning Mark Umpire positioned within clear sight of the end turning buoys. Additional Turning Mark Umpires may be required if racing is conducted on more than two lanes.	Moved from 18 in keeping with the order in the Rules

	d) ~~d-~~ If a Beach Sprints regatta has large entries requiring more than two lanes then the number of Jury members may be increased accordingly. e) ~~11.2~~ For International Beach Sprints regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee. f) ~~11.3~~ For World Rowing Beach Sprint Championshipss regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the Executive Committee after recommendation by the FISA Umpiring Commission and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.																															
8. FISA Advertising Rules (Coastal Regulation 18, Rule 50)	~~42)13) 812-~~ FISA Advertising Rules Identifications displayed on Equipment and Rowers (Coastal Regulation 18, Rule 5038) ~~In addition to the~~ The requirements of the Coastal Rowing Competition Regulations <u>for Identifications on rower uniforms and equipment shall also apply to Beach Sprints rowing.</u>; each ~~Each~~ crew member shall display on their racing shirt or equivalent the three-letter country code and their family name (in Romanised text) in the following manner and format: <table><tr><th>Racing Shirt</th><th>Font</th><th>Height</th><th>Width</th><th>Case</th><th>example</th></tr><tr><td>FRONT: Family name (short)</td><td>Arial</td><td>50mm</td><td>120-150mm</td><td>Uppercase</td><td>BATTEN</td></tr><tr><td>FRONT: Family name (long)</td><td>Arial</td><td>50mm</td><td>150mm</td><td>Lowercase</td><td>Batten-Ball</td></tr><tr><td>FRONT: Country code</td><td>Arial</td><td>50mm</td><td>60-100mm</td><td>Uppercase</td><td>GBR</td></tr><tr><td>BACK: Country code</td><td>Arial</td><td>100mm</td><td>150mm</td><td>Uppercase</td><td>GBR</td></tr></table> <u>These requirements are in addition to the requirements detailed in Rule 39 (Rowers' Clothing and Blade Colours).</u>	Racing Shirt	Font	Height	Width	Case	example	FRONT: Family name (short)	Arial	50mm	120-150mm	Uppercase	BATTEN	FRONT: Family name (long)	Arial	50mm	150mm	Lowercase	Batten-Ball	FRONT: Country code	Arial	50mm	60-100mm	Uppercase	GBR	BACK: Country code	Arial	100mm	150mm	Uppercase	GBR	Consolidate the two versions of the FRONT of the racing shirt requirement to reduce confusion.
Racing Shirt	Font	Height	Width	Case	example																											
FRONT: Family name (short)	Arial	50mm	120-150mm	Uppercase	BATTEN																											
FRONT: Family name (long)	Arial	50mm	150mm	Lowercase	Batten-Ball																											
FRONT: Country code	Arial	50mm	60-100mm	Uppercase	GBR																											
BACK: Country code	Arial	100mm	150mm	Uppercase	GBR																											
9. FISA Progression System (Coastal Regulation 20, Rule 67)	~~43)14) 913-~~ FISA Progression System (Coastal Regulation 20, Rule 6757)																															

9.1 The progression system for Beach Sprints rowing shall be decided by the organising committee and may be in the format of: • Multiple pools of crews; or • Time trials; or • Elimination heats which may or may not include repêchages; or • A combination of these; in order to bring the number of crews remaining in the medal competition in each event down to eight (8).	<u>a) The FISA Beach Sprint Rowing Progression System shall in principle be used for international Beach Sprint regattas and World Rowing Beach Sprint Championships. If an organizing committee (or FISA in the case of World Championships) decides to adopt an alternative progression system this shall be included as part of the information to teams.</u> <u>a)b) 913.1 International Beach Sprint Rowing Regattas:</u> The progression system for Beach Sprints rowing ~~shall be decided by the organising committee and~~ may be in the format of: i) ~~Multiple pools of crews; or~~ ii) ~~Time trials; or~~ iii) ~~Elimination heats which may or may not include repêchages; or~~ iv) ~~A combination of these;~~ in order to bring the number of crews remaining in the medal competition in each event down to <u>the final</u> eight (8) <u>crews</u>.	Addition of a pre-ambule to reference the FISA Beach Sprint rowing progression system and confirm process for the WRBSC
9.2 The Final Eight Crews After the preliminary rounds are completed and the final eight remaining crews in an event are determined, then racing shall in all cases be conducted on two lanes with 4 quarter-finals, 2 semi-finals and then finals following a consistent time schedule without additional rest breaks between races. The race for 3rd and 4th positions shall take place before the race for 1st and 2nd positions. Additional semi-finals and finals for ranking all final eight crews may also be rowed within this format.	~~b)c) 913.2~~ The Final Eight Crews After the preliminary rounds are completed and the final eight remaining crews (<u>the Final Eight</u>) in an event are determined, then racing shall in all cases be conducted on two lanes with 4 quarter-finals, 2 semi-finals and then finals following a consistent time schedule without additional rest breaks between races. The race for 3rd and 4th positions shall take place before the race for 1st and 2nd positions. Additional semi-finals and finals for ranking all final eight crews may also be rowed within this format.	
9.3 For World Rowing Beach Sprints, the organising committee shall obtain the approval of FISA for the progression system to be adopted.	~~913.3 For World Rowing Beach Sprints, the organising committee shall obtain the approval of FISA for shall determine the progression system to be adopted.~~	FISA decides the progression system for the WRBSC
9.4 The progression system shall be described in the Notice of Regatta and confirmed at the Crew Captains' meeting.	~~913.4 The progression system shall be described in the Notice of Regatta and confirmed at the Crew Captains' Team Managers meeting.~~	Delete as now referenced in the opening paragraph of this Regulation
9.5 The organising committee in the case of international Beach Sprints, and FISA in the case of World Rowing Beach Sprints, may place a limit on the number of crews from which	~~e)d) 913.5~~ The organising committee in the case of international Beach Sprint <u>Rowing regattass</u>, and FISA in the case of World Rowing Beach Sprint <u>Championshipss</u>, may place a limit on the	

entries will be accepted and the method of limiting numbers (i.e. qualification, order of entry or random draw of crews or any other method) shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and in all information given to crews before the regatta.	number of crews from which entries will be accepted and the method of limiting numbers (i.e. qualification, order of entry or random draw of crews or any other method) shall be included in the Notice of Regatta and in all information given to crews before the regatta.	
10. The Draw and Determining the Lanes (Coastal Regulation 21, Rule 68)	~~14)15)~~ 1014- The Draw and Determining the Lanes (Coastal Regulation 21, Rule 6859 and 60)	
10.1 Where a system of preliminary heats is required, a draw for the first round shall take place at the Crew Captains' meeting on the day before the first heat takes place, or earlier if appropriate. The draw shall determine which crews take part in which heats and which lanes each crew shall use.	a) ~~1014.1~~ Where a system of preliminary heats <u>or time trials</u> is required, a <u>dDraw</u> for the first round shall take place at the <u>Crew Captains' Team Managers</u> meeting ~~on the day before the first heat takes place, or earlier if appropriate.~~ The <u>dDraw, supervised by the Jury, shall be random except in the case of seeded crews, and shall</u> determine which crews take part in which heats and which lanes each crew shall use.	Reflect the use of Team Managers for the World Rowing Beach Sprint Finals, and the TMM could be at other times Add reference to random Draw and seeded crews.
10.2 If there is seeding of crews at the World Rowing Beach Sprints, the highest seeded crews shall be placed at opposite sides of the draw and then descending seedings should follow the same principle. When the final eight crews remaining in the event are determined, the top four seeded crews in descending order (or less if there are less than four seeded crews) remaining in the final eight crews shall be drawn alternatively on opposite sides of the draw for the last eight. The remaining places shall be allocated by random draw for the remaining crews. (i.e. seeds 1 and 3 shall be on one side of the Draw and 2 and 4 on the other side.)	b) ~~1014.2~~ If there is seeding of crews at the World Rowing Beach Sprint <u>Championships</u> , the highest seeded crews shall be placed at opposite sides of the draw and then descending seedings should follow the same principle. When the final eight crews remaining in the event are determined, the top four seeded crews in descending order (or less if there are less than four seeded crews) remaining in the final eight crews shall be drawn alternatively on opposite sides of the draw for the last eight. The remaining places shall be allocated by random draw for the remaining crews. (i.e. <u>remaining</u> seeds 1 and ~~43~~ shall be on one side of the Draw and 2 and <u>34</u> on the other side.)	Correction
10.3 Where the first round is in the form of time trials, the results of the time trials shall be adopted to determine the following round heat and lane allocations rather than any seeding.	c) ~~1014.3 Where the first round is in the form of time trials, t~~ The results of the <u>time trialsfirst round</u> shall be <u>adopted-used</u> to determine the following round heat <u>and lane allocations rather than any seeding-, with the lanes being decided by random draw supervised by the Jury. This process shall apply to subsequent rounds until the Final Eight is reached.</u>	Remove reference to time trial as this would be the case for any form of first round. Clarification that lane selection only applies to the Final Eight and not rounds prior to that.

10.4 Lanes for “The Final Eight” The lanes for each race in the quarterfinals, semi-finals and finals (the final eight remaining crews) only, shall be determined as follows: • The crew with the faster time in its previous round shall choose which of the two lanes it shall use for the race. • The other crew shall use the other lane. Such determination shall be made not later than 10 minutes before the scheduled start time of the race and shall be confirmed by the Crew Captain to the President of the Jury who shall also notify the Crew Captain of the other crew in that race.	d) ~~1014.4~~ Lanes for “The Final Eight” The lanes for each race in the quarterfinals, semi-finals and finals (the final eight remaining crews) only, shall be determined as follows: i) ~~–~~ The crew with the faster time in its previous round shall choose which of the two lanes it shall use for the race. ~~– A crew whose previous round was a repechage will not have priority in choosing lanes over a crew that did not row in a repechage in the previous round.~~ ii) ~~–~~ The other crew shall use the other lane. Such determination shall be made not later than 10 minutes before the scheduled start time of the race and shall be confirmed by the Crew Captain to the President of the Jury who shall also notify the Crew Captain of the other crew in that race.	A crew directly advancing to the finals have priority in selecting lanes over crews advancing through the repechage.
11. Adverse Weather Conditions (Coastal Regulation 22, Rule 71)	~~45)16)~~ ~~4415~~ Adverse Weather Conditions (Coastal Regulation 22, Rule ~~74~~63)	
The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director and the organising committee, shall take all decisions on any delay, postponement or cancellation of races, or of changes to the course, resulting from adverse weather conditions or other matters relating to the safety of rowers and equipment and officials on the water or the fairness of the course.	The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director and the organising committee, shall take all decisions on any delay, postponement or cancellation of races, or of changes to the course, resulting from adverse weather conditions or other matters relating to the safety of rowers and equipment and officials on the water or the fairness of the course.	
12. The Start (Coastal Regulations 23 and 24, Rules 73 and 74)	~~46)17)~~ ~~4216~~ The Start (Coastal Regulations 23 and 24, Rules ~~73~~66 and ~~74~~74)	
12.1 The Start During the start procedure, the boats shall be lined up in the water in the allotted start position and shall be held by crew members (except solo (C1x)) and up to two boat handlers per boat.	a) ~~4216.1~~ The Start During the start procedure, the boats shall be lined up in the water in the allotted start position and shall be held by crew members (except solo (C1x)) and up to two boat handlers per boat.	
12.1.1 Boat Handlers There shall be up to two boat handlers per boat. The boat handlers shall, in principle, be provided by the teams and are recognised as official support crew members. The role of the boat handler is to support the departure and arrival of the crew from and to the beach. The boat handlers for each crew should wear matched uniforms that conform to the rules, and in a colour which is different from the crew (alternatively the boat	b) ~~4216.1.1~~ Boat Handlers There shall be up to two boat handlers per boat. The boat handlers shall, in principle, be provided by the teams and are recognised as official support crew members. The role of the boat handler is to support the departure and arrival of the crew from and to the beach. The boat handlers for each crew should wear matched uniforms ~~or a bib that conform to~~ <u>comply with the Rules in respect of Identifications</u>, and ~~in a colour which is~~	

handlers may wear a coloured bib). In rougher conditions and at the discretion of the President of the Jury the number of boat handlers may be increased. Boat handlers may not board the boat at any time but may assist the crew in any other way, including rudder fixing, etc. When the boat returns to the beach the boat handlers may “catch” the boat to slow its progress when it reaches the beach and a crew member disembarks to run to the finish line.	~~differentare clearly distinguishable~~ from the crew ~~(alternatively the boat handlers may wear a compliant coloured bib)~~. In rougher conditions and at the discretion of the President of the Jury the number of boat handlers may be increased. <u>Boat handlers must ensure that they, and the equipment they are handling, do not impede other competitors.</u> Boat handlers may not board the boat at any time but may assist the crew in any other way, including rudder fixing, etc. When the boat returns to the beach the boat handlers may “catch” the boat to slow its progress when it reaches the beach and a crew member disembarks to run to the finish line.	Change to match Coastal Regulations To clarify that boat handlers have a responsibility not to interfere with competitors.
a. The boat handlers shall at all times remain in shallow water not above their shoulder height. The boat handlers shall comply with any instructions of the race officials and shall at all times be subject to the rules of racing. Where a crew does not supply its own boat handlers, the organising committee shall provide them. The boats should be held reasonably in line and shall be positioned so that the centres of boats are in a line with the buoys in their lane. All rowers (except the runner of each crew) must be standing in the water next to their boat and shall not start boarding their boat until the start signal is given. The Judge at the Start, with the advice of the Aligner, shall determine whether the boats are reasonably in line and shall take such action as necessary to ensure this.	i) ~~a-~~The boat handlers shall at all times remain in shallow water not above their shoulder height. The boat handlers shall comply with any instructions of the race officials and shall at all times be subject to the ~~rules~~<u>Rules</u> of ~~racing~~<u>Racing, Bye-laws and Regulations</u>. Where a crew does not supply its own boat handlers, the organising committee shall provide them. The boats should be held reasonably in line and shall be positioned so that the centres of boats are in a line with the buoys in their lane. All rowers (except the runner of each crew) must be standing in the water next to their boat and shall not start boarding their boat until the start signal is given. The Judge at the Start, with the advice of the <u>Lane Umpires Aligner</u>, shall determine whether the boats are reasonably in line <u>with the buoys in their lane</u> and shall take such action as necessary to ensure this.	The Beach Sprint Rowing Regulations do not define Aligner as a required position. Clarified that alignment is with the buoys in the race lane and not the start line.

b. One nominated crew member from each crew shall be a runner. (The runner at the start may be different from the runner at the finish but in both cases must be a member of the crew.) The runners shall stand behind the start line which shall be clearly marked on the beach. The remaining crew members (except for solo (C1x)) shall be standing in the water holding their boats. No crew members shall start to board their boats before the start signal has been given. When the start signal is given the runners shall run to their boats to join the other crew members. The other crew members may start to board their boats as soon as the start signal is given.	ii) ~~b.~~ One nominated crew member from each crew shall be a runner. (The runner at the start may be different from the runner at the finish but in both cases must be a member of the crew.) The runners shall stand behind the start line which shall be clearly marked on the beach. The remaining crew members (except for solo (C1x)) shall be standing in the water holding their boats. No crew members shall start to board their boats before the start signal has been given. When the start signal is given the runners shall run to their boats to join the other crew members. The other crew members may start to board their boats as soon as the start signal is given.							
c. The boat handlers will support the crews in holding the best pointing for the boat for the crew members to board and depart.	iii) ~~c.~~ The boat handlers will support the crews in holding the best pointing for the boat for the crew members to board and depart.							
12.2 The Start Procedure The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall be elevated and such that he has a clear view of the start line and all boats. The starting signals should be clearly audible and visible to all rowers. A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter. The Starter shall inform the crews when there is three minutes remaining before the start time. There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned in such location as to be able to properly carry out his responsibilities. Where he considers it necessary, the President of the Jury may instruct another Umpire to assist the Judge at the Start in his duties. The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to decide if any crew has caused a false start. The starting procedure for beach sprints shall be as follows: <table><tr><td>-3:00</td><td>All crew members should be in the start zone and under the control of the starter.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees.</td></tr></table>	-3:00	All crew members should be in the start zone and under the control of the starter.		The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees.	c) ~~12.16.2~~ The Start Procedure The Starter may be assisted by other umpires under the authority of the Starter. The position of the Starter shall be elevated and <u>either beside or behind the start line</u> such that he has a clear view of the start line and all boats. The starting signals should be clearly audible ~~and visible~~ to all rowers. ~~A clearly distinguishing jacket should be worn by the Starter.~~ The Starter shall inform the crews when there <u>is are</u> three minutes remaining before the start time <u>either directly or through the race Announcer, by saying "THREE MINUTES!"</u>. There shall be a Judge at the Start who shall be positioned in such location as to be able to properly carry out his responsibilities. <u>Where the Starter is positioned on the start line, the Starter may also serve as the Judge at Start.</u> Where he considers it necessary, the President of the Jury may instruct another Umpire to assist the Judge at the Start in his duties. The Judge at the Start shall be responsible to decide if any crew has caused a false start. The starting procedure for beach sprints shall be as follows: <table><tr><td>-3m:00s</td><td>All crew members should be in the start zone and under the control of the starter.</td></tr></table>	-3m:00s	All crew members should be in the start zone and under the control of the starter.	Eliminate the requirement for a special jacket worn by the Starter. Allow the Starter to allocate the 3 minute call to the Announcer where there is an announcer. Sentence added to specify that when the Starter is positioned on the start line, the Starter may serve both
-3:00	All crew members should be in the start zone and under the control of the starter.							
	The Starter may penalise a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees.							
-3m:00s	All crew members should be in the start zone and under the control of the starter.							

-2:45-1:45	Crews are introduced to the spectators, once the introductions are complete the crews return to their start positions.		The Starter may ~~penalise-sanction~~ a crew which is late to the start and may start the race without reference to absentees.	as the Starter and Judge at Start.
-1:00	When there is one minute to the start, the Starter shall say "One minute!" at this time all crew and boats should be 'ready' on the water, the runner positioned behind the start line.	-2m:45s-1m:45s	Crews are introduced to the spectators <u>by the Announcers.</u> ~~once~~ Once the introductions are complete the crews <u>shall immediately</u> return to their start positions.	
-0:30	When there are 30 seconds to the start, the Starter shall alert the crews by saying "Get ready!", after which alert the Starter may start the race at any time, having taken into account the wave conditions and any other factors.	-1m:00s-0m:45s	When there is one minute to the start, the Starter shall say " ~~One minute~~ <u>Get ReadyGET READY!</u> " <u>After this the runners will position themselves behind the start line and the Starter shall instruct the other members of the crew and/or the boat handlers to "put the boats in the water."</u> ~~at this time all crew and boats should be 'ready' on the water, the runner positioned behind the start line.~~ <u>The Starter may allocate these commands to the race Announcer.</u>	
-0.10 or when the red flag is raised	The start music stops. To give the start signal, the Starter shall say "Attention!" and shall then raise a red flag to the vertical position above his head. After a clear pause, the Starter shall then give the signal to start by dropping in one fast downward motion the red flag, simultaneously sounding a hooter in one long blast.	-0:30-0:20	When there are <u>between 20 and 30</u> seconds to the start, the Starter shall alert the crews by saying "Get ready!", after which alert the Starter may start the race at any time, having taken into account the wave conditions and any other factors.	
		~~-0.10 or when the red flag is raised~~ <u>used to start the race at any time between approx.. -0m.20s and 0m.0s</u>	The start music stops. To give the start signal, the Starter shall <u>first</u> say "Attention!". <u>After a clear pause, the Starter shall then EITHER raise the red flag, OR where the start is given using traffic lights, shall press a button (or switch) to change the traffic lights from the neutral position to red;</u> ~~The~~ <u>After a clear and variable pause, the Starter will then start the race by EITHER dropping the red flag quickly to one side and simultaneously sounding a hooter in one long blast;</u>	
The official start signal will be the moment the red flag starts to move downwards.				Revisions to the commands and allow the Starter to allocate commands to the race Announcer. Time sequence revised based on actual experience

	<u>OR by pressing a button that shall, at the same instant:</u> <u>a. Change the red light to green;</u> <u>b. Make an audible signal through the loudspeakers;</u> <u>c. Start the timing system for the race;</u> <u>and shall then raise a red flag to the vertical position above his head. After a clear pause, the Starter shall then give the signal to start by dropping in one fast downward motion the red flag, simultaneously sounding a hooter in one long blast.</u>	Provide for the use of a traffic light system to start the race.
	The official start signal will be the moment the red flag starts to move downwards <u>or the red light changes to green light illuminates.</u>	
13. False Start (Coastal Regulation 25, Rule 75)	~~47~~18) ~~43~~17. False Start (Coastal Regulation 25, Rule ~~75~~65)	
A crew commits a false start if the crew's nominated runner crosses the start line before the start signal is given or if any crew member starts to board their boat before the start signal is given. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of a false start.	A crew commits a false start if the crew's nominated runner crosses the start line before the start signal is given or if any crew member starts to board their boat before the start signal is given. The Judge at the Start shall be the sole judge of a false start.	
13.1 Consequences of a False Start	a) ~~43~~ 17.1 Consequences of a False Start	
13.1.1 Where a false start is committed, whether by a runner or other crew member, the Judge at the Start shall immediately raise a red flag and the Starter shall stop the race by waving a red flag and sounding repeated blasts on the hooter until all crews have stopped. The Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter which crew has caused a false start and the Starter shall award the crew a Yellow Card.	i) ~~43~~17.1.1 Where a false start is committed, whether by a runner or other crew member, the Judge at the Start shall immediately raise a red flag and the Starter shall stop the race by waving a red flag and sounding repeated blasts on the hooter until all crews have stopped. <u>Where the Starter is serving as the Judge at Start, when a false start is committed, the Starter will immediately stop the race by waving a red flag and sounding repeated blasts on the hooter until all crews have stopped.</u> The Judge at the Start shall inform the Starter which crew has caused a false start and the Starter shall award the crew a Yellow Card.	

13.1.2 A crew causing two false starts or receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event by the Starter.	~~f)j)~~ ~~1317.1.2~~ A crew causing two false starts or receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event by the Starter.	
14. Responsibility of the Rowers (Coastal Regulation 26, Rule 77)	~~18)19)~~ ~~1418~~ Responsibility of the Rowers (Coastal Regulation 26, Rule 7770)	
14.1 When turning around the buoys, crews are permitted to touch the turning buoys with their boat or oars, but the keel of the boat must pass around the designated side of the buoy.	a) ~~1418.1~~ When turning around the buoys, crews are permitted to touch the turning buoys with their boat or oars, but the keel of the boat must pass around the designated side of the buoy.	
14.2 In order to finish the race a crew must correctly round all designated turning markers and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee.	b) ~~1418.2~~ In order to finish the race a crew must correctly round all designated turning markers and must complete the full course as designated by the organising committee.	
14.3 A crew not correctly rounding any buoy on the course shall be awarded a time penalty as follows: • Not correctly rounding the first or second buoy from the beach – 30 seconds each instance; • Not correctly rounding the third buoy from the beach – 60 seconds	c) ~~1418.3~~ A crew not correctly rounding any buoy on the course shall be awarded a time penalty as follows: i) ~~1418.3.1~~ Not correctly rounding the first or second buoy from the beach – 30 seconds each instance; ii) ~~1418.3.2~~ Not correctly rounding the third buoy from the beach – 60 seconds	
14.4 For coxed boats, the coxswain is required to be in the boat for the whole time the crew is rowing; otherwise the crew shall not be ranked in the race and shall be shown on the results as DNF.	d) ~~1418.4~~ For coxed boats, the coxswain is required to be in the boat for the whole time the crew is rowing; otherwise the crew shall not be ranked in the race and shall be shown on the results as DNF.	
	e) ~~Crews returning to the beach must make every effort to keep their boat under control in an upright position with the crew members in contact with the boat until reaching the beach. In the event the boat capsizes while returning to the beach, the crew is responsible to ensure that all crew members and equipment are safe, and such responsibility shall have priority over finishing their race.~~	<u>Specify that crews returning to the beach must maintain control of their boats as they go through the surf, and that safety of all crew members has priority over finishing the race.</u>
14.5 Upon their boat reaching the beach, one crew member shall disembark and run in the designated route to the finish point of the race.	~~e)f)~~ ~~1418.65~~ Upon their boat reaching the beach, one crew member shall disembark and run in the designated route to the finish point of the race.	
14.6 Crews shall at all times be aware of the weather and water conditions and the safety of themselves and others. Crews rowing in a dangerous manner or in a way which is	~~f)g)~~ ~~1418.76~~ Crews shall at all times be aware of the weather and water conditions and the safety of themselves and others. Crews rowing in a dangerous manner or in a way which is	

considered out of control may be excluded or otherwise penalized by the umpire.	considered out of control may be excluded or otherwise penalized by the umpire.	
15. Interference (Coastal Regulation 27, Rule 78)	~~19~~ 20) ~~15~~ 19- Interference (Coastal Regulation 27, Rule 7871)	
A crew causes interference to its opponents if its oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent's water and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact or by causing the other crew to change course to avoid such contact. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire's opinion, affected the result of that crew, then the Umpire may exclude the crew or alternatively may award a time penalty of 5 seconds or such other time as he deems appropriate against the crew causing the interference or take other appropriate measures under the rules. It is each crew's responsibility to remain in their proper course and their water and to not cause interference to other crews.	A crew causes interference to its opponents if ~~its~~ oars, sculls or boat encroach into the opponent's water and cause a disadvantage to its opponents by contact or by causing the other crew to change course to avoid such contact. The Umpire alone shall decide if a crew is interfering with another crew and causing them a disadvantage. If a crew has caused interference to another crew and has, in the Umpire's opinion, affected the result of that crew, then the Umpire may exclude the crew or alternatively may award a time penalty of 105 seconds or such other time as he deems appropriate against the crew causing the interference or take other appropriate measures under the rules. It is each crew's responsibility to remain in their proper course and their water and to not cause interference to other crews.	
16. Finish of the Race (Coastal Regulation 28, Rule 80)	~~20~~ 21) ~~16~~ 20- Conclusion ~~Finish of the Race (Coastal Regulation 298, Rule 8073)~~	
The method of marking the Finish Line and the finish of the race may be any one of the following, or a similar arrangement: • A clear, straight line on the beach which the runner from each crew must cross; • A tape which the runner from each crew must run through; • One flag or similar device for each crew, standing in the sand, and which must be picked up (or "caught") by the runner from each crew to mark the finish (in the case of flags, a different colour flag shall be used for each crew, ideally to match the colour of the buoys in their respective lanes); • One button or similar device for each crew, which must be pressed by the runner from each crew and which, upon being pressed, shall emit a sound or visual display, at the same time recording the elapsed race time for that crew. The organising committee shall decide which type of finish shall be used and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information to teams and displayed at the venue.	~~The method of marking the Finish Line and the finish of the race may be any one of the following, or a similar arrangement:~~ ~~• A clear, straight line on the beach which the runner from each crew must cross;~~ ~~• A tape which the runner from each crew must run through;~~ ~~• One flag or similar device for each crew, standing in the sand, and which must be picked up (or "caught") by the runner from each crew to mark the finish (in the case of flags, a different colour flag shall be used for each crew, ideally to match the colour of the buoys in their respective lanes);~~ ~~• One button or similar device for each crew, which must be pressed by the runner from each crew and which, upon being pressed, shall emit a sound or visual display, at the same time recording the elapsed race time for that crew.~~ ~~The organising committee shall decide which type of finish shall be used and this shall be notified in the Notice of Regatta and shall be included in all information to teams and displayed at the venue.~~ ~~The finish point line for all crewsrunners shall be an approximately equal distance from the water where the <u>their</u> boats would reach the~~	Duplicated

The finish point for all crews shall be an approximately equal distance from the water where the boats would reach the shore in their designated course. There shall be a flag or similar marker placed at the water's edge for each lane in line with the lane buoys and an equal distance from the finish line. Each runner shall pass on the outside of the flag when running from their boat to the finish line. A runner not passing on the correct side of the flag shall receive a penalty of 5 seconds. The finish of the race for each crew shall be the moment their crew member (the runner) reaches the finish point and completes the action as required to mark the finish of the race. In the case of World Rowing Beach Sprints, the organising committee shall obtain the approval of FISA for the method of marking the finish. Timing – Finish times shall be recorded to 1/10th of a second.	~~shore in their designated course. There shall be a flag or similar marker placed at the water's edge for each lane in line with the lane buoys and an equal distance from the finish line. After exiting the boat, Each runner shall must pass on the outside (relative to the finish line) of the flag placed on the water's edge in line with the lane buoys for their lane when running from their boat to the finish line. A runner not passing on the correct side of the flag shall receive a penalty of 5 10 seconds.~~ The finish of the race for each crew shall be the moment their crew member (the runner) reaches the finish point and completes the action in accordance with Regulation 9 as required to mark the finish of the race. ~~In the case of World Rowing Beach Sprints, the organising committee shall obtain the approval of FISA for the method of marking the finish.~~ Timing – Finish times shall be recorded to 1/10th of a second.	Changes for clarity
17. Dead Heats (Coastal Regulation 29, Rule 81) If there is a dead-heat in any round other than a final, the crews which have dead-heated shall be required to race again over the same course not later than 10 minutes after the finish of the race which was a dead-heat. If they again dead-heat they shall be required to race again within a further 15 minute period and so on until a decision is reached. If a dead-heat occurs in a final the crews concerned shall be given equal ranking and the next ranking shall be left vacant.	~~24)22) 4721.~~ Dead Heats (Coastal Regulation 3029, Rule 84)7489) If there is a dead-heat in any round other than a final, ~~and only one of the crews progresses into the next round,~~ <u>there must be a re-row the crews which have dead-heated shall be required to race again</u> over the same course <u>between the crews involved.</u> <u>The re-row must take place</u> not later than 10 minutes after the finish of the race <u>in which was at the</u> dead-heat <u>occurred.</u> ~~If all of the crews involved in the dead-heat progress to the same level of the next round, there will be no re-row and their relative positions in the next round shall be decided by a supervised draw.~~ <u>If they re-row results in a again dead-heat the crews y shall be required to re-row the race again not later than within a further 15 minutes after the finish of the previous re-row. period and so This process will continue on</u> until a decision is reached. If a dead-heat occurs in a final the crews concerned shall be given equal ranking and the next ranking shall be left vacant.	Revised to reflect the language used in Rules 89 Dead Heats
18. Composition of the Jury (Coastal Regulation 31, Rule 92) 18.1 The Jury will be made up of a minimum of 6 members of whom at least 3 shall hold an International Umpire's Licence. • President of the Jury* • Starter / Race Umpire * • Judge at the Start / Judge at the Finish * • Lane Umpires (1 per lane)	~~18. Composition of the Jury (Coastal Regulation 31, Rule 92)~~ ~~18.1 The Jury will be made up of a minimum of 6 members of whom at least 3 shall hold an International Umpire's Licence.~~ ~~• President of the Jury*~~ ~~• Starter / Race Umpire *~~ ~~• Judge at the Start / Judge at the Finish *~~ ~~• Lane Umpires (1 per lane)~~	Moved to 12 to keep with the new order of the Rules

• Turning Mark Umpire (1) • Members of Control Commission, one per lane <i>*The President of the Jury, the Starter / Race Umpire and the Judge at the Start / Judge at the Finish shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.</i> <i>Several members of the Jury may have dual roles. The organising committee may also appoint an Assistant Starter and assistants to other umpires.</i> <i>There shall be at least one Turning Mark Umpire. Additional Turning Mark Umpires may be required if racing is conducted on more than two lanes.</i> <i>If a Beach Sprints regatta has large entries requiring more than two lanes then the number of Jury members may be increased accordingly.</i> <i>For International Beach Sprints regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.</i> <i>For World Rowing Beach Sprints regattas – The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.</i>	• ~~Turning Mark Umpire (1)~~ • ~~Members of Control Commission, one per lane~~ ~~*The President of the Jury, the Starter / Race Umpire and the Judge at the Start / Judge at the Finish shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.~~ ~~Several members of the Jury may have dual roles. The organising committee may also appoint an Assistant Starter and assistants to other umpires.~~ ~~There shall be at least one Turning Mark Umpire. Additional Turning Mark Umpires may be required if racing is conducted on more than two lanes.~~ ~~If a Beach Sprints regatta has large entries requiring more than two lanes then the number of Jury members may be increased accordingly.~~ ~~For International Beach Sprints regattas – The Jury shall be appointed by the organising committee.~~ ~~For World Rowing Beach Sprints regattas – The Jury shall be appointed and supervised by the FISA Umpiring Commission.~~	
19. Penalties (Coastal Regulation 32, Rule 72)	~~22)23) 1922. Penalties-Sanctions (Coastal Regulation 321, Rule 7265)~~	
The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The penalties available to the Jury are: • Reprimand; • Time penalty (as provided in these Regulations 14, 15 & 16 and otherwise where the Umpire considers appropriate); • Yellow Card (applying to the next round in which the crew competes) – a crew receiving 2 Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event; • Relegation where specifically provided in these Rules; • Red Card (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question); • Disqualification (from all events in the regatta).	<u>In any case of breach of the rules, a member of the Jury may impose appropriate sanctions. The sanctions available are:</u>~~The Jury shall impose appropriate penalties in any case of breach of the rules. The penalties available to the Jury are:~~ a) ~~• Reprimand, which is a formal admonishment that the conduct of the rower or crew is in breach of the Rules and that this breach may be taken into account when considering an appropriate sanction for any further breach during that regatta. This will be an appropriate sanction where the breach does not warrant a high level of sanction.;~~ b) ~~• Time penalty, which is a sanction awarded to a crew which is in breach of these Regulations which requires a crew to spend the awarded time penalty in a designated penalty box. If the penalty box is not available, the awarded penalty times will be added to the crew's finish time. (as provided in these Regulations 14, 15 & 16 and otherwise where the Umpire considers appropriate);~~ c) ~~• Yellow Card (applying to the next round in which the crew competes) – a crew receiving 2 Yellow Cards applying to the~~	Additions to match new Sanction Rules

	~~same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event; which is a formal warning for a breach of these Rules and Regulations:~~ ~~i) A Yellow Card shall apply to the next race in which that crew competes in that regatta. It shall lapse only when the race is concluded and shall therefore still apply in the case of a postponement or a re-row of that race.~~ ~~ii) A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event.~~ ~~e)d) • Relegation (REL) which places a crew in the last position in a race where specifically provided in these Rules and Regulations where specifically provided in these Rules;~~ ~~e)e) • Red Card or Exclusion (EXC) which excludes the crew from all the rounds of the event in question. This sanction is for a serious and/or repeated breach of the Rules justifying that the offending crew take no further part in the event. (exclusion from all the rounds of the event in question);~~ ~~f) • Disqualification (DSQ) which disqualifies a rower or a crew from all events in the regatta.~~ ~~i) This sanction is for the most serious breach of the Rules justifying removal from the regatta.~~ ~~ii) Where a rower is disqualified, that rower shall take no further part in the regatta.~~ ~~iii) Where a rower is disqualified at a time when Rules 48 and 49 only allow substitutions in a crew for medical reasons, then the rower may not be replaced and the crew of that rower shall be excluded from all rounds of the event in question.~~ ~~iv) Where a crew is disqualified, no member of that crew shall take any further part in any event in the regatta~~ ~~e)f) (from all events in the regatta).~~	
20. Control Commission (Coastal Regulation 38, Rule 95)	24) ~~2023~~ Control Commission (Coastal Regulation ~~38~~5, Rule ~~95~~81)	
In addition to its other duties, the Control Commission at Beach Rowing Sprints regattas shall check the correct display of the boat registration numbers and that the rower names and national federation acronyms required to be displayed on the uniform of each rower (Regulation 8) are correctly displayed.	In addition to its other duties, the Control Commission at Beach ~~Rowing~~ Sprints ~~Rowing~~ regattas shall check the correct display of the boat registration numbers and that the rower names and national federation acronyms required to be displayed on the uniform of each rower	

	(Regulation ~~8~~ 13) are correctly displayed <u>and that crews race in the boats which are allocated to them.</u>	
21. The Starter and the Judge at the Start (Coastal Regulation 39, Rule 96) The Starter and the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed. Both shall be in an elevated position (on a podium or stand) from where they have a clear view of the start/finish line and the racing course, and can be clearly seen by all crews. The Judge at the Start shall determine if any crew causes a false start and if so shall follow the procedure outlined in Regulation 13.	25) ~~2124~~. The Starter and the Judge at the Start (Coastal Regulation 369, Rule ~~96~~9782 The Starter and the Judge at the Start shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed. Both shall be in an elevated position (on a podium or stand) from where they have a clear view of the start/finish line and the racing course, and can be clearly seen by all crews. The Judge at the Start shall determine if any <u>runner or</u> crew causes a false start and if so shall follow the procedure outlined in Regulation 13. <u>Where the Starter is positioned on the start line such that the Starter can determine if a false start has occurred, the Starter may also serve as a the Judge at Start.</u>	Allow the Starter to also serve as the Judge at Start where the Starter is positioned on the start line and can judge if a false start has occurred.
22. The Umpire (Coastal Regulation 40, Rule 97) The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director, shall decide the number of Umpires to supervise each race. Where there is more than one Umpire, the Umpires shall have equal status in their areas of responsibility. For Beach Rowing Sprints regattas, the Starter shall act also as the Race Umpire, will be positioned on land, elevated as necessary, so as to have a clear view of all crews during the race. The Race Umpire shall have precedence over the Lane Umpires and the Turning Mark Umpire. He shall in general not communicate with crews during the race but will make decisions based on his observations and on the advice of the Lane Umpires and the Turning Mark Umpire. The Lane Umpires shall be positioned on the beach in an elevated position to give them a clear view of their lane, each in line with their lane. The Race Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall observe whether any crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from external factors and	26) ~~2225~~. The Umpire (Coastal Regulation ~~37~~40, Rule ~~97~~83) The President of the Jury, in consultation with the Race Director, shall decide the number of Umpires to supervise each race. Where there is more than one Umpire, the Umpires shall have equal status in their areas of responsibility. <u>a) a. Race Umpire</u> i) <u>For Beach Rowing Sprints Rowing regattas, the The Judge at the Starter</u> shall act also as the Race Umpire <u>and</u> will be positioned on land, elevated as necessary, so as to have a clear view of all crews during the race. The Race Umpire shall have precedence over the Lane Umpires and the Turning Mark Umpire. He shall in general not communicate with crews during the race but will make decisions based on his observations and on the advice of the Lane Umpires and the Turning Mark Umpire. <u>The Lane Umpires shall be positioned on the beach in an elevated position to give them a clear view of their lane, each in line with their lane.</u> ii) <u>b.</u> The Race Umpire shall ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall observe whether any crew gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from external	

shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault. The Race Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews. If necessary, the Race Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-started from the start immediately. If for any reason, such as equipment damage, the re-start must be delayed, he shall decide on a new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned.

Where a crew suffers interference or other impediment and the Race Umpire considers the impediment did not affect the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to take any action or he may take such action as he sees fit in the circumstances.

The Lane Umpires shall ensure the boats are held in line with their lane while waiting for the start signal and shall notify the Judge at the Start if they consider the boats are not correctly in line when the start signal is given (a faulty start) or if any crew member starts to board the boat before the start signal is given (a false start). They shall give such notification by raising a red flag, upon which the Judge at the Start shall follow the procedure outlined in Regulation 13.

The Turning Mark Umpire shall be stationed in a boat at the farthest point of the course and shall observe the race and shall determine whether all crews go around all buoys correctly as required. He shall indicate to the Race Umpire by raising a flag after the crew in their lane has rounded the farthest buoy from the beach; and after the crew in their lane has reached the beach on the return sector. The flag shall be raised as follows:

- A white flag if the crew has rounded all buoys correctly;
- A red flag if the crew has not rounded the buoys correctly.

The Turning Mark Umpire shall also show a red flag if he considers there has been any other infringement of the Rules, including interference. He shall as soon as possible after the finish of the race inform the Race Umpire of the detailed reasons for showing the red flag.

When all crews have finished the race the Race Umpire shall indicate if the race was in order by raising a white flag. If the race was not in order the Race Umpire shall raise a red flag.

factors and shall impose appropriate penalties on crews at fault. The Race Umpire shall not give any steering indications to crews.

If necessary, the Race Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-started *immediately* from the start *immediately*. If for any reason, such as equipment damage, the re-start must be delayed, he shall decide on a new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned.

Where a crew suffers interference or other impediment and the Race Umpire considers the impediment did not affect the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to take any action or he may take such action as he sees fit in the circumstances.

iii) When all crews have finished the race the Race Umpire shall indicate if the race was in order by raising a white flag. If the race was not in order the Race Umpire shall raise a red flag.

The Judge at the Finish shall not release any results of the race until the Race Umpire makes a determination on the infringement indicated by the red flag.

- b) Lane Umpires - The Lane Umpires shall be positioned on the beach in an elevated position to give them a clear view of their lane, each in line with their lane. They shall ensure the boats are held in line with their lane while waiting for the start signal and shall notify the Judge at the Start if they consider the boats are not correctly in line when the start signal is given (a faulty start) or if any crew member starts to board the boat before the start signal is given (a false start). They shall give such notification by raising a red flag, upon which the Judge at the Start shall follow the procedure outlined in Regulation 18~~3~~.

- c) d- Turning Mark Umpire - The Turning Mark Umpire shall be stationed in a boat at the farthest point of the course and shall observe the race and shall determine whether all crews go around all buoys correctly as required. He shall indicate to the Race Umpire by raising a flag after the crew in their lane has rounded the farthest buoy from the beach; ~~and after the crew in~~

The Judge at the Finish shall not release any results of the race until the Race Umpire makes a determination on the infringement indicated by the red flag.	~~their lane has reached the beach on the return sector.~~ The flag shall be raised as follows: i) ~~A~~ A white flag if the crew has rounded all buoys correctly; ii) ~~A~~ A red flag if the crew has not rounded the buoys correctly. The Turning Mark Umpire shall also show a red flag if he considers there has been any other infringement of the Rules, including interference. He shall as soon as possible after the finish of the race inform the Race Umpire of the detailed reasons for showing the red flag. ~~d) e. When all crews have finished the race the Race Umpire shall indicate if the race was in order by raising a white flag. If the race was not in order the Race Umpire shall raise a red flag. The Judge at the Finish shall not release any results of the race until the Race Umpire makes a determination on the infringement indicated by the red flag.~~	
23. Judges at the Finish (Coastal Regulation 41, Rule 98)	27) ~~2326~~ Judges at the Finish (Coastal Regulation <u>3941</u>, Rule <u>9884</u>)	
The Judge at the Finish shall determine the order in which the runners of each crew finish the race. He shall ascertain that the race was in order. He shall be responsible for validating the results.	The Judge at the Finish shall determine the order in which the runners of each crew finish the race. He shall ascertain that the race was in order. He shall be responsible for validating the results.	
24. Health of Rowers (Coastal Regulation 42, Rule 99)	~~24. Health of Rowers (Coastal Regulation 42, Rule 99)~~	
Each rower shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Beach Rowing Sprints rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. Rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.	~~Each rower shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For Beach Rowing Sprints rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. Rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.~~	Moved to 3 in keeping with the new order of the Rules.

APPENDIX 24	APPENDIX ~~R2024~~ (In Progress)	
INDOOR ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	INDOOR ROWING COMPETITION REGULATIONS – EVENT REGULATIONS AND/ OR DEPARTURES FROM THE FISA RULES OF RACING	
Rules applying to International Regattas shall apply to international Indoor Rowing regattas and rules applying to World Championship regattas shall apply to World Rowing Indoor Championship regattas except as provided in these Regulations, which are approved by the FISA Council as Departures from the Rules. For the purposes of these Regulations the word “Competition” shall have the same meaning as “Regatta” in the FISA Rules of Racing.	Rules applying to International Regattas shall apply to ~~international~~ Indoor Rowing ~~regattas~~ ~~Competitions~~ and rules applying to World ~~Rowing~~ Championships ~~s regattas~~ shall apply to World Rowing Indoor Championships ~~s regattas~~ except as provided in these Regulations, which are approved by the FISA Council as Departures from the Rules. For the purposes of these Regulations the word “Competition” shall have the same meaning as “Regatta” in the FISA Rules of Racing.	
1. Rowing, Boats, Regattas (Rule 1)	1) ~~1.~~ Rowing, Boats, Regattas (Rule 1)	
An Indoor Rowing competition is a competition in which all rowers use rowing machines as defined in these Regulations and where the competition format is in accordance with these Regulations.	An Indoor Rowing ~~e~~ Competition is a competition in which all rowers use rowing machines as defined in these Regulations and where the competition format is in accordance with these Regulations.	
2. Application (Rule 2)	2) ~~2.~~ Application (Rule 2)	
These Regulations apply to International Competitions for Indoor Rowing and the World Rowing Indoor Championships together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	These Regulations apply to International Competitions for Indoor Rowing and the World Rowing Indoor Championships together with and not in exclusion of the Rules of Racing and related Bye-Laws.	
3. World Rowing Indoor Championships (Rule 4)	~~3. World Rowing Indoor Championships (Rule 4)~~	
The World Rowing Indoor Championships shall be held every year or at such other period as shall be decided by the Council.	~~The World Rowing Indoor Championships shall be held every year or at such other period as shall be decided by the Council.~~	This is not needed here since this is covered under Rule 3
4. Attribution of World Rowing Indoor Championships (Rule 6)	~~4. Attribution of World Rowing Indoor Championships (Rule 6)~~	

In principle, two years in advance, the Rowing for All Commission shall select the most suitable candidate to host the World Rowing Indoor Championships and propose it to the Council for approval.	~~In principle, two years in advance, the Rowing for All Commission shall select the most suitable candidate to host the World Rowing Indoor Championships and propose it to the Council for approval.~~	This is not needed here since the attribution of World Rowing Indoor Championship covered under Rule 5
5. Right to Participate (Rule 7)	~~35. Right to Participate (Rule 713)~~	
The World Rowing Indoor Championships are open only to rowers nominated by their member federations.	~~The World Rowing Indoor Championships are open only to rowers nominated by their member federations.~~	Deleted as <u>there is not a requirement for rowers to be nominated by the member federation.</u>
6. Eligibility (Rule 19)	~~3) 63. Eligibility (Rule 129)~~	
To compete in a World Rowing Indoor Championships, a rower shall be a citizen of the country for which they are competing and shall be entered by the member federation of that country.	~~To compete in a World Rowing Indoor Championships, a rower shall be a citizen of the country for which they are competing, and shall be entered by the member federation of that country.~~	
7. Men's and Women's Events (Rule 20)	~~57. Men's and Women's Events (Rule 2015)~~	
Only men may compete in men's events and only women may compete in women's events.	~~Only men may compete in men's events and only women may compete in women's events.~~	Deleted as covered by Rule 13
	4) <u>6. Safety and</u> Health of Rowers (Rule <u>146</u>)	
	<u>a) All rowers at Indoor Rowing events are personally responsible to ensure that they have a state of health and fitness which allows them to compete at a level commensurate with the competition level of the particular event. Each rower shall be responsible for his own health and fitness.</u> <u>a)b) It is strongly recommended that rowers competing in the World Rowing Indoor Championships undergo the Pre-competition Health Screening detailed in Bye-Law to Rule 14 2) a). For indoor rowers, it is a personal responsibility of</u>	Moved from point 45 to correspond with the rearrangement of the Rules Change wording to match Bye-Law to Rule 14.

	the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended procedure. At a World Rowing Indoor Championships, rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation, signed by a doctor, that the screening has been carried out.	
8. Commitment (Rule 23)	~~87. Commitment (Rule 2318)~~	
Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Indoor Championships if they have submitted a signed commitment form, according to Art. 58. Each team official must have submitted a signed commitment form to FISA before accreditation may be issued at the event.	~~Rowers may only compete at World Rowing Indoor Championships if they have submitted a signed FISA Ccommitment Fform, according to Article. 58. Each team official must have submitted a signed FISA Ccommitment Fform to FISA before accreditation may be issued at the event.~~	Deleted as a double up from the Rules.
9. Age Categories (Rule 24)	5) ~~98. Age Categories (Rule 2417)~~	
The following age categories for indoor rowing are recognised by FISA: • Juniors • Under 23 • Seniors • Masters The age of an athlete for indoor rowing events shall be the age at the date of the competition. Where the competition includes several days the age shall be as at the scheduled date of the final for the event concerned. A Junior rower shall not have attained the age of 19 and an Under 23 rower shall not have attained the age of 23 by the relevant date.	The following age categories for indoor rowing are recognised by FISA: ~~• Juniors Under 19~~ ~~• Under 23~~ ~~• Seniors~~ ~~• Masters~~ The age of an athlete for indoor rowing events shall be the age at the date of the competition. Where the competition includes several days the age shall be as at the scheduled date of the final for the event concerned. A ~~Junior~~ <u>Under 19</u> rower shall not have attained the age of 19 and an Under 23 rower shall not have attained the age of 23 by the relevant date.	
10. Lightweights (Rule 31)	6) ~~109. Lightweights (Rule 3122)~~	

For an international indoor rowing event, no individual lightweight male rower may weigh more than 75 kgs and no individual female rower may weigh more than 61.5 kgs. Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race of each lightweight event in which they are competing, each day of the competition. For the avoidance of doubt there shall be no lightweight categories for juniors.	a) ~~9.1~~ <u>A rower may compete in lightweight events at For an international indoor rowing Competition event, if he the following criteria are meets the following criteria:</u> i) ~~9.1.1~~ <u>A no rower individual competing in ana lightweight men's event male rower may not weigh more than 75.0 kgs..</u> ii) ~~9.1.2~~ <u>A rower competing in a lightweight women's event -and no individual female rower may not weigh more than 61.5 kgs..</u> b) ~~9.2~~ <u>Lightweight rowers shall be weighed wearing only their racing uniform on tested scales not less than one hour and not more than two hours before their first race of each lightweight event in which they are competing, each day of the competition.</u> c) ~~9.3~~ <u>For the avoidance of doubt tThere shall be no lightweight categories events for juniors the Under 19 age category.</u>	Revised to match wording of Rule 22 and use the defined “men” and “women” instead of “male” and “female”.
11. Masters International Masters indoor rowing events shall be held in the following crew age categories: 1. Age 30 – 39 2. Age 40 – 49 3. Age 50 – 54 4. Age 55 – 59 5. Age 60 – 64 6. Age 65 – 69 7. Age 70 – 74	7) ~~11.10~~ Masters (Rule 20) a) International Masters indoor rowing events shall be held in the following crew age <u>sub</u> categories: i) ~~1.~~ Age 30 – 39 ii) ~~2.~~ Age 40 – 49 iii) ~~3.~~ Age 50 – 54 iv) ~~4.~~ Age 55 – 59 v) ~~5.~~ Age 60 – 64 vi) ~~6.~~ Age 65 – 69	Change to specify age sub-categories as compared to the overall age category of Masters

8. Age 75 – 79 9. Age 80 – 84 10. Age 85 – 89 11. Age 90 – 94 12. Age 95 – 99 13. Age 100+ In a Masters crew event where two or more rowers are in the same crew, all rowers in that crew must meet the age requirement for the category in which they are competing. There shall be no averaging of ages within a crew.	vii) ~~7.~~ Age 70 – 74 viii) ~~8.~~ Age 75 – 79 ix) ~~9.~~ Age 80 – 84 x) ~~10.~~ Age 85 – 89 xi) ~~11.~~ Age 90 – 94 xii) ~~12.~~ Age 95 – 99 xiii) ~~13.~~ Age 100 ~~and over+~~ b) In a Masters crew event where two or more rowers are in the same crew, all rowers in that crew must meet the age requirement for the category in which they are competing. There shall be no averaging of ages within a crew. b)c) Rowers must compete in their age sub-category	Clarification that rowers must compete in their age sub-category, not another age sub-category.
12. Categories of Competition (Rule 35) The following categories of competition are recognised by FISA for indoor rowing: • Individual • Pair (slides), pair (combined) • Four (slides), four (combined) • Eight (slides), eight (combined) • Relays – 4 x 500m Relay Races are those in which two or more rowers in the same team take turns to compete on the same machine in the same race. During a Relay Race where change of rowers is required at specified time or distance points the changeover of rowers must take place at the specified points. A rower must reach the specified changeover point before the next rower starts.	8) ~~12.11.~~ Categories of Competition (Rule ~~35~~24) a) ~~11.1~~ The following categories of competition are recognised by FISA for indoor rowing: i) ~~1~~ Individual ii) Crew – multiple rowers in crews of 2, 4 or 8 rowing simultaneously with the crew result being the combined result of all rowers in that crew. In the crew category, two formats are available: (1) Each crew member shall row on an individual machine where each rower's efforts are combined through an electronic link or other method; or (1)(2) the machines of all members in one crew shall be	"Slides" is a Concept 2 piece of equipment. "Joined together" is a more generic term. "Times combined" is a more descriptive term. Better define how crew events take place and better defining the two different options.

Where a rower changes before reaching the specified changeover point or takes more than 2 rowing strokes after reaching the changeover point then that team shall be awarded a Yellow Card. A team being awarded two Yellow Cards which apply to the same race shall be excluded from the event.
It is the responsibility of each team to change at the correct points.

connected in a manner that the coordinated sliding motion and the stroke timing of all crew members is critical to their performance as a crew.

~~ii) • Pair (joined together slides), pair (time combined)~~

~~iii) • Four (joined together slides), four (time combined)~~

~~iv) • Eight (joined together slides), eight (times combined)~~

~~v) iii) • Relays-Relay – 4 x 500m~~

b) 11.2 Relay Races: a

~~vi) i) Are racesthose~~ in which two or more rowers in the same team take turns to compete on the same machine in the same race.

~~vii) ii) During a Relay Race where change of rowers is required at specified time or distance points the changeover of rowers must take place at the specified points. A rower must reach the specified changeover point before the next rower starts.~~

~~viii) iii) Where a rower changes before reaching the specified changeover point or takes more than 2 rowing strokes after reaching the changeover point then that team shall be awarded a Yellow Card. A team being awarded two Yellow Cards which apply to the same race shall be excluded from the event.~~

	ix)iv) It is the responsibility of each team to change at the correct points.	
13. World Rowing Indoor Championships Competition Categories (Rule 36)	9) ~~1312~~-World Rowing Indoor Championships Competition Categories (Rule ~~3625~~)	
World Rowing Indoor Championships are held in the following categories: Men (M): Individual, pair (slides), four (slides) Women (W): Individual, pair (slides), four (slides) The FISA Council may decide to hold World Rowing Indoor Championships in additional categories.	World Rowing Indoor Championships are held in the following categories: Men (M): Individual <u>Under 19, Under 23, Open, Masters age sub-categories (Regulation 7), PR1, PR2, and PR3, pair (joined together slides), four (joined together slides)</u> Women (W): Individual <u>Junior, Under 23, Open, Masters age sub-categories (Regulation 7), PR1, PR2, and PR3, pair (joined together slides), four (joined together slides)</u> <u>Additionally, Individual lightweight categories will be offered in Under 23, Open and Masters.</u> <u>In principle, at least a 2000 metre race would be offered in each competition category listed above.</u> The FISA Council may decide to hold World Rowing Indoor Championships in additional categories <u>and race formats.</u> <u>The event programme would be decided by FISA on an annual basis and announced in the Event Bulletin.</u>	Amend to reflect current practises.
14. Types of Rowing Machines (Rule 39)	10) ~~1413~~-Types of Rowing Machines (Rule ~~3934~~)	
14.1 International Indoor Rowing Regattas – All rowers in any one race shall use identical make and model of rowing machines, the intention being that each rower shall have equal racing conditions with all other rowers. No attachments may be added or connections made to any machine without the approval of the	a) ~~1413.1~~ International Indoor Rowing <u>Competition Regattas:—</u> All rowers in an <u>individual y-one</u> race shall use identical make and model of rowing machines, the intention being that each rower shall have equal racing conditions with all other rowers. No	To have consistent use of terminology throughout the rules.

President of the Jury. Rowers shall not be permitted to use their own machine in an international Indoor Rowing Regatta but shall use the machine to which they are allotted by the organising committee.	attachments may be added or connections made to any machine without the approval of the President of the Jury. Rowers shall not be permitted to use their own machine in an ~~I~~ international Indoor Rowing ~~Regatta~~ <u>Competition</u> but shall use the machine to which they are ~~assigned~~ <u>allotted</u> by the organising committee.	
14.2 World Rowing Indoor Championships – In addition to the requirements in 14.1 above, the following additional requirements shall apply to World Indoor Rowing Championship regattas:	b) ~~14.13.2~~ World Rowing Indoor Championships – In addition to the requirements in ~~14.113.110~~ <u>a)</u> above, the following additional requirements shall apply to World ~~Indoor~~ Rowing <u>Indoor</u> Championship regattas:	
14.2.1 Only rowing machines approved by FISA shall be used in World Rowing Indoor Championship regattas. The rowing machines shall at a minimum have interconnection for electronic timing and external graphic display.	i) ~~14.13.2.1~~ Only rowing machines approved by FISA shall be used in World Rowing Indoor Championship regattas. <u>The rowing machines shall consistently measure performance such that the performance between athletes using the same machine and athletes using separate machines can be compared.</u> The rowing machines shall at a minimum have interconnection for electronic timing and external graphic display.	Not consistent with current technology.
14.2.2 Performance Monitor – Each machine shall have a performance monitor display unit so that the rower can follow his own performance during the race and can see his position relative to the rower ahead of him and the rower behind him.	ii) ~~14.13.2.2~~ Performance Monitor – Each machine shall have a performance monitor display unit so that the rower can follow his own performance during the race and can see his position relative to the <u>race</u>	

	leader, the rower ahead of him and the rower behind him <u>within the same ongoing race</u> .	Add race leader to the display visible to the rower.
14.2.3 Computer interface – Machines used in a World Rowing Indoor Championships shall have the capacity to be connected through a computer interface for the output to be displayed on external screens and results to be recorded directly to a central computer. A suitable computer race program must be available for the rowing machines. In addition, there shall be the capacity to combine the outputs of up to eight (8) machines into one output for the purpose of crew competitions. The machines shall also be capable of being used on “slides” to simulate a rowing crew	iii) ~~14.13.2.3~~ Computer interface – Machines used in a World Rowing Indoor Championships shall have the capacity to be connected through a computer interface for the output to be displayed on external screens and results to be recorded directly to a central computer. A suitable computer race program must be available for the rowing machines. ~~In addition, there shall be the capacity to combine the outputs of up to eight (8) machines into one output for the purpose of crew competitions. The machines shall also be capable of being used on joined together “slides” to simulate a rowing crew.~~	Removed as not current requirements.
15. Competition Venue (Rule 42)	11) ~~15.14.~~ Competition Venue (~~Rule 4237~~)	
The competition venue should be in a sports hall or arena or a similar venue with adequate space for the competition and facilities for spectators suitable for the level of the competition proposed. Ventilation should be adequate. An International Indoor Rowing regatta can be held with a minimum of two rowing machines or can be held over the internet through mutual arrangement with other rowers or teams. In this regard, venue requirements stated below can vary widely depending on the type and level of	a) ~~14.1~~ <u>International Indoor Rowing Competition - An International Indoor Rowing Competition can be held with a minimum of two rowing machines or can be held over the internet through mutual arrangement with other rowers or teams. In this regard, venue requirements stated below can vary widely depending on the type and level</u>	Divide into International Indoor Rowing Competition and World Rowing Championships.

competition and the resources available to the organising committee.	<u>of competition and the resources available to the organising committee.</u> a)b) <u>14.2-World Rowing Indoor Championships</u> - The competition venue should <u>be in a sports hall, or arena or a similar venue with</u>adequate space for the competition and facilities for <u>rowers and spectators and should meet the requirements specified by FISA Council for the hosting of the eChampionships-suitable for the level of the competition proposed as detailed in the World Rowing Competition and Venue Specifications for Indoor Rowing.</u> <u>The venue should have adequate ventilation.- The venue should provide for the following: Ventilation should be adequate. An International Indoor Rowing regatta can be held with a minimum of two rowing machines or can be held over the internet through mutual arrangement with other rowers or teams. In this regard, venue requirements stated below can vary widely depending on the type and level of competition and the resources available to the organising committee.</u>	
For a major competition, it is recommended that the following facilities should be provided:	<u>For a major competition, it is recommended that the following facilities should be provided:</u>	Remove rest of the Regulation as more relevant to be in a Manual or Competition specifications document.
15.1 Athlete facilities, including changing rooms and showers and adequate rest areas where rowers can relax between races. Catering	<u>15.1.2.1 Athlete facilities, including changing rooms and showers and adequate rest areas where rowers can relax between races. Catering</u>	<u>MT – we should check to standardise our use of “rower” or “athlete” throughout the Rules and</u>

facilities should be available within close proximity;	~~facilities should be available within close proximity;~~	<u>Regulations (NOTE: there might be cases where different use of these words is appropriate).</u>
15.2 A separate registration area for registration of rowers upon arrival at the venue;	~~1514.2.2 A separate registration area for registration of rowers upon arrival at the venue;~~	
15.3 A separate area for athlete weighing if lightweight events are included in the programme;	~~1514.2.3 A separate area for athlete weighing if lightweight events are included in the programme;~~	
15.4 A separate warming up area within the venue with sufficient machines to enable rowers to properly warm up before their race. It is recommended that the number of warm-up machines be the same as the number of machines used for racing, and in any case not less than 60 percent of this number. In principle the warm up area should not be in the same room as the competition. However, if it is in the same room it must be separate from the competition area and partitions should be erected to minimise any disruption to the competition.	~~1514.2.4 A separate wWarmingWarm-up and cool down areas within the venue with sufficient machines to enable rowers to properly warm up and cool down before and after their race. It is recommended that the number of warm-up machines be not less than the same as the number of machines used for racing, and in any case not less than 60 percent of this number. It is recommended that the number of cool down machines be not less than 50% of the number of machines used for racing. In principle the warm up and cool down areas should be separate and not be in the same room as the competition. However, if it is they are in the same room it they must be separate from the competition area and partitions should be erected to minimise any disruption to the competition.~~	<u>Depending on the time between races, 60% if inadequate for warm up and does not provide any for cool down. Consider 120% for warm up and 50% for cool down, especially for elite athletes. MT – We also need to consider the practicalities of this as most WRIC venues will run parallel competitions. Our requirement here should only relate to the WRIC. In this context, I have no objection to the bigger %, or to the provision for cool-down, but I suggest we consult with Liz and C2 for their input on the actual numbers/% to be use here.</u>
15.5 Race Control area in which the computer race controls and the relevant race management officials will sit during the competition. The location should be immediately adjoining the competition area with a clear view of all competition machines.	~~1514.2.5 A Race Control area in which the computer race controls and the relevant race control system management officials will sit during the competition. The location should be immediately adjoining the competition area with a clear view of all competition machines and the Responsible Umpire for each race.~~	
15.6 A medical area with bed and other suitable facilities for treatment of rowers, suitably	~~1514.2.6 A medical area with bed and other suitable facilities for treatment of rowers,~~	

screened to provide privacy and quiet for persons being treated.	~~suitably screened to provide privacy and quiet for persons being treated.~~	
15.7 A large digital display screen in the main competition area visible to spectators and displaying the progress of each race and any other available relevant information. NOTE: In principle the rowers should be facing the spectators during competition. It is therefore unlikely that the large display screen can be visible to spectators and to rowers at the same time. Additional small screens can also be provided for spectators if this will enhance their experience and the atmosphere in the venue.	~~15.14.2.7 A large digital display screen in the main competition area visible to spectators and displaying the progress of each race and any other available relevant <u>race</u> information.~~ ~~NOTE: In principle the rowers should be facing the spectators during competition. It is therefore unlikely that the large display screen can be visible to spectators and to rowers at the same time. Additional small screens can also be provided for spectators if this will enhance their experience and the atmosphere in the venue.~~	
15.8 Spectator stands should be sufficient to accommodate the number of expected spectators. A designated spectator stand should be available for rowers when not racing. In principle, the positioning of the rowing machines should be such that the rowers will be facing the spectators when racing. NOTE: Where the competition machines are positioned in two or more rows, then if the size and design of the venue allows, spectator areas may be positioned on two sides. In this case the front row of machines will face the spectators in one direction and the second row of machines can be positioned to face the spectators in the other direction. This will allow spectators to have clear views of the faces of rowers during the race.	~~15.14.2.8 Spectator stands should be sufficient to accommodate the number of expected spectators. A designated spectator stand should be available for rowers when not racing. In principle, the positioning of the rowing machines should be such that the rowers will be facing the spectators when racing.~~ ~~NOTE: Where the competition machines are positioned in two or more rows, then if the size and design of the venue allows, spectator areas may be positioned on two sides. In this case the front row of machines will face the spectators in one direction and the second row of machines can be positioned to face the spectators in the other direction. This will allow spectators to have clear views of the faces of rowers during the race.~~	
15.9 Large clocks should be displayed in the main competition venue, the warm-up area and the	~~15.14.2.9 Large clocks should be displayed in the main competition venue, the warm-up area and~~	

athlete weighing area, each showing the official race time.	~~the athlete weighing area, each showing the official race time.~~	
15.10 Sufficient security and barriers should be provided to maintain the integrity of the Competition Area and ensure that access is available only to authorised or accredited persons.	~~15.14.2.10 Sufficient security and barriers should be provided to maintain the integrity of the Competition Area and ensure that access is available only to authorised or accredited persons.~~	
The FISA Council may lay down special requirements for World Rowing Indoor Championships.	~~14.2.11 The FISA Council may authorize other lay down special requirements for World Rowing Indoor Championships.~~	
16. Competition Area – Characteristics (Rule 42)	12) ~~16.15~~ Competition Area – Characteristics (Rule 42.3.7)	
The area in which the rowing machines for competition are located shall be clearly delineated and this shall be the Competition Area.	a) The area in which the rowing machines for competition are located shall be clearly delineated and this shall be the Competition Area.	
16.1 Only the Race Officials and competing rowers and one coach per rowing machine are permitted to be in the Competition Area during racing except with the specific approval of the President of the Jury.	b) ~~16.15.1~~ Only the Race Officials and competing rowers ~~and one coach per rowing machine~~ are permitted ~~to be~~ in the Competition Area during racing except with the specific approval of the President of the Jury, <u>with the exception of race for para rowers, where one coach per para rower is permitted inside the Competition Area next to their rower.</u>	Removal of ability for one coach per machine to be in the Competition Area, with the exception of for para rowers.
16.2 The rowing machines shall be placed on a non-slip surface or some other measures shall be taken to minimise the movement of the machines during racing.	c) ~~16.15.2~~ The rowing machines shall be placed on a non-slip surface or some other measures shall be taken to minimise the movement of the machines during racing.	
16.3 The minimum distance between the front legs of adjoining rowing machines is recommended to be 0.75m, but in all cases shall	d) ~~16.15.3~~ The minimum distance between the ~~centers~~ <u>centres of each adjoining rowing machine front legs of adjoining</u>	Change of wording for clarification.

be sufficient as to not interfere with the adjoining rower or machine. In particular for relay events, sufficient room must be allowed for the movement of other team members waiting or changing rowers so as not to cause interference with the adjoining team. In the event of dispute the President of the Jury shall decide if the space between machines is sufficient for the purpose of this Rule.	~~rowing machines~~ placed side by side is recommended to be ~~1.2~~ 0.75m, but in all cases shall be sufficient as to not interfere with the adjoining rower or machine. In particular for relay events, sufficient room must be allowed for the movement of other team members waiting or changing rowers so as not to cause interference with the adjoining team. In the event of dispute the President of the Jury shall decide if the space between machines is sufficient for the purpose of this Rule.	
16.4 Each machine shall be clearly numbered so that rowers and spectators can see the number. In crew events where the performance output of all members of the crew is converted and displayed as a combined output, all the machines used by one crew shall display the same number to clearly identify them as a crew.	e) ~~16~~ 15.4 Each machine shall be clearly numbered so that rowers and spectators can see the number. In crew events where the performance output of all members of the crew is converted and displayed as a combined output, all the machines used by one crew shall display the same number to clearly identify them as a crew.	
17. Length of the Course (Rule 43)	13) ~~17~~16- Race Formats ~~Length of the Course (Rule 43)~~	
17.1 International Indoor Rowing Regattas – The racing distance may vary from competition to competition. However, the distance (or time) to be rowed in each case shall be shown in the FISA International Regatta Calendar (Rule 17) and shall be notified to all participants in the Notice of Regatta.	a) ~~17.1~~ International Indoor Rowing Regattas Competitions – The ~~racing distance~~ race formats may vary from competition to competition. However, the distance, ~~(time or other format or time)~~ to be rowed in each case shall be shown in the FISA International Regatta Calendar (Rule 17) and shall be	Change to refer to ‘race formats’ to allow for a broader variety of events.

	~~included~~ ~~notified to all participants~~ in the Notice of ~~Competition~~ Regatta.	
17.2 World Rowing Indoor Championships – The racing distance shall be 2,000 metres for men and women. Additional categories of events or relays at shorter or longer distances may be approved by the Council as World Rowing Indoor Championship events. Any such additional categories shall be the same for men and women or for mixed events.	b) ~~17~~ ~~16.2~~ World Rowing Indoor Championships – The ~~racing distance~~ ~~race format~~ shall be 2,000 metres for men and women. Additional ~~race format~~ ~~categories of events or relays at shorter or longer distances~~ may be approved by the ~~FISA~~ Council as World Rowing Indoor Championship events. ~~With the exception of mixed events,~~ ~~Any such additional format~~ ~~categories~~ shall be the same for men and women ~~or for mixed events.~~	Change to refer to ‘race formats’ to allow for a broader variety of events.
18. Number of Lanes (Machines) (Rule 44)	~~18~~ ~~17. Number of Lanes (Machines) (Rule 44)~~ ~~39~~	Removed as more relevant to have in a Manual or Competition Specifications
18.1 International Indoor Rowing Regattas – The number of rowing machines may vary from competition to competition. However, the number of machines to be used in each race shall be notified to all participants in the Notice of Regatta.	~~18~~ ~~17.1 International Indoor Rowing Regattas – The number of rowing machines may vary from competition to competition. However, the number of machines to be used in each race shall be notified to all participants in the Notice of Regatta.~~	
18.2 World Rowing Indoor Championships – The number of rowing machines to be available for racing shall in principle be ten (10). The Council may stipulate a different number of machines to be used but such information shall be made available to all member federations in the Event Bulletin and Team Managers Manual.	~~18~~ ~~17.2 World Rowing Indoor Championships – The minimum number of rowing machines to be available for an individual race for racing shall in principle be ten (10). The Council may stipulate a different number of machines to be used but such information shall be made available to all member federations in the Event Bulletin and Team Managers Manual.~~	
	~~14~~ ~~18. President of the Jury (Rule 37)~~ ~~44~~	
	~~The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their~~	~~Moved from Section 38~~

	activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 83Rule 37.	
	19. The Jury (Rule 45)	
	~~The Jury shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires and shall be responsible for ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.~~	Moved from Section 37
	15) 20. Composition of tThe Jury (Rule 3746)	
	a) ~~The Jury shall be responsible for ensuring that the competition is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.~~ b) ~~The Jury shall consist of Umpirespersons carrying out the following duties:~~ i) ~~President of the Jury;~~ ii) ~~Responsible Umpire(s);~~ iii) ~~Race Umpire(s);~~ iv) ~~Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member.~~ c) ~~The President of the Jury, the Responsible Umpire(s), the Race Umpires and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence.~~ d) ~~The Jury shall be supported by other Technical Officials.~~	Moved from Section 39 Changes to reflect the actual roles and procedures at indoor rowing events.
	16) 21. The Board of the Jury (Rule 347)	
	~~The Board of the Jury shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of~~	Moved from Section 40

	the Jury designated by the President of the Jury on a daily basis prior to the start of racing. The names of the Board of the Jury shall be published in advance of each racing day. This Board shall decide on any protests made in accordance with Rule 8376. In the case of a protest, any member of the Board directly involved in the dispute (e.g. the Responsible Umpire or Race Umpire) shall not be a member of the Board which decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon a substitute.	
19. FISA Advertising Rules (Rule 50)	~~16)17) 1922. FISA Advertising Rules~~Commercial Publicity, Sponsorship, Advertising and Identifications (Rule 5038)	To match new heading of Rule 38
The FISA Advertising Rules on Racing Clothing shall apply to indoor rowing events.	a) ~~Only those FISA Rule 38s and it's Bye-laws shall apply to International Indoor Rowing Competitions. governing Identifications on racing uniform and other clothing and accessories during the hours of racing at international regattas shall apply to International indoor rowing events.~~ These provisions shall apply to rowers (and coaches for para events) while they are entering or inside the Competition Area during the hours of the competition and near the victory ceremony stage while victory ceremonies are in progress. The FISA Advertising Rules on Racing Clothing shall apply to International indoor Rowing events Competitions and to World Rowing Indoor Championships.	Changes for clarity about when and where Rules apply.

	~~a)b)~~ <u>No rower shall have the right to attach any Identification to equipment which is provided by the organising committee.</u>	Additional wording specifically referring to indoor rowing machines.
20. Safety (Rule 62)	~~17)18) 2023- Safety (Rule 6251)~~	
Qualified medical personnel with suitable medical equipment, including but not limited to a defibrillator, shall be present throughout the competition. They shall be located immediately adjacent to the Competition Area and ready to respond at all times. There shall be suitable arrangements for ambulance and other emergency services.	~~a)~~ <u>The Organizing Committee is responsible for all to put in place all safety measures and medical arrangements at the competition event. These provisions should meet the following are minimum requirements of the organising committee and of the local and national authorities concerned together with, for World Rowing Indoor Championships, any additional requirements which may be required by FISA. and they shall be subject to any additional requirements of the local or national authorities or of the organising committee.</u> ~~a)b)~~ <u>A suitably prepared and qualified medical service shall operate at the venue during the official training and competition hours. International Indoor Competitions – Qualified medical personnel with suitable medical equipment, including but not limited to a defibrillator, shall be present throughout the competition. They shall be located immediately adjacent to the Competition Area and ready to respond at all times. There shall be suitable arrangements for ambulance and other emergency services.</u>	Moved from the end of the section to the beginning. Changes in wording for clarity and to better reflect the Rule.
20.1 World Rowing Indoor Championships – There shall be at least one qualified doctor and	~~World Rowing Indoor Championships – There shall be at least one qualified~~	

suitably qualified medical support personnel on duty each competition day from 30 minutes before competition starts until 30 minutes after the last race of each day. A medical room shall be provided in a separate room from the main Competition Area. A first aid post shall be located adjoining the competition area and with a clear view over all rowers and shall be manned during the competition so that action can be taken immediately in case of collapse or other occurrence. At least one ambulance shall be on standby at the competition venue during the hours of duty of the doctor. These minimum arrangements shall be subject to any additional requirements of the local or national authorities or of the organising committee which shall be responsible to ensure the proper provision of safety and medical arrangements for the event.	~~doctor and suitably qualified medical support personnel on duty each competition day from 30 minutes before competition starts until 30 minutes after the last race of each day. A medical room shall be provided in a separate room from the main Competition Area. A first aid post shall be located adjoining the competition area and with a clear view over all rowers and shall be manned during the competition so that action can be taken immediately in case of collapse or other occurrence. At least one ambulance shall be on standby at the competition venue during the hours of duty of the doctor. These minimum arrangements shall be subject to any additional requirements of the local or national authorities or of the organising committee which shall be responsible to ensure the proper provision of safety and medical arrangements for the event.~~	
21. FISA Progression System (Rule 67)	19) ~~2124.~~ FISA Progression System (Rule 57)	
Should the number of rowers taking part in an event exceed that of the number of machines available for racing, the organising committee shall decide whether to use a qualification system, with the fastest rowers in each heat competing in subsequent rounds until the final, or whether to declare the result based solely on time taken or distance rowed as the case may be with each rower only rowing once. The organising committee shall state clearly in the	~~a) <u>24.1</u>~~ Should the number of rowers taking part in an event exceed that of the number of machines available for <u>an individual racing</u>, the organising committee shall decide ~~whether to use~~ <u>which format to use to determine the final rankings. Options are::</u> i) ~~a. a each event divided into heats with two or more rounds of racing qualification system~~, with the	

Notice of Competition the method to be adopted. If a qualification system is used, all rowers shall be informed before the Competition the number of rowers who will proceed to the next round from each heat and how many rounds will be rowed to reach the final. In principle there shall not be more than two rounds for each event. World Rowing Indoor Championships – FISA shall stipulate in the Event Bulletin the number of machines to be used in the final of each event, the number of rounds and the method to be used to determine progression to the final. The progression system to the final shall be determined from the heats, either by ranking rowers within each separate heat or by overall ranking of rowers from all heats in the same round combined. In principle each rower at a World Rowing Indoor Championship regatta shall not be required to compete more than once in each event on each day.	~~fastest~~ rowers in each heat competing in subsequent rounds until the final, or ii) ~~b. each event divided into heats, but with only one round of racing. Each rower shall only race once in each event with the performance of all rowers compared on the same basis to determine rankings.; or whether to declare the result final rankings will be based solely on time taken or distance rowed as the case may be with each rower only rowing once.~~ iii) <u>such other system as may be determined by the organising committee and which allows fair racing for all rowers and is a fair comparison of the performance of all rowers competing in an event.</u> The organising committee shall state clearly in the Notice of Competition the method to be adopted. b) ~~24.2.~~ If a qualification system is used, all rowers shall be informed before the Competition <u>of</u> the number of rowers who will proceed to the next round from each heat and how many rounds will be rowed to reach the final. ~~In principle there shall not be more than two rounds for each event.~~ c) <u>If a seeding system will be used to place rowers into races, the methodology that</u>	

	<u>will be used shall be clearly stated in the Notice of Competition.</u> <u>24.3 If a seeding system will be used to place rowers into races, the methodology that will be used shall be clearly stated in the Notice of Competition.</u> <u>24.4 World Rowing Indoor Championships – FISA shall stipulate in the Event Bulletin the number of machines to be used in the final of each event and the method (a. or b. above) to be used to determine final ranking. If a qualification system is to be used, the number of rounds and the method to be used to determine progression to the final shall be published in the Event Bulletin. The progression system to the final shall be determined from the heats, either by ranking rowers within each separate heat or by overall ranking of rowers from all heats in the same round combined. In principle each rower at a World Rowing Indoor Championship regatta shall not be required to compete more than once in each event on each day.</u>	
22. The Draw and Determining the Lanes (Rule 68)	20) ~~25.2~~ The Draw and Determining the Allocation of Machines Lanes (Rule ~~68~~59)	
22.1 International Indoor Rowing Regattas	a) <u>~~25.2.1 International Indoor Rowing Regattas Competitions~~ 25.1 For the purpose of allocation of machines, all machines are regarded as being equal and for seeded races the organising committee may base the allocation on principles which it considers best serve the presentation of the competition.</u>	Addition of statement about all machines being equal and giving OC freedom to allocate for variety of reasons.

	<u>Such principles should be consistent from event to event during the competition.</u>	
22.1.1 The draw for the heats shall take place at a Team Managers' meeting to be held, in principle, the day before the regatta.	b) ~~25.2.1.1~~ The draw for the heats shall take place ~~at a Team Managers' meeting to be held~~ , in principle, <u>no later than</u> the day before the <u>competition regatta</u> .	Removal of specification that the Draw will take place at the Team Managers Meeting
22.1.2 A random draw, supervised by the Jury, shall be held to determine the heat and the machine number to which each rower will be assigned in the first round of each event. If the number of entries in an event does not exceed the number of machines to be used in the final, then all rowers will compete directly in the final with no heats or preliminary race and the draw for machines for that final shall take place at the Team Managers meeting.	c) ~~25.2.1.2~~ <u>Crews Rowers will be assigned to a heat number or race and a machine by one of the following methods:</u> i) ~~25.1.2.1~~ <u>Where crews rowers are not seeded a</u> random draw, supervised by the Jury, shall be held to determine the heat and the machine number to which each rower will be assigned in the first round of each event. ~~If the number of entries in an event does not exceed the number of machines to be used in the final, then all rowers will compete directly in the final (s) with no heats or preliminary race and the draw shall be for assignment of machines in for machines for that final shall take place at the Team Managers meeting.~~	
	ii) ~~25.1.2.2~~ Where <u>rowers crews</u> are seeded ~~the rowers crews will be assigned a race and machine based on criteria published in the event bulletin. Where~~ <u>and</u> the number of <u>rowers crews</u> exceeds the number of machines in a race <u>and wherein</u> <u>which a progression system is not</u>	Take out the need to publish seeding method in the Bulletin.

	<u>used</u> , the highest seeded <u>rowers</u> will be placed in the same race. <u>Rowers</u> not assigned a machine in this race will be assigned machines in additional races based upon their <u>descending order of seeding</u> .	
22.2 World Rowing Indoor Championships	d) ~~25.2.2~~ World Rowing Indoor Championships - <u>The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel to determine seeded rowers.</u>	
22.2.1 The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel to determine seeded crews.	~~25.2.2.1 The Executive Committee may appoint a Seeding Panel to determine seeded crews~~ <u>rowers.</u>	
22.2.2 If a crew withdraws after the draw, but before the start of the first heat in their event and if the number of crews remaining in the event implies another variant of the heats, or if the withdrawal results in an avoidable imbalance between the number of crews in each heat, the President of the Jury shall supervise a new draw and, if necessary, postpone the race times to allow the redraw to be implemented.	~~25.2.2.2 Where a qualification system is used — If a crew rower withdraws after the draw, but before the start of the first heat in their event and if the number of crews rowers remaining in the event implies another variant of the heats, or if the withdrawal results in an avoidable imbalance between the number of crews rowers in each heat, the President of the Jury shall supervise a new draw and, if necessary, postpone the race times to allow the redraw to be implemented.~~	
	~~25.2.3 Where the final ranking will be determined by each rower rowing only once and the number of crews exceeds the number of machines, the crews will be divided into multiple races with the top seeded crews being placed in the same race. Crews not allocated machines in this race will be allocated machines in additional races based on their seeding.~~	

22.2.3 For any rounds after the heats, the principle is to allocate the crews with the best placings, or fastest times in their previous round, depending on the method of ranking being used, to the machines situated in the centre of the front row. The crews with the next lower placings in their previous round are put on the next outer machines on each side of the centre, etc. If the crews have the same placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine which of those crews should use which allocated machine in the next round.	~~252.2.43 For any all rounds after the heats, the principle is to allocate assign the crews rowers with the best highest seeding, placings, or fastest times in their previous round, depending on the method of ranking being used, to the machines situated in the centre of the front row. The crews rowers with the next lower seeding or placings in their previous round are put on the next outer machines on each side of the centre, etc. If the crews have the same seeding or placings in the previous round then there shall be a draw, supervised by a member of the Jury, to determine which of those crews should use which allocated machine in the next round.~~	
	21) Sanctions (Rule 65)	
	<u>In any case of a breach of the Rules or these Regulations, a member of the Jury may impose appropriate sanctions found in Rule 65. Additionally, a member of the Jury may impose a time penalty where it prescribed by these Regulations.</u>	<u>Add section on Sanctions including the ability to impose time penalties.</u>
23. At the Start (Rule 73)	~~21)22) 263. T~~ At the Start (Rule 7366)	
Rowers shall not enter the Competition Area until directed by race officials. All rowers shall be seated on their machine two minutes before the designated start time. The race may be started without reference to absentees. A rower arriving late at his machine may be awarded a Yellow Card by the Starter.	Rowers shall not enter the Competition Area until directed by race officials. All rowers shall be seated on their machine two minutes before the designated start time. The race may be started without reference to absentees. A rower arriving late at his machine may be <u>allowed to start at the Responsible Umpire's discretion.</u> ~~warded a Yellow Card by the Starter.~~	Allows a rower who is late to start the race based on the Responsible Umpires discretion.
24. The Starting Procedure (Rule 74)	~~22)23) 274.~~ The Starting Procedure (Rule 7467)	

When the rowers for which they are responsible are seated on their machines, each Timekeeper shall raise a red flag above his head. When all the rowers are on their machines and approximately one minute before the start time, the Starter shall say: “All rowers put down the handle” The Starter shall then wait until the flywheels on all machines have stopped. Any rower not following the instructions of the Starter or not ready to race without good reason by the time all machine flywheels have stopped may be given a Yellow Card which shall count as a False Start. After all flywheels have stopped, the Starter shall say: “All rowers pick up the handle” When each Timekeeper sees that the rowers for which he is responsible have picked up the handle and are ready to race, he shall lower his red flag. (If a Timekeeper sees that any rower is not ready to race after he has lowered his red flag and before the Start command is given, he shall immediately raise his red flag again and alert the Race Umpires).	~~When the rowers for which they are responsible are seated on their machines, each Timekeeper shall raise a red flag above his head:~~ a) ~~27.1~~ When all ~~the~~ rowers are on their machines and approximately one minute before the start time, the <u>Responsible Umpire</u>~~Starter~~ shall <u>instruct the responsible official to commence the Starting Procedure as follows:</u> i) <u>The responsible official shall</u> say: “All rowers put down the handle” <u>and</u> <del>The Responsible Umpire</del>~~Starter~~ shall then wait until the flywheels on all machines have stopped. ii) Any rower not following the instructions of the <u>officials</u> ~~Responsible Umpire~~ <u>Starter</u> or not ready to race ~~without good reason~~ by the time all machine flywheels have stopped may be ~~given a Yellow Card which shall count as a False Start~~<u>excluded from the race unless he has good reason which is accepted by the Responsible Umpire.</u> iii) After all flywheels have stopped, the <del>rResponsible official</del><del>Umpire</del>~~Starter~~ shall say: “All rowers pick up the handle”. ~~When each Timekeeper sees that the rowers for which he is responsible have picked up the handle and are ready to race, he shall lower his red flag. (If a Timekeeper sees that any rower is not ready to race after he has lowered his red~~	“Starter” changed to “Responsible Umpire” to reflect the change in terminology for the Umpire roles. Process changed to reflect actual start procedure used in the World Rowing Indoor Championships and other Indoor Rowing Competitions.

	flag and before the Start command is given, he shall immediately raise his red flag again and alert the Race Umpires);	
When the Starter sees that all red flags are lowered, the Start will then proceed as follows:	b) When the <u>Responsible Umpire Starter</u> , <u>with the assistance of Race Umpires, sees is satisfied</u> that <u>the all rowers are ready to race all red flags are lowered</u> , the Start will then proceed as follows:	
24.1 With Computer Interconnection – The Starter shall check that all rowers are ready and when the computer display indicates that all flywheels have stopped, he shall trigger the computer starting command sequence. The computer programme will display the start graphic and will audibly count down to the Start as follows, at the same time displaying the visual symbols on the graphic display screens: “Sit Ready, Attention – GO (“GO!” is accompanied by an audible signal)” Or “Five, Four, Three, Two, One – (Audible signal)”. The audible signal may be an electronic signal or a spoken word such as “GO!” or “ROW!” The command “GO!” or “Audible signal” is the signal to start the Race.	i) With Computer Interconnection – <u>The Responsible Umpire Starter shall check that all rowers are ready and when the computer display indicates that all flywheels have stopped, the responsible official he shall trigger the computer starting command sequence, either directly or through communication to the race control system managers operator who will start the computer starting command sequence.</u> The computer programme will display the start graphic and will audibly count down to the Start as follows, at the same time displaying the visual symbols on the graphic display screens: (1) “Sit Ready, Attention – GO (“GO!” is accompanied by an audible signal)” Or <u>alternatively:</u> (2) “Five, Four, Three, Two, One – (Audible signal)”. The audible signal may be an electronic signal	

	or a spoken word such as “GO!” or “ROW!” The command “GO!” or “Audible signal” is the signal to start the Race.	
24.2 Without Computer Interconnection – The Starter shall check that all rowers are ready and when he is satisfied that all flywheels have stopped, he shall raise a red flag and say in a measured and steady cadence: “Five, Four, Three, Two, One, GO!” When he says “GO!” he shall at the same time quickly lower the red flag to one side. [The flag will be a visual signal equivalent to the word “GO” shown on the graphics screen where there is a computer connection] The countdown shall be at an even pace. The command “GO!” is the signal to start the race. Any rower not ready to race without good reason by the time all machine flywheels have stopped or who in the opinion of the Starter deliberately delays the race may be given a Yellow Card, which shall count as a false start. A Yellow Card may only be given by the Starter who may consult the President of the Jury in this respect. If the designated start time has passed the Starter may start a race without reference to absentees or rowers who without good reason refuse to start.	ii) ~~274.2.2~~ Without Computer Interconnection – The <u>Responsible Umpire Starter</u> shall check that all rowers are ready and when he is satisfied that all flywheels have stopped, he shall ~~raise a red flag and say count down~~ in a measured and steady cadence: “Five ↵ Four ↵ Three ↵ Two ↵ One ↵ GO!” ~~When he says “GO!” he shall at the same time quickly lower the red flag to one side. [The flag will be a visual signal equivalent to the word “GO” shown on the graphics screen where there is a computer connection]~~ (1) The countdown shall be at an even pace. The command “GO!” is the signal to start the race. (2) Any rower not ready to race without good reason by the time all machine flywheels have stopped or who in the opinion of the <u>Responsible Umpire Starter</u> deliberately delays the race may ~~be given a excluded from the race. Yellow Card, which shall count as a false start.~~ ~~A Yellow Card may only be given by the Starter who may consult the President of the Jury in this respect.~~	

	(3) If the designated start time has passed the <u>Responsible Umpire Starter</u> may start a race without reference to absentees or rowers who without good reason refuse to start.	
25. False Start (Rule 75)	24) ~~285.~~ False Start (Rule ~~75~~83)	
A rower starting to row after the countdown has started and before the start signal is given has caused a false start.	a) <u>A rower starting to row after the start procedure defined in 23 b) has begun and before the start signal is given has caused a false start.</u> ~~A rower starting to row after the countdown has started and before the start signal is given has caused a false start.~~	Tidying up to define a false start
25.1 With Computer Interconnection – If the computer programme detects that any rower has caused a false start the Starter shall stop the Race and the rower or rowers causing the false start shall be awarded a Yellow Card.	i) ~~285.1~~ With Computer Interconnection – ~~If it~~ The computer programme <u>will</u> detects <u>when a that</u> ~~any~~ rower has caused a false start ~~the Responsible Umpire Starter shall stop the Race and the rower or rowers causing the false start shall be awarded a Yellow Card excluded.~~	
25.2 Without Computer Interconnection – Where the machines have no computer interconnection, if the Starter considers that a rower has caused a false start he may stop the race or he may allow the race to continue. Where the Starter decides to allow the race to continue then no Yellow Card shall be awarded. When a Yellow Card is awarded, the Starter shall advise the rower receiving the Yellow Card by saying “Name of Rower (or Crew)” – “False Start!” – “Yellow Card!” The Starter shall also	ii) ~~285.2~~ Without Computer Interconnection – Where the machines have no computer interconnection <u>and times are taken from the machine monitors only, if</u> the <u>Responsible Umpire Starter will be the judge if considers</u> that a rower has caused a false start ~~he may stop the race or he may allow the race to continue.~~	

advise the rower or crew that if he causes another False Start he shall be excluded. A yellow marker shall be placed upright on the floor next to the machine of the rower who has been awarded a Yellow Card. A rower or a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be excluded from the event by the Starter.	b) <u>Where a rower has caused a false start, the Responsible Umpire Starter may stop the race and award the rower causing the false start a Yellow Card or may allow the race to continue and award a time penalty to the rower causing the false start. decides to allow the race to continue then no the Yellow Card rower shall not be excluded awarded.</u> i) <u>yellow card</u> c) When a Yellow Card is awarded, the Responsible Umpire Starter shall advise the rower receiving the Yellow Card by saying "Name of Rower (or Crew)" – "False Start!" – "Yellow Card!" The Responsible Umpire Starter shall also advise the rower or crew that if he causes another False Start he shall be excluded. A yellow marker shall be placed upright on the floor next to the machine of the rower who has been awarded a Yellow Card. d) A rower or a crew receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be excluded from the event by the Starter.	
26. Responsibility of the Rowers (Rule 77)	25) ~~296~~ Responsibility of the Rowers (Rule ~~77~~70)	
Each rower is responsible for his own machine during the race.	<u>All rowers are expected to perform to their maximum ability in each race.</u> Each rower is responsible for his own machine during the race.	
26.1 Resistance setting – Where the rowing machine has a facility to adjust the resistance,	a) ~~296.1~~ Resistance setting – Where the rowing machine has a facility to adjust	To provide consistency.

the setting may be adjusted by the rower before the start of a race but no adjustment is permitted during a race. In the case of a relay event, such adjustment may be made at the same time as the rowers change but not at any other time during a race.	the resistance, the setting may be adjusted by the rower before the start of a race but no adjustment is permitted during a race. ~~In the case of a relay event, such adjustment may be made at the same time as the rowers change but not at any other time during a race.~~	
26.2 Damage or Failure Caused by the Rower – In case of any damage caused by the rower to a machine or to the installations or connections which prevents the rower from completing a race or which causes his elapsed time or distance not to be recorded, the rower shall be deemed not to have finished the race and shall not take any further part in that event.	~~b) 29.2.2~~ Damage or Failure ~~Caused by the Rower –~~ i) ~~29.2.1~~ In case of any damage ~~caused by the rower~~ to a machine or to the installations or connections which prevents ~~the a~~ rower from completing a race or which causes his elapsed time or distance not to be recorded, the ~~following shall apply:~~ (1) ~~a. Damage caused by the rower – the~~ rower shall be deemed not to have finished the race and shall not take any further part in that event.	
26.3 Damage or Failure not Caused by the Rower – In the event of damage or failure which is not caused by the rower the following shall apply:	~~29.6.3 Damage or Failure not Caused by the Rower – In the event of damage or failure which prevents the rower from completing a race which is not caused by the rower the following shall apply:~~	
26.3.1 In a preliminary heat or other round except a final, the rower shall be permitted to compete again in a later heat, or, if there are no further heats, shall be permitted to row alone at a time to be specified by the President of the Jury and his result shall be the time or distance so recorded;	~~29.6.3.1 In a preliminary heat or other round except a final, t~~ (2) ~~b. Damage or failure not caused by the rower - t~~The rower shall be permitted to compete again in a later heat ~~or race~~, or, if there are no further heats, shall be	

	permitted to row alone at a day or time to be specified by the President of the Jury and his result shall be the time or distance so recorded;	
26.3.2 In a final, where the damage or failure occurs within 30 seconds of the Start, the Starter shall stop the race and will restart the race with all rowers once any repair has been made. In other cases the race will continue and the rower shall be deemed to have stopped rowing. Except that where such damage or failure is part of the central computer and timing system, the Umpire shall decide whether a re-row of the whole Race is required in the case that times or distances of all rowers cannot be recorded.	ii) ~~296.3.229.2.2 In a final, where the damage or failure occurs within 30 seconds of the Start, the Starter shall stop the race and will restart the race with all rowers once any repair has been made. In other cases the race will continue and the rower shall be deemed to have stopped rowing. Except that w~~ Where such damage or failure is part of the central computer and timing system, the Responsible Umpire shall decide whether a re-row of the whole Race is required in the case that times or distances of all rowers cannot be recorded.	Remove the 30 second “breakage” rule. Instead where an individual machine suffers damage, it will be treated under 24) b) i) 2).
27. Interference (Rule 78)	26) ~~3027.~~Interference (Rule ~~78~~71)	
During a race no rower or other person shall interfere with another rower. In the case of such interference which affects the outcome of the race the President of the Jury shall decide on the action and the resultant penalty to be applied under these Rules (Rule 76). Under this Rule, pushing or assisting a rower is not permitted and shall be regarded as interference. However, in a relay event, members of the same relay team shall be permitted to hold the feet of the rower of their team only, and to	During a race no rower or other person shall interfere with another rower. In the case of such interference which affects the outcome of the race the ~~President of the Jury~~ Responsible Umpire shall decide on the action and the resultant ~~penalty sanction~~ to be applied under these Rules (Rule ~~76~~ 70). Under this Rule, pushing or assisting a rower is not permitted and shall be regarded as interference. However, in a relay event, members of the same relay team shall be permitted to hold the feet of the rower of their team only, and to	

pick up a dropped handle on behalf of the rower without being penalised. The President of the Jury is responsible to ensure that no external factors influence the result of a race and to take appropriate action if he considers such influence has occurred.	pick up a dropped handle on behalf of the rower without being penalised. The ~~President of the Jury~~<u>Responsible Umpire</u> ~~is responsible to~~<u>shall</u> ensure that no external factors influence the result of a race and to take appropriate action if he considers such influence has occurred.	
28. Coaching During Racing (Rule 79)	27) ~~3128.~~ Coaching During Racing (Rule ~~79~~72)	
It is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions to rowers that are racing with any electric, electronic or other technical device.	It is prohibited to give any instructions, advice or directions to rowers that are racing with any electric, electronic or other technical device.	
29. The Finish of the Race (Rule 80)	28) ~~3229. The Finish~~<u>Conclusion</u> of the Race (Rule ~~80~~73)	
A rower has finished the race when his machine monitor shows that he has completed the distance or the time specified for the race. A race is concluded when all rowers have finished the race. Rowers shall be ranked in order of the time taken for the race or the distance rowed respectively, depending on the type of race, whether the race is over a specified distance or a specified time. If a rower indicates he wishes to make an objection or if the Umpire considers that the race was not in order, the Umpire shall raise a red flag at the end of the race and announce that the results will be withheld pending an objection. The digital display screen, where provided, shall show the word "OBJECTION". The Umpire shall inform the rowers and the President of the Jury of his decision. The results shall not be announced until the Umpire has given his decision.	A rower has finished the race when his machine monitor shows that he has completed the distance or the time specified for the race. A race is concluded when all rowers have finished the race. Rowers shall be ranked in order of the time taken <u>to complete</u>~~for~~ the race or the distance rowed respectively, depending on the type of race, whether the race is over a specified distance or a specified time. If a rower indicates he wishes to make an objection or if the <u>Responsible</u> Umpire considers that the race was not in order, the <u>Responsible</u> Umpire shall raise a red flag at the end of the race, <u>notify the race control system operators</u> and announce that the results will be withheld pending an objection. ~~The digital display screen, where provided, shall show the word~~ "OBJECTION".	

	The <u>Responsible</u> Umpire shall inform the rowers, <u>the race control system operators</u> and the President of the Jury of his decision. The results shall not be announced until the <u>Responsible</u> Umpire has given his decision.	
30. Penalties (Rule 72)	~~30. Penalties (Rule 72)~~	
In any case of breach of the rules, the Jury shall impose appropriate penalties. The penalties available to the Jury are: • Reprimand; • Yellow Card which shall constitute a Warning. A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event; • Red Card which shall constitute exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question); • Disqualification (from all events in the regatta). In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Jury may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition.	~~In any case of breach of the rules, the Jury shall impose appropriate penalties. The penalties available to the Jury are: • Reprimand; • Yellow Card which shall constitute a Warning. A crew awarded two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from the event; • Red Card which shall constitute exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question); • Disqualification (from all events in the regatta). In cases of exclusion or disqualification, the Jury may also order a race to be re-rowed with all the remaining crews or with a limited number of the crews should this be necessary, in his opinion, to ensure the fairness of the competition.~~	<u>This is a repeat of the Rule 80 with no changes or departures.</u>
31. Dead-Heats (Rule 81)	~~29) 331. Dead-Heats (Rule 8174)~~	
If there is a dead heat in any round other than a final, both rowers shall proceed to the next round. In a final, if a dead heat occurs between rowers, they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing shall be left vacant.	If there is a dead heat in any round other than a final, both rowers shall proceed to the next round. In a final, if a dead heat occurs between rowers, they shall be given equal placing in the final order and the next placing shall be left vacant.	
32. Objections (Rule 82)	~~30) 342. Objections (Rule 8275)~~	
A rower claiming that his race was not in order may make an objection to the Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and	<u>a)</u> A rower claiming that his race was not in order <u>and the rower's ranking in the race has been affected</u> may make an	Updates for clarity and to better match with new Objection Rules.

before leaving the Competition Area. Such objection may only concern the conduct of the race. The Umpire shall decide on the objection and communicate his decision to the rowers in the race and to the other race officials. A rower excluded or otherwise penalised at the Start may make an objection to the Starter or Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 76.	objection to the Responsible Umpire immediately after the finish of the race and before leaving the Competition Area immediate vicinity of his machine. ~~a) b)~~ Such objection may only concern the conduct of ~~that~~ <u>at rower's</u> race. ~~c)~~ The Responsible Umpire ~~shall decide on~~ <u>may accept or reject</u> the <u>rower's</u> objection and communicate his decision to the rowers in the race, ~~and to the~~ other race officials <u>and the race control system managers operator</u>. ~~b) d)~~ <u> </u> A rower excluded or otherwise ~~sanctioned~~ <u>penalised</u> at the Start may make an objection to the Starter ~~or Responsible~~ Umpire at the time the penalty is awarded in accordance with Rule 76.	
33. Protests (Rule 83) A rower or rowers whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection, or a rower that has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as rowers disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than 30 minutes after the Umpire has communicated his decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, not later than 30 minutes after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of Euros 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed.	31) ~~353~~-Protests (Rule ~~83~~76) <u>a) A protest to the Board of the Jury may only be made by:</u> <u>i) a rower whose objection has been rejected;</u> <u>ii) a rower whose ranking in a race has been affected by the acceptance of an objection;</u> <u>iii) a rower ruled DNS (did not start) or DNF (did not finish);</u> <u>iv) a rower that has been excluded or disqualified; and</u> <u>v) a rower that disputes the published results.</u>	Re-write to match new Rules.

The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than one hour after the last race of the day.

At a World Rowing Indoor Championships, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee or its delegate may postpone the victory ceremony of that event. If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.

- b) Such a protest must be in writing and lodged with the President of the Jury not later than 30 minutes after the conclusion of the race by the publication of the official results.
- c) The protest must be accompanied by a deposit of EUR 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest is upheld.
- d) The Board of the Jury shall then decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned and, in any case, no later than one hour after the last race of the day. The decision and reasoning shall be given in writing.
- e) The Board of the Jury may:
 - i) Reject the protest;
 - ii) Uphold the protest and provide such relief as may be necessary to restore each affected rower's chances in the race or to correct the published results. The relief available to be provided by the Board of the Jury is as follows:
 - (1) Reprimand a rower;
 - (2) Exclude a rower from the event;
 - (3) Disqualify a rower
 - (4) Relegate a rower to last place in the race where specifically provided for in these Rules;

- (5) Order a re-row in accordance with Rule 61 between some or all of the rowers in the race
- f) At a World Rowing Indoor Championships, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee may postpone the victory ceremony of that event.
- i) If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly.
- ii) Where medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.
- h) Subject only to Rule 75, the decision of the Board of the Jury on such a protest shall be final and not subject to further appeal.

~~A rower or rowers whose objection has been rejected or who are affected by the acceptance of the objection, or a rower that who has been disqualified or excluded or ruled DNS or DNF, as well as rowers disputing the published results may lodge a protest in writing to the President of the Jury not later than 30 minutes after the responsible Umpire has communicated his~~

	decision regarding the objection or, in the case of disputing the published results, not later than 30 minutes after the results have been published. It shall be accompanied by a deposit of Euros 100 or equivalent, which amount shall be refunded if the protest or a subsequent appeal is allowed. The Board of the Jury shall decide if the protest was justified. It will make its decision before the next round of races in the event concerned, and, in any case, no later than one hour after the last race of the day. At a World Rowing Indoor Championships, in the case of a protest arising from an objection concerning the final of an event, the Executive Committee or its delegate may postpone the victory ceremony of that event. If the victory ceremony has taken place, and if the subsequent decision of the Board of the Jury changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, then the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision.	
34. The Outcome of the Protest (Rule 84)	~~364. The Outcome of the Protest (Rule 8493)~~	
The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include: • Reprimand; • Yellow card which shall constitute a Warning. A rower receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event; • Red Card which shall constitute exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question);	~~The measures resulting from the decision of the Board of the Jury may include:~~ ~~• Reprimand;~~ ~~• Yellow card which shall constitute a Warning. A rower receiving two Yellow Cards applying to the same race shall be awarded a Red Card and excluded from that event;~~ ~~• Red Card which shall constitute exclusion (from all the rounds of the event in question);~~	Deleted as combined with previous section.

• Disqualification (from all events in the regatta); • Re-row (for a specified number of rowers). After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, the Board of the Jury shall take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore the chances of a rower that has suffered a disadvantage.	~~• Disqualification (from all events in the regatta);~~ ~~• Re-row (for a specified number of rowers).~~ After application of the appropriate penalty, if any, ~~and subject to these Rules,~~ the Board of the Jury ~~shall may~~ take any other appropriate measure(s) to restore the chances of a rower that has suffered a disadvantage.	
35. Appeals (Rule 85)	~~34)32)~~ 375. Appeals (Rule 8577)	
35.1 International Indoor Rowing Regattas – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule 82) by a person affected can only be made to the Executive Committee within three days after such decision has been communicated by the Board of the Jury or by the organising committee to the person affected.	a) <u>Appeals against a decision of the Board of the Jury is governed by Rule 77 Appeals.</u> b) <u>An appeal to the Executive Committee against a decision of the Board of the Jury may be made only by:</u> i) <u>a crew whose ranking in a race has been adversely affected by a decision of the Board of the Jury; or</u> ii) <u>a crew whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury.</u> c) <u>A decision of the Board of the Jury which confirms the decision of a member of the Jury shall be final and may not be appealed.</u> ~~375.1 International Indoor Rowing Regattas Competition – An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury (or of an organising committee under Rule 82) by a person affected can only be made to the Executive Committee within three days after such decision has been communicated by the Board of the Jury or by the organising committee to the person affected.~~	Since there is not any major departures from Rule 77, refer back to Rule 77. Re-write to match new Rules.

35.2 World Rowing Indoor Championships – The Executive Committee shall designate its representatives who shall comprise the Appeals Committee.	d) ~~37.2~~ World Rowing Indoor Championships – The Executive Committee ~~may shall~~ designate its representatives who shall comprise the Appeals Committee <u>to act with the full authority of the Executive Committee on appeals under these Rules.</u>	
An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Appeals Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned. If the decision of the Appeals Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. At World Rowing Indoor Championship regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed for an appeal. Decisions of the Appeals Committee under this rule are final.	~~i) 37.2.1 An appeal against a decision of the Board of the Jury may only be made by a person whose accepted objection has been overturned by the Board of the Jury or whose protest against the published results was rejected by the Board of the Jury. The appeal must be submitted in written form to the Appeals Committee on the same day as the decision being appealed. A decision will be given before the next round of the event concerned.~~ ~~ii) 37.2.2 If the decision of the Appeals Committee on the appeal changes the final result of the event then the official result shall be changed accordingly and, where the medal placings are affected, the medals shall be re-awarded as necessary in accordance with the decision. At World Rowing Indoor Championships regattas as a general rule the victory ceremony will not be postponed delayed for an appeal. Decisions of~~	

	the Appeals Committee under this rule are final.	
36. Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)	36. Exceptional Cases (Rule 87)	
Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions. At a World Rowing Indoor Championship regatta the Executive Committee or its delegate shall make decisions in exceptional cases.	~~Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions. At a World Rowing Indoor Championship regatta the Executive Committee or its delegate shall make decisions in exceptional cases.~~	Moved to Section 37 to match the reordering of the Rules
37. The Jury (Rule 89)	37. The Jury (Rule 89)	
The Jury shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires and shall be responsible for ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.	~~The Jury shall be comprised of a group of International Umpires and shall be responsible for ensuring that the regatta is run in accordance with these Rules of Racing, related Bye-Laws and Event Regulations.~~	Moved to Section 19
38. President of the Jury (Rule 91)	38. President of the Jury (Rule 91)	
The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 83.	~~The President of the Jury shall allot duties to each member of the Jury and shall supervise their activities. He shall take the chair at meetings of the Jury and ensure proper co-ordination with the organising committee. The President of the Jury shall chair the Board of the Jury under Rule 83.~~	Moved to Section 18
39. Composition of the Jury (Rule 92)	39. Composition of the Jury (Rule 92)	
The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties: • President of the Jury; • Starter / Judge at the Finish; • Umpire; • Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member.	~~The Jury shall consist of persons carrying out the following duties: • President of the Jury; • Starter / Judge at the Finish; • Umpire; • Control Commission, one of whom shall be the senior member.~~	Moved to Section 20

The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Umpires and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence. The Starter shall also be the Finish Judge.	~~The President of the Jury, the Starter, the Umpires and the senior member of the Control Commission shall each hold an International Umpire's licence. The Starter shall also be the Finish Judge.~~	
40. The Board of the Jury (Rule 93)	~~40. The Board of the Jury (Rule 93)~~	
The Board of the Jury shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of the Jury designated by the President of the Jury on a daily basis prior to the start of racing. The names of the Board of the Jury shall be displayed on the notice boards adjacent to the competition area each day. This Board shall decide on any protests made according to Rule 83. In the case of a protest, any member of the Board directly involved in the dispute (e.g. the Umpire or the Starter) shall not be a member of the Board which decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon a substitute.	~~The Board of the Jury shall consist of the President of the Jury and two other members of the Jury designated by the President of the Jury on a daily basis prior to the start of racing. The names of the Board of the Jury shall be displayed on the notice boards adjacent to the competition area each day. This Board shall decide on any protests made according to Rule 83. In the case of a protest, any member of the Board directly involved in the dispute (e.g. the Umpire or the Starter) shall not be a member of the Board which decides that protest. In such a case, the President of the Jury shall call upon a substitute.~~	Moved to Section 21
41. Control Commission (Rule 95)	~~33) 3841. Control Commission (Rule 8195)~~	
The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the regatta programme and the number of rowers. The President of the Jury shall supervise the activities of the Control Commission which shall carry out its duties in the competition venue. In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for the following:	The Control Commission shall include Jury members and national technical officials. The number of such Jury members and officials appointed shall take into account the <u>regatta competition</u> programme and the number of rowers. ~~The President of the Jury shall supervise the activities of the Control Commission which shall carry out its duties in the competition venue.~~ In particular, the Control Commission is responsible for the following:	Redundant with the duties described under President of the Jury.

41.1 The correct weighing of rowers in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws;	c) ~~3841.1~~ The correct weighing of rowers in lightweight events following the procedures required by the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws;	
41.2 Crew changes before the race at International Regattas where crew events are included in the programme;	d) ~~3841.2~~ <u>Crew-Rower</u> changes before the race at <u>International Regattas competitions</u> where ~~crew events are included in the programme~~ <u>such changes are allowed under these Rulese</u> ;	
41.3 Substitution of rowers in crew events who are injured or have fallen ill after the first heat of their crew event at International Regattas (no substitutes are allowed for rowers competing in individual events);	e) ~~3841.3~~ Substitution of rowers in crew events who are injured or have fallen ill after the first heat of their crew event at International <u>Indoor Rowing Competition</u> ~~Regattas~~ (no substitutes are allowed for rowers competing in individual events);	
41.4 Checking the identity of rowers to ensure that the rowers are the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated rowers photographs for this purpose;	f) ~~3841.4~~ Checking the identity of rowers to ensure that the rowers are the same as the official entry and any subsequent changes which have been approved in accordance with the Rules of Racing and Bye-Laws. ~~Unless otherwise provided, the organising committee shall prepare the required sets of updated rowers photographs for this purpose;~~	Photobooks have not been prepared for the World Rowing Indoor Championships.
41.5 At International Regattas where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of rowers, the ages of Junior, Under 23 and Masters rowers;	g) ~~3841.5~~ At International ~~Regattas~~ <u>Competitions</u> where other arrangements are not in place for this purpose, checking the nationality of rowers, the ages of <u>Under 19Junior</u> , Under 23 and Masters rowers;	
	h) ~~38.6~~ <u>Checking the uniform clothing of rowers in crew events and for all rowers</u>	<u>Moved from 41.7</u>

	<u>its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.</u>	
41.6 At the end of each race to manually record the time and distance rowed for each rower from the machine monitors and submit the signed record to the Judge at the Finish. For this purpose there shall normally be one official per one or two machines. These officials shall also: • alert the Umpire to any problem or breach of these regulations; • monitor the correct changeover of rowers in relay races and that rowers in a relay race change at the specified changeover points and within the required time; • upon the instruction of the Starter place a yellow card (or yellow cone) against the machine of any rower who has been awarded a Yellow Card; • check the correct functioning of the machines; • check that the monitors on each individual machine are correctly set before the start of each race; • Where doping tests are carried out, that rowers required to undergo tests are taken to the officials responsible for this immediately after leaving the Competition Area; • Checking the uniform clothing of rowers in crew events and for all rowers its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.	~~3841.7~~ At the end of each race to manually record the time and distance rowed for each rower from the machine monitors and submit the signed record to the Judge at the Finish. For this purpose there shall normally be one official per one or two machines. These officials shall also: • alert the Umpire to any problem or breach of these regulations; • monitor the correct changeover of rowers in relay races and that rowers in a relay race change at the specified changeover points and within the required time; • upon the instruction of the Starter place a yellow card (or yellow cone) against the machine of any rower who has been awarded a Yellow Card; • check the correct functioning of the machines; • check that the monitors on each individual machine are correctly set before the start of each race; - h)j) • Where <u>anti</u>-doping tests are carried out, <u>ensure</u> that rowers required to undergo tests are taken to the officials responsible for this immediately after leaving the Competition Area.; • Checking the uniform clothing of rowers in crew events and for all rowers its conformity with the rules regarding identifications.	Moved to Section 42 Responsible Umpire.

42. The Starter (Rule 96)	34) ~~3942.~~ The <u>Responsible Umpire Starter</u> ~~(Rule 96)~~ <u>(Rule 82, 83, 84)</u>	
The Starter shall ensure that the correct starting procedure is followed. Duties of the Starter:	The <u>Responsible Umpire Starter</u> shall ensure that the correct starting, <u>race and finish</u> -procedures <u>are</u> followed. Duties of the <u>Responsible Umpire Starter</u> :	
42.1 Before taking up his duties, the Starter must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations are present and in working order	c) ~~3942.1~~ Before taking up his duties, the <u>Responsible Umpire Starter</u> must satisfy himself that all equipment and installations are present and in working order	
	d) ~~39.2~~ The <u>Responsible Umpire</u> shall <u>ensure that each rower competes on the machine which has been allocated to him.</u>	<u>Moved from Section 43</u>
42.2 Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the Starter (including false starts) are described in Regulations 25 and 26.	~~e)~~ ~~3942.32~~ Starting Procedures – The Starting Procedures to be employed by the <u>Responsible Umpire Starter</u> (including false starts) are described in Regulations <u>25-21</u> and <u>226</u> .	
42.3 Exclusion – The Starter shall award a Red Card and exclude a rower or the crew or a rower if the rower or the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to the same race.	~~e)f)~~ ~~3942.43~~ Exclusion – The <u>Responsible Umpire Starter</u> shall award a Red Card and exclude a rower or the crew or a rower if the rower or the crew has received two Yellow Cards that apply to the same race <u>or has otherwise violated these Rules or these regulations to be excluded.</u>	
42.4 Late Arrival – The Starter may award a Yellow Card to rowers arriving late (less than 2 minutes before the start time) at their starting positions or not ready to race at the designated	~~f)g)~~ ~~3942.45~~ Late Arrival – The <u>Starter</u> <u>Responsible Umpire may award a Yellow Card to rower</u> <u>exclude a rower</u> arriving late (less than 2 minutes before their start time) at their starting positions or	

start time. He may exclude a rower arriving after the start time.	not ready to race at the designated start time. ~~He may exclude a rower arriving after the start time.~~	
42.5 Postponement – Should it be necessary to postpone a race (e.g. equipment breakage) the Starter shall consult with the President of the Jury, then inform the crews of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (legible to all rowers) on a board adjacent to the Competition Area. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before leaving the Competition Area.	~~g)h) 39.42.65~~ Postponement – Should it be necessary to postpone a race (e.g. equipment breakage) the <u>Responsible Umpire</u> ~~Starter~~ shall consult with the President of the Jury, then inform the <u>crews-rowers</u> of the new starting time both verbally and in writing (~~legible to all rowers~~) ~~on a board adjacent to the Competition Area. In all cases, crews must inquire from a member of the Jury regarding any changes before leaving the Competition Area.~~	
	i) ~~39.7~~ The Responsible Umpire shall endeavour to ensure that no rower gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference. i) Where the Responsible Umpire is satisfied that a rower has been significantly impeded, the Umpire shall endeavour to ensure that his chance is restored to him. He shall impose appropriate penalties on rowers at fault. ii) If necessary, the Responsible Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-rowed from the start, either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the	<u>Moved from Section 43</u>

	<u>new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the ~~crews-rowers~~ concerned.</u> <u>—The Responsible Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude rowers after the race has finished. He may confine any re-row to such rowers as he shall designate. However, when the Responsible Umpire considers that the impediment has not affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to order a re-row of the race or of the rowers involved in the incident.</u>	
	<u>h) At the end of each race, the Responsible Umpire shall determine the ranking of rowers at the end of each race. The Responsible Umpire shall:</u> <u>i) ascertain, in conjunction with the Umpire, that the race was in order;</u> <u>ii) be responsible for listing the rowers in the correct order of finish;</u> <u>iii) validate the results;</u> <u>iv) sign the official record of the results.</u>	
43. The Umpire (Rule 97)	35) The ~~Race~~ Umpire-~~((Rule 83)Rule 97)~~	
The Umpire shall ensure that each rower competes on the machine which has been allocated to him and shall ensure the proper	The ~~Race~~ Umpire shall <u>support the Responsible Umpire to ensure that each rower competes on the machine which has been allocated to him and</u>	

conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall endeavour to ensure that no rower gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference. Where the Umpire is satisfied that a rower has been significantly impeded, the Umpire shall endeavour to ensure that his chance is restored to him. He shall impose appropriate penalties on rowers at fault. If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-rowed from the start, either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned. The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude rowers after the race has finished. He may confine any re-row to such rowers as he shall designate. However, when the Umpire considers that the impediment has not affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to order a re-row of the race or of the rowers involved in the incident. The ratio of umpires to machines should be approximately 1:10.	~~shall~~ ensure the proper conduct of the race and the safety of the rowers. In particular, he shall: a) ~~40.1~~ endeavour to ensure that no rower gains any advantage or suffers any disadvantage from its opponents or from outside interference. b) ~~40.2~~ alert the Responsible Umpire to any problem or breach of these regulationsRules; ~~Where the Umpire is satisfied that a rower has been significantly impeded, the Umpire shall endeavour to ensure that his chance is restored to him. He shall impose appropriate penalties on rowers at fault.~~ ~~If necessary, the Umpire may stop the race, impose any necessary penalties and order the race to be re-rowed from the start, either immediately or later. In the latter case, he shall decide on the new starting time in consultation with the President of the Jury and he shall inform the crews concerned.~~ ~~The Umpire may also allow the race to continue and exclude rowers after the race has finished. He may confine any re-row to such rowers as he shall designate. However, when the Umpire considers that the impediment has not affected the result of the race, or considers the effect of the impediment was not significant, he may decline to order a re-row of the race or of the rowers involved in the incident.~~ ~~The ratio of umpires to machines should be approximately 1:10.~~	

	c) ~~40.3~~ to ensure that the time and distance rowed for each rower have been accurately recorded;: ~~40.4~~ monitor the correct changeover of rowers in relay races and that rowers in a relay race change at the specified changeover points and within the required time; d) ~~40.5~~ check the correct functioning of the machines; and e) ~~40.6~~ check that the monitors on each individual machine are correctly set before the start of each race. The ratio of Race Umpires to machines should be approximately 1:10.	
44. Judge at the Finish (Rule 98)	~~44. Judge at the Finish (Rule 98)~~	<u>Combined into Responsible Umpire</u>
The Judge at the Finish shall determine the ranking of rowers at the end of each race. The Judge at the Finish shall:	~~The Judge at the Finish shall determine the ranking of rowers at the end of each race. The Judge at the Finish shall:~~	
44.1 ascertain, in conjunction with the Umpire, that the race was in order;	~~44.1 ascertain, in conjunction with the Umpire, that the race was in order;~~	
44.2 be responsible for listing the rowers in the correct order of finish;	~~44.2 be responsible for listing the rowers in the correct order of finish;~~	
44.3 validate the results;	~~44.3 validate the results;~~	
44.4 sign the official record of the results.	~~44.4 sign the official record of the results.~~	
45. Health of Rowers (Rule 99)	~~45. Health of Rowers (Rule 99)~~	
Each rower shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For indoor rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended	~~Each rower shall be responsible for his own health and fitness. For indoor rowers, it is a personal responsibility of the rower to undergo a pre-competition health screening which includes a questionnaire, an annual physical examination and ECG following the IOC's recommended~~	<u>Moved to Section 6</u>

procedure. At a World Rowing Indoor Championships, rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.	~~procedure. At a World Rowing Indoor Championships, rowers must be prepared to present a written confirmation that the screening has been carried out, signed by a doctor.~~	
46. Antidoping (Rule 100)	~~35)36) 416. Anti-Doping (Rule 10085)~~	
Doping is strictly prohibited. The fight against doping is regulated by the World Anti-Doping Code, which the FISA Congress has formally adopted as FISA rules and that the FISA Council has the power to clarify and/or supplement, by appropriate Bye-Laws. In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a penalty may be imposed extending to, in a relevant case, a life ban from all competition. The version of the World Anti-Doping code, its Bye-Laws and the FISA Anti- Doping Bye-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.	~~Doping is strictly prohibited. The fight against doping is regulated by the World Anti-Doping Code, which the FISA Congress has formally adopted as FISA Rrules and that which the FISA Council has the power to clarify and/or supplement, by appropriate Bye-Laws. Indoor Rowing Competition and the World Rowing Indoor Championships shall be governed by FISA's Anti-Doping Rules and Bye-Laws. In rowing, for those who infringe doping provisions, a penalty may be imposed extending to, in a relevant case, a life ban from all competition. The version of the World Anti-Doping code, its Bye-Laws and the FISA Anti- Doping Bye-Laws valid at the time of the violation shall apply.~~	
	~~37) 42. Exceptional Cases (Rule 86)~~	
	~~Should it be necessary to take decisions in exceptional cases, the President of the Jury shall appoint and preside over a body to make such decisions. At a World Rowing Indoor Championships-regatta the Executive Committee or its delegate shall make decisions in exceptional cases.~~	<u>Moved from Section 36</u>